

R E T U R N.

E A S T I N D I A
(Factory Inspection).

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
9 May 1894.*

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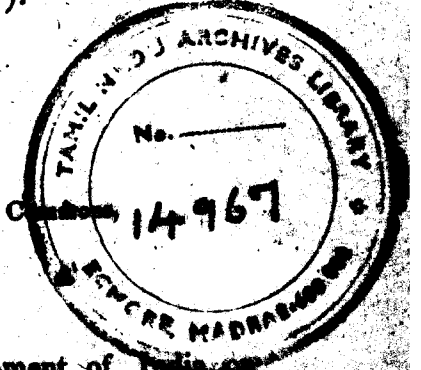
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EAST INDIA (FACTORY INSPECTION).

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 25 April 1894;—for,



‘COPIES’ of recent Correspondence with the Government of India on
the subject of Inspection of Factories, and of the Factory Inspectors’
Reports.”

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M94

India Office,
4 May 1894.

ARTHUR GODLEY,
Under Secretary of State for India.

(Mr. Provand.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
9 May 1894.

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COPIES of recent Correspondence with the Government of India on the Subject of Inspection of Factories, and of the Factory Inspectors' Reports.

LETTER from the Government of India (Home Department, Industrial) to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India (No. 14), dated 29 March 1892 (Received 10 April 1892.)

My Lord,

We have the honour to forward, for your Lordship's information, a copy of our Circular Letter, No. 1217, dated the 30th June 1892, to Local Governments and Administrations, prescribing an Annual Report on the working of the Factories Act, and requesting Local Governments and Administrations to submit their provincial reports on the 1st July of each year. No such reports had been prescribed till the issue of our Circular of June last. The first reports due are, therefore, those relating to the calendar year 1892, which will reach us about the middle of the current year, and will be forwarded to the India Office, with such remarks (if any) as we may have to make on them, as soon as they have been considered by us.

We have, &c.

(signed) *Lansdowne.*
Roberts.
P. P. Hutchins.
D. Barbour.
A. E. Miller.
H. Brackenbury.
C. B. Pritchard.

(No. 11
1061-1067.)

From *C. J. Lyall, Esq., C.I.E.*, Secretary to the Government of India, to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras; the Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay; the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, General Department; the Chief Secretary to the Government of the North Western Provinces and Oudh; the Chief Secretary to the Government of the Punjab; the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces; the Chief Commissioner of Burma.

Sir,

Simla, 30 June 1892.

In continuation of the communication from this Department, No. 429—435,

"It would be extremely desirable that a yearly volume containing a résumé of all factory inspectors' reports should, when the new law is in working order, be published by your Government."

* the Madras Presidency.
the Bombay Presidency.
Bengal.
the North Western Provinces and Oudh.
the Punjab.
the Central Provinces.
Burma.

dated the 25th March 1892, I am directed to invite attention to the marginally-noted extract from a Despatch, No. 59 (Statistics), dated the 18th July 1890, from Her Majesty's Secretary of State; and to request that an Annual Provincial Report on the working of the Indian Factories Act in during each calendar year may be compiled in future under the orders of the Local Government year orders and submitted to this Department on or before the 1st July in each year.

2. The Governor General in Council will for the present leave it to Local Governments and Administrations to determine the precise form in which the report

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RETURN RELATING TO

report should be prepared, but, in order to ensure a certain degree of uniformity in the method in which the results are reported from different provinces, the forms of the statements which are annexed to this letter have been prepared in this office, and are now prescribed for adoption by Local Governments and Administrations. These statements should be carefully compiled in accordance with the instructions given on the forms, and should be attached as appendices to the annual provincial report.

3. The district statement (Form I.), which will accompany the reports submitted by district officers for factories in the interior and by the chief inspector or other officer designated by the Local Government for factories within presidency towns, should show the particulars stated in the form in regard to each factory in the district, or presidency town which falls within the scope of the Act. The provincial statement (Form II.) will not give particulars of individual factories, but will show the district totals of each district in the presidency or province where factories exist, and the provincial totals in respect of the matters specified therein.

4. The report generally should follow the headings of the Act and of the rules framed thereunder, and should show the extent to which all their pro-

visions have been observed in the factories in the Madras Presidency
the Bombay Presidency
Bengal
the North Western Provinces and Oudh
Punjab, &c. I

am to request that the following matters in particular may be fully and adequately dealt with:—

(1.) Inspections.—A summary of the results and a general *résumé* of inspections should be given, as desired by the Secretary of State.

(2.) The sanitary condition of, and sanitary arrangements on, factories.

(3.) The general health of the operatives, especially of the women and children.

(4.) Wages and the general condition of the operatives.—Inspecting officers are not required by the Act to make systematic inquiry into this subject; but any general information which district officers or inspectors may be able to furnish as to the wages and condition of the operatives employed on factories, as compared with other classes of labourers, and in rural tracts with petty cultivators, will possess great interest.

(5.) The employment of women and children.—A paragraph should also be added, giving an account of the work of the certifying surgeons.

(6.) The fencing of machinery and mill gearing.

(7.) Accidents.

(8.) Prosecutions.—Convictions only will be entered in the prescribed statement, but a full account of the prosecutions undertaken under the Factories Act and of their results should be included in the body of the report.

5. I am to request that any further subsidiary instructions which may be necessary for the proper preparation and submission of the annual reports or

statements in the Madras Presidency
the Bombay Presidency
Bengal
the North Western Provinces and Oudh
Punjab, &c. may be issued under the orders
of his Excellency the Governor in Council
his Honour the Lieutenant Governor (and Chief Commissioner)

EAST INDIA (FACTORY INSPECTION).

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6. The Report for 1892 should be submitted to the Government of India by July 1893. It may not now be found practicable to make arrangements for procuring all the information required for the report and statements for the current year; but the Government of India trust that every endeavour will be made to complete them as far as possible.

I have, &c.
(signed) C. J. Lyall,
Secretary to the Government of India.

6. The

RETURN RELATING TO

Form I.—Statement to accompany Annual District Report on the Working of the

Average Daily Number of Operatives Employed.*												Whether the Factory is worked mainly (1) by shifts, or (2) by Mid-day Stop- pages, or (3) other- wise.†	Whether a General Holiday is ordinarily given (1) on Sundays or (2) on varying Week Days, or (3) whether Factory exempted under Section 5 B (2) (c) or (4) under Section 5 B (2) (d) of the Act or (5) otherwise worked.‡
Serial Number of Factory.	Name (and Locality, of Factory.	Nature of Industry.	Nature of Moving Power.	Amount of Moving Power.	Adults.			Children.			Total Columns 8 and 11.		
					Males.	Females.	TOTAL.	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14

Note.—Columns 2 to 14 of this Statement will be compiled from half-yearly Return I, submitted by occupiers (prescribed in the offices of Magistrates and Special Inspectors).
 * The mean of the figures shown in the two half-yearly statements to be entered in these columns.
 † In the case of factories worked "otherwise" full details to be given, e.g. (as to column 13), whether the factory is exempted from the provisions of the law were not complied with and the steps taken to enforce compliance.
 ‡ Accidents to be shown as "Serious" where the injury caused results in or is equivalent to the loss of an eye or limb, or is so serious as to incapacitate the labourer from work for 21 days or more.
 § The number of factories of each class to be separately shown.

EAST INDIA (FACTORY INSPECTION).

5

Factories Act. Name of District (or Presidency Town) _____

Number of Accidents reported during the Year.				Number of Inspections held during the Year.					REMARKS.
Fatal.	Serious.†	Minor.	TOTAL.	By Magistrate.	By Special Inspector of Factories.	By Medical Officers.	By other Officers (If any).	TOTAL.	
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
ABSTRACT (DISTRICT TOTALS).									
Total No. of Factories.									
Cotton Mills.									
Jute Mills.									
Woollen Mills.									
Paper Mills.									
Breweries.									
Flour Mills.									
Cotton cleaning Factories.									
Cotton Presses.									
Jute Presses.									
Leather Works.									
Iron Works or Foundries.									
Sugar Works.									
Printing Presses, &c. §									
TOTAL - - -									
Number of Factories inspected under Section 5 A (2).									
" " " "									
" " " "									
" " " "									
" " " "									

Home Department Notification No. 422, dated 26th March 1905. Columns 15 to 23 will be compiled from the Registers kept in the offices of Magistrates and Special Inspectors, or the reasons for which shift or stoppages were not enforced; and (as to Column 14) the reasons for which labourers were incapacitated from work for 21 days or more.

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EAST INDIA (FACTORY INSPECTION).

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FORM II.—Statement to accompany Annual Provincial Report on the Working

of the Factories Act. Name of Presidency or Province

1	Name of District.	Number of Factories within the scope of the Act.														Number of Factories entered in Columns 2 to 16.		Number of Factories entered in Columns 2 to 16.		Average Daily Number of Operatives Employed on the Factories entered in Columns 2 to 16.																	
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	14 (a)	14 (b)	14 (c)	14 (d)	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	
		Cotton Mills.	Jute Mills.	Woollen Mills.	Paper Mills.	Breweries.	Flour Mills.	Cotton cleaning Factories.	Cotton Presses.	Jute Presses.	Leather Works.	Iron Works or Foundries.	Sugar Works.	Printing Presses.					Other Factories within scope of Act.	Total of Columns 2 to 16.	In which Steam Power is used.	In which Steam Power is not used.	Total Columns 17 and 18.	Once only.	Twice (but not three times).	Three times.	More than three times.	Total Columns 20 to 24.	Not inspected during the Year.	Total Columns 25 and 26.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Total of Columns 29 and 32.
																		</																			

RETURN RELATING TO

5. With reference to paragraph 2 of your Despatch of 1st June 1893, we desire to say that it has not been considered necessary to issue executive orders of the nature of general instructions to inspectors, inasmuch as the Act and the rules issued thereunder, which it is the duty of these officers to enforce, clearly indicate the matters to which their attention should be directed. Copies of the rules for each Province (except Assam, where they have not yet

No. 14 (Judicial), dated 7th June 1892.
No. 19 (Judicial), dated 9th August 1892.
No. 27 (Judicial), dated 30th November 1892.
No. 12 (Judicial), dated 15th March 1893.

been finally issued) were forwarded to the India Office with the Despatches from the Government of India noted in the margin.

We have, &c.
(signed) *Elgin.*
G. S. White.
A. E. Miller.
H. Brackenbury.
C. B. Pritchard.
J. Westland.
A. P. MacDonnell.

(No. 1448 (Judicial), dated Ootacamund, 17 July 1893.)

From the Honourable *J. F. Price*, Chief Secretary to the Government of Fort St. George, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department.

As requested in Mr. Lyall's letter, dated 30th June 1892, No. 861—11, Judicial, I am directed to forward a review and summary of the Reports of the Inspectors of Factories for 1892. The statement in Form II. prescribed in your letter is also forwarded.

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of the Government of Madras, Judicial Department (No. 1447); dated 17 July 1893.

Read again—

G.O., dated 22nd July 1892, No. 1315, Judicial.

Abstract.—Communicating to certain officers, with instructions, letter from the Government of India, requesting that an annual report on the working of the Indian Factories Act in the Madras Presidency during the calendar year may be compiled and submitted to the Government of India.

Read also the following papers :

No. 20, dated Vizianagram, 21 February 1893.

From *R. H. Shipley*, Esq., Acting Principal Assistant Magistrate, Vizianagram, to the District Magistrate, Vizagapatam.

I HAVE the honour to submit my report on the working of the Gunny Factory at Chittivalasa for the year 1892 in the form prescribed in paragraph 5 of G.O., dated the 19th December 1891, No. 2568, Judicial.

2. The factory belongs to Messrs. Arbuthnot & Co. During the year under report it was inspected twice, once by me and once by the general duty deputy magistrate, the then officer in charge of the division, and the dates of inspection were as under:—

- (1.) On the 11th April 1892, between 7 and 8 a.m.
- (2.) „ 14th December 1892, between 8 and 9 a.m.

On

On each occasion the manager of the factory was present at the time of inspection.

3. In the factory jute is cleaned, twined and woven, and eventually made into gunny bags. The engines are worked by steam with 77 nominal and 220 actual horse power.

4. The factory was closed on 10 English and nine native holidays, besides Sundays during the year. The working hours from April to October are 10 hours and 40 minutes, and from November to March 11 hours per diem, except on Saturdays, when the machinery is stopped at 4.30 p.m., allowing an interval of half-an-hour at noon.

5. The factory is generally whitewashed and cleaned once a year. The whitewashing for the year 1892 was commenced on the 24th November 1892 and completed on the 26th January 1893.

6. The latrines were kept clean by being washed every day with hot water from the engine.

7. The ventilation of the building is good.

8. The temperature in the working room on the dates of inspection was as follows:—

On the 11th April 1892 - - - - 85°
„ 14th December 1892 - - - - 70°

9. There were seven accidents during the year, as detailed below:—

Names of Persons.	Nature of Injury.	Date of Injury.	Date of Return to Duty.
1. Dukka Andanna - - - - -	Not serious	23rd Jan. 1892	8th February 1892.
2. Challa Narsu - - - - -	Ditto	27th Feb. „	31st March „
3. Jearu Chinaia - - - - -	Ditto	16th June „	4th July „
4. Alamanda Pola - - - - -	Ditto	30th „ „	1st „ „
5. Pandiri Tammadu - - - - -	Ditto	6th July „	1st September „
6. Madabothula Appadu - - - - -	Ditto	28th „ „	12th „ „
7. Sontana Ramudu - - - - -	Ditto	6th Oct. „	25th October „

10. The machinery has been properly fenced and protected.

11. Certificates of age were granted by the civil apothecary at Bimlipatam in all doubtful cases of adults before their admission into the factory. They were called up and examined by me at the inspection.

12. Registers C and D are not maintained, as no children below 12 years are employed in the factory.

13. A notice of daily working hours and a list of holidays have been set up in an open place in the factory, and printed copies of the rules with Telugu translations have been posted on the outer walls of the office room.

14. Register A, which is required to be kept in my office under Rule 2, has been properly maintained.

15. The number of operatives in the factory during the year was 723.

RETURN RELATING TO

No. 221, dated Vizagapatam, 7 March 1893.

Endorsed by the District Magistrate of Vizagapatam.

Submitted to Government.

2. There were seven accidents during the year, but they were not of a serious nature.

FORM I.—STATEMENT to accompany Annual District
Name of District (or Presidency Town)—

Serial Number of Factory.	Name and Locality of Factory.	Nature of Industry.	Nature of Moving Power.	Amount of Moving Power.	AVERAGE DAILY NUMBER OF OPERATIVES EMPLOYED.							Whether the Factory is worked mainly (1) by Shifts, or (2) by Mid- day Stoppage, or (3) other- wise.
					Adults.			Children.			TOTAL Columns 8 and 11.	
					Males.	Females.	TOTAL.	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.		
					6	7	8	9	10	11		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
-	Gunny Factory, Chitti- valasa.	Jute Spinning and Weaving.	Steam.	220 Horse- power.								Mid-day stop- pages.
-	-	-	-	-	642	81	723	-	-	-	723	-

No. 29, dated Madras, 17 March 1893.

From Colonel H. W. H. Cox, Commissioner of Police, to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras.

I HAVE the honour to submit the annual report for the year 1892 of the Deputy Commissioner of Police as Inspector of Factories in the City of Madras.

No. 35, dated Madras, 15 March 1893.

From S. D. Simpson, Esq., Deputy Commissioner of Police and Inspector of Factories, Madras, to the Commissioner of Police, Madras.

I HAVE the honour to submit my annual report on the working of the Factory Act during the calendar year 1892.

2. There are in all sixteen registered factories in the city. Four of them, marginally noted, were brought on my register during the year. Besides these registered factories there are others, which do not fall within the scope of the Act, as the number of operatives employ. d in

1. Government Printing Press.
2. Lawrence Asylum Press.
3. Basin Foundry.
4. Reliance Foundry.

No. 1,316, dated Vizagapatam, 5 May 1893.

From W. A. Willock, Esq., District Magistrate, Vizagapatam, to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras.

WITH reference to your telegram of the 27th ultimo, I have the honour to submit herewith the statements called for, prepared in the forms prescribed in G.O., dated 22nd July 1892, No. 1,315, Judicial.

Report on the Working of the Factories Act.
Vizagapatam District.

Whether a General Holiday is ordinarily given (1) on Sundays, or (2) on varying Week-days, or (3) whether Factory exempted under Section 5 B (2) (c), or (4) under Section 5 B (2) (d) of the Act or (5) otherwise worked.	Number of Accidents reported during the Year.				Number of Inspections held during the Year.				
	Fatal.	Serious.	Minor.	TOTAL.	By Magis- trates.	By Special Inspector of Factories.	By Medical Officers.	By other Officers (if any).	TOTAL.
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
On Sundays.			Persons absent from work beyond 21 days.						
-	-	3	4	7	-	2	-	-	2

in each is below the required number; however, they are also being visited and will in time be brought on the register.

3. The registered factories were visited by me during the year, as shown in appendix.

4. *Accidents.*—There were 65 accidents this year against 51 last year. Form I. shows the number in each factory. Of these, one proved fatal, and eight others somewhat of a serious nature, such as fractured arms and legs and the loss of fingers. Mr. L. L. Wickham, Superintendent of the Public Works Workshops, lost three fingers of his left hand while working at what they call a "General Joiner." An inquest was held in the fatal case and the verdict was, "Death from concussion of the brain caused by the end of a leather strap of machinery striking him on the head accidentally."

5. The operatives employed in the mills are in good condition. They are, I consider, well paid and earn as a rule more than the ordinary labourers. For instance, jobbers get from R20 to R25, mechanics R15, spinners R15, roller coverers R10 to 12, men in the engine and blow rooms R8 to 9, piecers R7. and those in the card R7 per mensem.

6. Children in the throstle-bobbin and reeling departments earn from R4 to 6 per mensem.

FORM I.—Statement accompanying Annual Report on the
Presidency Town,

Presidency Town.											
Serial Number of Factory.	Name (and Locality) of Factory.	Nature of Industry.	Nature of Moving Power.	Amount of Moving Power.	AVERAGE DAILY NUMBER OF OPERATIVES EMPLOYED.						
					Adults.			Children.			Total Columns 8 and 11.
					Males.	Females.	TOTAL.	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Gun Carriage Factory, New Town, Madras.	Ordnance and miscellaneous works for army service.	120 Horse-power boilers - - 120 Horse-power steam engines - -	8 8	1,373	2	1,375	-	-	-	1,375
2	Southern India Spinning and Weaving Mill, Rayapuram	Spinning yarn	80 Horse-power engine - - - 30 Horse-power engine - - -	1 1	711	12	723	-	-	-	723
3	Harbour Works, North Beach.	Making and depositing concrete blocks.	40 Horse-power stationary engines - 8 Horse-power travelling cranes - 10 Horse-power titan cranes - 12 Horse-power wave-breaker - Loco-engines drawing 200 tons - Loco-engines drawing 150 tons - 1 Slotting machine; drilling machine	2 3 3 1 4 2 2	334	2	336	-	-	-	336
4	Napier Works, Korookoopet.	General engineering.	Engins and boiler, 80 horse-power -	1	290	-	290	-	-	-	290
5	Public Works Workshops, Seven Wells, Madras.	Miscellaneous kinds of work.	10 Horse-power stationary engines with boilers.	3	433	2	435	-	-	-	435
6	United Spinning and Weaving Mill, Chulay.	Spinning cotton twist.	Compounding engine of 300 nominal horse-power.	1	687	36	723	50	2	52	775
7	Buckingham Mill, Perambore.	Cotton spinning.	Steam engine, 700 horse-power - Steam engine, 600 horse-power -	1 1	1,248	93	1,341	275	34	309	1,650
8	Carnatic Mill, Perambore.	Cotton spinning.	Steam engine, 1,000 indicated horse-power.	1	1,223	51	1,274	86	-	86	1,360
9	Cement Works, Korookoopet.	Manufacture of cement, shell lime, bricks, and tiles.	Horizontal engine, 30 horse-power - Horizontal engine, 20 horse power - Horizontal engine, 8 horse-power -	1 1 1	141	51	192	-	-	-	192
10	Bee Hive Foundry, Popham's, Broadway.	Iron and brass foundry.	Horizontal engine of 12 horse-power supplied with steam from a vertical boiler of 12 horse-power.	1	157	-	157	-	-	-	157
11	Simpson and Co., Mount Road.	Coach building.	Steam engine, 10 horse-power -	1	242	-	242	15	-	15	257
12	Paddy Grinding, Cleaning and Oil Manufactory, Trivatore High Road.	Paddy grinding and cleaning and manufacturing oil.	Steam engine, 20 horse-power - Steam engine, 12 horse-power - Steam engine, 8 horse-power - Boiler and engine, 14 horse-power - Boiler and engine, 12 horse-power -	1 1 2 1 1	160	-	160	-	-	-	160
13	Reliance Foundry, Yagatha Covil Street.	Iron and brass founding.	Engine and boiler, 6 horse-power	1	245	-	245	-	-	-	245
14	Government Printing Press, Mint Buildings.	Printing, binding, and type-founding.	Horizontal engine, 8 horse-power	1	847	6	853	-	-	-	853
15	Lawrence Asylum Press, Mount Road.	Printing, binding, and type-founding.	Fixed under type compound steam engine, 12 horse power.	1	351	-	351	-	-	-	351
16	Basin Foundry, near Buckingham Canal, Tondiarpet.	Iron-founding.	Steam engine, 12 horse-power - Steam engine, 8 horse-power -	1 1	65	5	70	-	-	-	70
TOTAL				-	8,507	260	8,767	426	36	462	9,229

Working of the Factories Act.

Madras.

Whether the Factory is worked mainly (1) by Shifts, (2) by Midday Stoppages, or (3) otherwise.	Whether a General Holiday is ordinarily given (1) on Sundays, or (2) on varying Week-days, or (3) whether Factory exempted under Section 5 H (2) (c), or (4) under Section 5 B (3) (d) of the Act, or (5) otherwise worked.	Number of Accidents Reported during the Year.				Number of Inspections held during the Year.
		Fatal.	Serious.	Minor.	TOTAL	By Inspector of Factories.
		15	16	17	18	19
13	14					
Continuous work from 8 a.m. to 4 p.m.	Sundays and holidays	-	-	1	1	3
Midday stoppage	Sundays and festival days	-	1	5	6	4
Ditto	Sundays and commercial holidays	-	1	7	8	3
Ditto	Ditto	-	1	-	1	3
Ditto	Sundays and Government holidays	-	1	5	6	3
Adults by midday stoppage and children by shifts.	Sundays, or on varying week days	1	1	2	4	3
Stoppage	Sundays and festival days	-	-	6	6	3
Shifts	Ditto	-	2	17	19	3
Stoppage	Ditto	-	-	2	2	3
Ditto	Ditto	-	-	2	2	3
Ditto	Sundays and commercial holidays	-	-	2	2	3
Ditto	Sundays and festival days	-	-	1	1	3
Ditto	Sundays and other holidays	-	-	7	7	3
Ditto	Ditto	-	-	-	-	2
Ditto	Ditto	-	-	-	-	2
Ditto	Sundays and festival days	-	-	-	-	1
		1	7	57	65	45

RETURN RELATING TO

No 371 Magte., dated Coimbatore, 23 March 1893.

From J. Sturrock, Esq., District Magistrate of Coimbatore, to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras, Judicial Department.

I HAVE the honour to submit herewith copies of the reports received from the Sub-Divisional Magistrates of Coimbatore and Pollachi on the working of the Indian Factories Act, XV. of 1881, as amended by Act XI. of 1891, together with copies of the statements prescribed in Paragraph 2 of G. O., No. 1315, dated 22nd July 1892, Judicial Department.

(1) The Coimbatore Spinning and Weaving Mill Company (Limited).
(2) The Tirupur Cotton Cleaning and Pressing Company.

2. The marginally-noted companies are the only factories in the district that come under the purview of the Act.

3. Factory No. 1 was inspected thrice by the Sub-Divisional Magistrate and twice by the medical officer. Factory No. 2 was registered only on the 13th October last, and hence it was inspected only once during the year under report. The remarks of the inspecting officers have been duly communicated to the managers of the factories. The defect pointed out by the medical officer at his first inspection of Factory No. 1 has been rectified. The defects noticed by the Sub-Divisional Magistrate of Pollachi as regards Factory No. 2 will be rectified in due course, as it was only recently registered, as noted above.

4. The sanitary condition of the factories and sanitary arrangements in connection with them are good and, indeed, excellent as regards Factory No. 1, but there is no latrine in Factory No. 2. Steps have been taken to have one constructed.

5. The general health of the operatives, especially of the women and children, was good.

6. The Sub-Divisional Magistrates have not reported as to the wages of the operatives as compared with other classes of labourers, though the Sub-Divisional Magistrate of Coimbatore has stated that their work is suitably compensated with wages. Their attention is now drawn to the views of the Government of India (as regards furnishing this information) recorded in Government Order referred to in paragraph 1.

7. The maximum number of women and children employed on any day during the year was 151 and 186 in Factory No. 1, and 23 and nil in Factory No. 2. Two boys and a girl, who were found in No. 2 by the inspecting officer, have been dispensed with for want of medical certificates in Form B. No children under the age of nine were employed in any of the factories.

8. The machinery is properly fenced in both the factories, but the big fly-wheel in Factory No. 2 requires to be securely fenced.

9. There were no accidents during the year under report.

10. There were no prosecutions under the Act.

11. The other provisions of the Act have been duly complied with.

No. 35, dated 20 March 1893.

From J. Sturrock, Esq., District Magistrate in charge of Head Assistant Magistrate's Division, Coimbatore, to the District Magistrate of Coimbatore.

I HAVE the honour to submit my report on the working of the Cotton Cleaning and Pressing Company Factory, Tirupur, for the year 1892.

2. The factory is the only one that has been placed in the register under the Factories Act only on 13th October last.

3. The

EAST INDIA (FACTORY INSPECTION).

3. The factory was inspected only once during the year under report.

4. There were only three children without the required medical certificate in Form B. It is since reported that those children have been dismissed. Hence no children are now employed in the factory.

5. There is a good supply of water kept for drinking purposes. The river being near, the coolies go there to wash. Ventilation and accommodation are good. There was no latrine at the time of inspection. The agent was asked to put up one as soon as possible.

6. The working hours are from 7 to 6, with an interval of one hour from 12 to 1 for food and rest.

7. No prosecutions were ordered during the year for offences under this Act.

8. There were no accidents during the year.

9. The Manager has been requested to put up copies of the rules in a conspicuous place. The requirements of the Act in other respects are complied with.

FORM 1.—STATEMENT showing the working of the Factories.

Serial Number of Factory.	Name and Locality of Factory.	Nature of Industry.	Nature of Moving Power.	Amount of Moving Power.	AVERAGE DAILY NUMBER OF OPERATVIES EMPLOYED.							Whether the Factory is worked mainly (1) by Shifts, or (2) by mid-day Stoppages, or (3) otherwise.
					Adults.			Children.			TOTAL of Columns 8 and 11.	
					Males.	Females.	TOTAL.	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.		
					6	7	8	9	10	11		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	Cotton Cleaning and Pressing Company of Messrs. Binney and Co., Madras, Tirupur.	Cotton pressing.	40 horse- power steam.	40 horse- power.	22	31	53	—	—	—	53	7 to 12 a.m. and 1 to 6 p.m.

No. 64 Mis., dated Coimbatore, 1 March 1893.

From *M. R. Ry. T. V. Narayanasami Aiyer*, Avergā, Deputy Magistrate, Coimbatore, to the District Magistrate of Coimbatore.

I HAVE the honour to submit my report on the working of the Factories Act, XV. of 1881, as amended by Act XI. of 1891, together with the statements prescribed in G.O., dated 22nd July 1892, No. 1315, Judicial.

2. The only factory in my division falling within the scope of the Act is "The Coimbatore Spinning and Weaving Mill Company (Limited)," situated in Coimbatore town.

3. I inspected the factory twice during the year, and my predecessor, Mr. Todhunter, inspected it during the early part of the year once, making in all three inspections during the year, as required by Rule 8.

4. The number of children, 233 and 187, worked on the 8th April and 24th December 1892, respectively, consists of two batches of half the children, one batch working in the morning, and the other and different batch in the evening. The number examined, 110 and 87, are the children of one batch present at inspection.

5. The factory has been inspected by the medical officer twice during the year. The defect noticed by him at his first inspection in regard to the keeping of Register C. has been rectified, and the other remarks made by the inspecting officers are duly noted in the accompanying statement No. II. No children under the age of nine are employed in this factory, and the children allowed to work half a day as required by Clause 3, Section 7 of the Act. The other provisions of Sections 7, 8, and 9 are duly complied with.

6. The

in the Head Assistant Magistrate's Division, Coimbatore, for 1892.

Whether a General Holiday is ordinarily given (1) on Sundays, or (2) on varying Week-days, or (3) whether Factory exempted under Section 5 B (2) (c) or (4) under Section 5 B (3) (d) of the Act, or (5) otherwise worked.	Number of Accidents reported during the Year.				Number of Inspections held during the Year.					REMARKS
	Fatal.	Serious.	Minor.	TOTAL.	By Magistrates.	By Special Inspector of Factories.	By Medical Officers.	By other Officers (if any).	TOTAL.	
	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	
14.										
General holidays and Sundays.	—	—	—	—	One	—	—	—	One.	—

6. The machinery is properly fenced, and no accidents of any nature happened during the year.

7. The ventilation and sanitation of the factory are in excellent condition, and the factory owners have recently erected a durable latrine for the use of the operatives.

8. No prosecution during the year has been ordered for the offences under the Factories Act.

9. Only males are employed about the machinery, and the women and children are being employed at other places.

10. The general condition of the operatives are healthy, and their work is suitably compensated with wages.

11. A file of certificates in Form B. is being properly kept in the factory.

12. On the publication of the new rules framed under Act XI. of 1891, I gave notice to the managers of all seven factories in my division of my intention of placing them in my Register of Factories, Form A. Six of them took objections to the same, and I finally decided that they did not fall under the scope of the Factories Act.

13. A Register in Form A., as required by Rules 2 and 10, has been duly maintained in my office, and the copies of remarks passed by me during the course of inspection have been communicated to the occupier as laid down in Rule 11.

14. The working hours are from 6 a.m. to 12 noon and from 1 to 7.30 p.m., with an interval of one hour for food and rest from 12 to 1 p.m., children under 14 working half time only.

FORM I.—STATEMENT to accompany Annual Report on the working of the

Serial Number of Factory.	Name and Locality of Factory.	Nature of Industry.	Nature of Moving Power.	Amount of Moving Power.	AVERAGE DAILY NUMBER OF OPERATIVES EMPLOYED.								Whether the Factory is worked mainly (1) by Shifts, or (2) by mid-day Stoppages, or (3) otherwise.
					Adults.			Children.			TOTAL of Columns 8 and 11.		
					Males.	Females.	TOTAL.	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.	8 and 11.		
					6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.		
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	
1	Coimbatore Spinning and Weaving Mill Company, Limited, Coim- batore.	Cotton spinning.	Steam engine.	70 no- minal horse- power.	328	140	468	150	22	178	646	By mid- day stop- pages.	

No. 470, dated Tinnevely, 31 March 1893.

From G. S. Forbes, Esq., District Magistrate of Tinnevely, to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras.

I HAVE the honour to report on the working of the Indian Factories Act (XV. of 1881, as amended by Act XI. of 1891) in the district for the calendar year 1892.

2. Of the four factories mentioned in the last year's report, the Tuticorin Cotton Press Company (Limited) stopped working in 1891, and the business finally wound up in 1892. Two new factories came within the scope of the Act, and thus the five factories named in the margin were on the register during the year; the first two being in the joint magistrate's, the third in the head assistant

magistrate's, and the fourth and fifth in the deputy magistrate's division. The reports of these officers are enclosed. The statement appended to the report shows the dates of inspections, with the results.

3 *Inspections.*—The Coral Mills Company at Tuticorin, which was at work during the whole year, was inspected only twice. There were three divisional officers during the year, and the responsibility for non-inspection rests with Mr. Hewetson. The Cotton Press Company at Sattur was not inspected by the deputy magistrate, Northern Division, as the mills were stopped shortly after being brought on the register. But the deputy magistrate's excuse is inadmissible as he ought to have seen it was brought on the register long before it was so brought. In the cotton factory at Pápanásam it was found that the old rules and registers were exhibited and maintained. These defects have been since remedied.

4. *Sanitary Condition and Sanitary Arrangements.*—The sanitary condition and arrangements of the Coral Mills, the Pápanásam Factory, and the Kóvilpatti Mills (Nos. 1, and 3, and 4) are reported to be on the whole satisfactory, and improvements are being introduced at Kóvilpatti. The state of the other two have not been reported on.

Factories Act in the Division of Coimbatore, vide G.O. No. 1,315, dated 22 July 1892.

Whether a General Holiday ordinarily given (1) on Sundays, or (2) on varying Week-days, or (3) whether Factory exempted under Section 5 B (2) (c), or (4) under Section 5 B (2) d) of the Act, or (5) otherwise worked.	Number of Accidents reported during the Year.				Number of Inspections held during the Year.					REMARKS.
	Fatal.	Serious.	Minor.	TOTAL.	By Magistrates.	By Special Inspector of Factories.	By Medical Officers.	By other Officers (if any).	TOTAL.	
	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	
14.										
The Mill is closed every Sunday throughout the year, and also native feast day, about 14 days.	None	None	None	None	3	—	2	—	5	—

5. The general health of the operatives is reported to be good. The rate of wages compare favourably with those earned by the ordinary day labourers.

6. Women and children were employed only in two factories. Sufficient rest and recreation appear to have been allowed. The only work done by the certifying surgeons appears to have been the granting of certificates of the age of children.

7. *Fencing*—The machinery in all the factories appears to have been properly fenced. A suggestion made by the acting sub-collector in connection with an accident in the sugar mills at Tuticorin was withdrawn on the nature of the accident and the position of the machinery being more clearly explained to him.

8. *Accidents.*—There were in all six accidents reported during the year; one was fatal, three were serious, and the remaining two were of a minor nature. The fatal and serious accidents are described in the report of the joint magistrates.

9. No prosecutions were instituted under the Act during the year.

RETURN RELATING TO

STATEMENT to accompany Annual District Report

Name of District (or

Serial No. of Factory.	Name (and locality) of Factory.	Nature of Industry.	Nature of Moving Power.	Amount of Moving Power.	Average daily Number of Operatives employed.						Whether the Factory is work-d mainly (1) by Shifts, or (2) by midday Stoppages, or (3) other- wise.		
					Adults.			Children.					
					Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.			
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	
Jt. Magte.	1	Coral Mills Com- pany (Limited), Tuticorin.	Spinning cotton.	Steam.	600 horse power.	550	230	780	—	—	—	780	By midday stoppages.
	2	Sugar Factory Tuticorin.	Refining sugar.	Steam.	3 engines.	113	—	113	—	—	—	113	By midday stoppages and em- ployment of coolies who re- lieve each other every six hours.
Hd. Asst. Magte.	3	Tinnevely Mills Company, Pápa- násam.	Spinning cot- ton.	Water power.	500 horse power.	207	121	328	90	—	99	487	By midday stoppages.
Dt. Magte.	4	Kóvilpatti Spin- ning Company (Limited).	Spinning cot- ton and ma- nufacturing yarn.	Steam.	500 horse power —only 300 horse power used.	218	92	310	186	33	219	529	By midday stoppages.
	5	Tinnevely Cotton Press Company, Pátiór.	Pressing cot- ton.	Steam.	18 horse power.	57	27	84	—	—	—	84	By midday stoppages.
District Totals (6 to 12, and 15 to 23)						1,205	470	1,675	285	33	318	1,903	

No. 53, dated Tinnevely, 24 March 1893.

From *W. B. Ayling*, Esq., Acting Head Assistant Magistrate, Tinnevely,
to the District Magistrate, Tinnevely.

I HAVE the honour to submit my report on the working of the Factories Act in this division for the year 1892. There is only one factory in this division, viz., "The Tinnevely Mills Company, Limited," at Pápanásam, Ambásamudram taluk.

2. The factory was inspected thrice during the year under report—by Mr. Murdoch on 25th January 1892, by Mr. Dutt on 12th May 1892, and by myself on 15th December 1892. Copies of the inspection notes made are herein enclosed.

3. The building is clear and well-built, and sufficiently ventilated. Sanitary arrangements are satisfactory. The general health of the operatives appears to be good.

4. The women and children employed in the factory have sufficient intervals for rest and recreation. The machinery appears to have all its dangerous portions securely fenced. The notice in Form F is put up in a conspicuous place.

on the working of the Factories Act.

Presidency Town)—Tinnevely.

Presidency Town)—Tinnevely.										
Whether a General Holiday is ordinarily given (1) on Sundays, or (2) on varying Week-days, or (3) whether Factory exempted under Section 5 B 2 (c), or (4) under Sec. 5 B (2) (d) of the Act, or (5) otherwise worked.	Number of Accidents reported during the Year.				Number of Inspections held during the Year.					REMARKS.
	Fatal.	Serious.	Minor.	Total.	By Magistrates.	By Special Inspector of Factories.	By Medical Officers.	By other Officers (if any).	Total.	
14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.
General holiday on Sundays and occasionally on week-days.	—	2	—	2	—	2	—	—	2	Abstract (District Totals). Total number of Factories - - - - - 3 Cotton Mills - - - - - 3 Jute Mills - - - - - — Woollen Mills - - - - - — Paper Mills - - - - - — Breweries - - - - - — Flour Mills - - - - - — Cotton-cleaning Factories - - - - - 1 Cotton Presses - - - - - — Jute Presses - - - - - — Leather Works - - - - - — Iron Works or Foundries - - - - - 1 Sugar Works - - - - - — Printing Presses, &c. - - - - - — TOTAL - - - - - 5
Holiday on Sundays and on festival days.	1	1	—	2	1	2	—	—	3	
Holiday on Sundays and on week-days if there is work on Sundays.	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	3	
Holiday on Sundays except when there are other holidays in the week.	—	—	2	2	2	2	2	—	6	
Holiday on Sundays.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	1	3	2	6	3	9	2	—	14	Number of Factories inspected once during year—Nil. Number of Factories inspected twice during year - - - - - 3 Number of Factories inspected three times during year - - - - - 1 Number of Factories inspected more than three times during year—Nil.

place. On the 15th December last, when I inspected the factory, I observed that a copy of the old rules was exhibited and that the registers were kept up under the old rules. These defects have been since remedied. The children working in the factory were mustered in accordance with Rule VII. There were no accidents reported during the year under report, and there were no prosecutions under the Act.

5. Prescribed statements are sent herewith. The average wages earned by men, women, and children are Rs. 6.15.10, Rs. 4.8.8, and Rs. 2 a month respectively. Certificates as to age of children, &c., are given by the Civil Apothecary at Ambásamudram.

No. 298, dated Tinnevely, 20 March 1893.

From *D. Bell*, Esq., Acting Joint Magistrate, Tinnevely, to the District
Magistrate, Tinnevely.

WITH reference to your letter No. 334, dated 7th instant, I have the honour to forward, herewith, two statements in the prescribed form.

Paragraph 3.—The Coral Mills Company was working the whole year. The
factory

factory was inspected once by me and once by Mr. Ramachandra Row. It was not inspected by Mr. Hewetson during his stay here in the first half-year of 1892, and I am unable to give any explanation of the omission.

The Sugar Factory was working from 1st January to 30th June, and from 15th August to 15th October 1892. It was not inspected by Mr. Hewetson during the first half-year. Mr. Ramachandra Row inspected it once while it was not working.

Paragraph 4.—No children were employed in the Coral Mills, and hence there was no necessity to muster them.

Paragraph 5.—The explanation of the Manager for not fencing the machinery as suggested by Mr. Ramachandra Row is herewith sent.

Paragraph 2, *Inspection*.—The Coral Mills were inspected twice in the year under report. The number of persons at work on the dates of inspection is shown in the enclosed statement, the necessary registers were kept, and the certificates of age were filed.

The Sugar Factory was inspected twice in the year; there was no work going on in the factory on the dates of inspection. I am unable to explain why the factory was not inspected, while it was working, by Messrs. Hewetson and Ramachandra Row. I joined the division after the factory stopped work.

2. *Sanitary Condition and Arrangements*.—There are two latrines for the use of the workpeople at the Coral Mills—one for males and one for females. Water is supplied by means of a hose. Ventilation is good, there being 33 windows in each of the two large workrooms.

3. *The General Health of the Operatives*.—In the Coral Mills only men and women were employed, and their health was generally good.

In the Sugar Factory only men were employed, and their health was generally good; only two females were employed in this factory as sweepers.

4. *Wages*.—In the Coral Mills men were paid at the rate of Rs. 3 to Rs. 15, and women from Rs. 3 to Rs. 5 per mensem.

In the Sugar Factory, the monthly rate for men varied from Rs. 5 to Rs. 14; the female sweepers were paid at the rate of Rs. 5 a month. These wages compare favourably with other labourers and petty cultivators, who do not get a fixed monthly income.

5. *Coral Mills*.—Women were employed in the reeling of yarn. No children were employed in this factory.

Sugar Factory.—Only two women were employed as sweepers, and no children were employed. Certificates of age were granted by the Certifying Surgeon.

6. *Fencing*.—The following is a description of the manner in which the machinery in use at the Coral Mills is fenced.

Engine.—Railings are provided all round the connecting rods, piston rods, and main cranks; also completely round the fly-wheel. Guards are provided round the rocking motion of the air-pump. Railings and trellis work are provided round the driving ropes in the rope race.

Blow Room.—Wooden guards are provided over the main belts of the machines, and iron guards over the cogwheel gearing.

Carding Room.—Iron guards are affixed to all the different frames round the driving belts, and all moving parts are protected by covers.

Spinning Room.—All the main shafts have protecting rod guards to catch any belt that may break and come down. All the machines have strong iron guards round the ends where the belts actuate the driving gear. All cogwheels are protected by iron covers. Triangular guards are bolted on to the frames to protect the ends of the driving rollers. Generally throughout the mill every moving piece of machinery likely to cause an accident is protected either by railings or efficient guards of some kind.

Sugar Factory.—The machinery is fenced. In my report the machinery is entered

entered as not fenced. This is a mistake which is due to my misapprehension of the meaning of the term "fencing."

Accidents, Coral Mills.—Two serious accidents were reported during the year under report.

On 2nd April 1892, a man had a fracture in his right arm, which was caused by his cleaning a machine in motion against orders. On 8th August 1892, a man had a flesh wound and bruise on right arm, which was caused by his carelessly placing his hand between two rollers of a machine whilst in motion against orders.

Sugar Factory.—Two accidents (one fatal and one serious) were reported during the year under report.

On 28th March 1892, a man was caught in the wheels while fastening the belt, and killed the same day. A verdict of accidental death was returned. The inquest report will be obtained and submitted to you.

On 20th June 1892, a man's hair was wound round the shafting through his carelessness while he was oiling the bearings. The man was cured, and went away to Madras of his own accord. This accident was reported to you in this Office Letter No. 488, dated 8th July 1892.

8. *Prosecutions*.—No prosecutions were instituted under the Act during the year under report.

No. 45, dated Tinnevely, 18 March 1893.

From M. R. Ry. R. Anantarama Aiyar, Avergal, General Charge Deputy Magistrate, Northern Division, Tinnevely, to the District Magistrate of Tinnevely.

I HAVE the honour to submit my report on the working of the factories in my division for the year 1892.

2. There were two factories in the register maintained in my office, viz., (1) The Kovilpatti Spinning Company (Limited). (2) Tinnevely Cotton Press Company (Limited), Sattūr.

3. The former was inspected twice in 1892, viz., on the 13th and 29th December 1892. In the latter work was stopped shortly after the receipt of your docket No. 990, dated 27th June 1892, and so I was not able to inspect it when it was working.

4. In both factories all machinery was properly fenced. There was proper ventilation and water supply.

5. The condition of operatives on the Kovilpatti Mill was good. There were only two accidents of a minor nature in the year.

6. No prosecutions were instituted during the year.

7. Statements prescribed in G. O. No. 1315, dated 22nd July 1892, are herewith submitted.

No. 21, dated Cuddalore, 20 March 1893.

From M. R. Ry. P. Krishna Rao, Avergal, B.A., B.L., Deputy Magistrate, Cuddalore, to the District Magistrate, South Arcot.

In forwarding herewith a copy of the entries made in Statement A, prescribed under G. O. No. 953, dated 20th May 1892, for the year 1892, I have the honour to state with regret, that I made only two inspections during the year. I was engaged on special work, i.e., the revision of village establishments for some months, and had also to spend some months out of this taluk on account of the jamabandi of Tindivanam, Villupuram, and Tirukkóyilūr. The Deputy Collector that was acting for me when I was away on leave, has not apparently been able to inspect the factory before 29th January 1893. I have also inspected the factory after my return.

2. It

RETURN RELATING TO

2. It will be found in the statement that I have noted that drinking water-supply was not sufficient. I beg to report that two taps have since been opened, from which the coolies can always have any quantity of good potable water.

3. On the dates of my inspection last year, the latrines had not been built up. They have since been built up, and the accommodation is sufficient.

True copy submitted to Government. The Tiruvannanallūr Sugar Manufactory was not worked as a factory during the year.

From the District Magistrate, South

FORM I.—Name of District (or Presidency)

Serial number of Factory.	Name and Locality of Factory.	Nature of Industry.	Nature of Moving Power.	Amount of Moving Power.	Average Daily Number of Operatives Employed.						Whether the Factory is worked mainly (1) by Shifts, or (2) by Midday Stoppages or (3) otherwise.	
					Adults.			Children.				Total of Columns 8 and 11.
					Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.		
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.
1	Sugar Factory at Nellikup- pam.	Manufac- turing sugar.	Steam-en- gine.	3—400 horse- power.	781	40	821	-	-	-	821	Worked by both shifts and stop- pages. Shifts 6 hours on and 6 hours off; stop- pages from 7 a.m. to noon and 2 p.m. to 6 p.m.
2	Distillery at Nelli- kuppam.	Manufac- turing arrack.	Steam-en- gine.	3—10 horse- power.	32	-	32	-	-	-	32	Ditto

No. 29, dated Cuddalore, 11 April 1893.

From *M. R. Ry. P. Krishna Rao*, Avergal, B.A., B.L., Deputy Magistrate of South Arcot, to the District Magistrate of South Arcot.

In continuation of my factory report for the year 1892, I have the honour to report that 64 females worked on the 31st December 1892 at the Nellikuppam Sugar Factory, and that no females were employed at the distillery on that day.

Submitted to Government. The information appears to have been subsequently given by the Manager.

18 April 1893.

M. Hammick,
Acting District Magistrate.

EAST INDIA (FACTORY INSPECTION).

- The rules as to Sunday labour were in force during the year.
- The local inspector has not authorised by any special order the shift system in force. He will now be required to do so, and orders will be issued that, in the current year, the necessary number of inspections must be made.
- The local manager appears to have carried out the improvements in the water-supply, to the necessity for which his attention was drawn both by the inspector and myself.

Cuddalore, 29 March 1893.

M. Hammick,
Acting District Magistrate.

Arcot, dated 28 April 1893, No. 740.

Town)—Cuddalore, South Arcot District.

Town)—Cuddalore, South Arcot District.											
Whether a General Holiday is ordinarily given (1) on Sundays or (2) on varying Week Days, or (3) whether Factory exempted under Section 5 B (2) (c) or (4) under Section 5 B (2) (d) of the Act or (5) otherwise worked. 14.	Number of Accidents Reported during the year.				Number of Inspections held during the year.					REMARKS.	
	Fatal.	Serious.	Minor.	Total.	By Magistrates.	By Special Inspector of Factories.	By Medical Officers.	By other Officers (if any).	Total.		
											15.
A holiday on varying week days.	-	3	5	8	2	-	-	-	-	2	Two of accidents entered as serious were really not so. The tip of a finger was lost in each case.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

No. 43, M. P. R., dated Bellary, 28 March 1893.

From *R. Sewell*, Esq., District Magistrate of Bellary, to the Chief Secretary to Government of Madras.

I HAVE the honour to forward, herewith, copies of reports, with copies of enclosures received from the Divisional Magistrates of Adóni and Bellary on the working of the factories during the year 1892, and to state that there are no factories in Hospet Division.

- There were no prosecutions, and there were also no accidents at all during the year at any of the factories. The two* most important of them were not at work.

*1. Bellary Spinning and Weaving Mill.
2. Cotton Press of Messrs. Dymos and Co.

No. 95, dated Adóni, the 28th January 1893.

From *M. R. Ry. K. Subbarayudu, Puntulu Goru*, Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Adóni, to the District Magistrate, Bellary.

I have the honour to submit my report on the working of the factories in this division for the year ending 31st December last.

2. The year under report began with only one factory, viz., Messrs. Dymes and Co.'s Cotton Press at Adóni, and during the year the three cotton presses mentioned in the margin were also brought on the register of factories, as they were found to come within the scope of the Indian

Factories Act, as amended by Act XI. of 1891.

3. In all the four presses, cotton is pressed into bales with the aid of steam-engines, and particulars of the engines and their respective powers are given in the accompanying statement, Form No. I. Besides the one steam-engine of Messrs. Dymes and Co.'s factory mentioned in the above statement, there is also a small portable engine of six-horse power within the precincts of the said factory intended for boring, planing, and turning purposes, but this engine was not used during the year under report.

4. In consequence of the distress which prevailed in the district in Faslí 1301 (1891-92), and the consequent scarcity of cotton, all the four presses were not at work during a greater portion of the year under report, the total number of days during which the presses actually worked being less than 60 in all cases. Mr. Rambillos Sowcar's Press worked for 57 days; Messrs. Sabapathy Mudaliar and Co.'s for 50 days; Messrs. Dymes and Co.'s for 47

FORM I.—STATEMENT to accompany the Annual Report on

Serial Number of the Factory.	Name and Locality of Factory.	Nature of Industry.	Nature of Moving Power.	Amount of Moving Power.	Average Daily Number of Operatives Employed.						
					Adults.			Children.			Total of Columns 8 and 11.
					Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.
1	Messrs. Dymes & Co.'s Cotton Press, Adóni.	Cotton Pressing.	One steam-engine of double cylinders.	Twenty horse-power, two feet stroke.	42	55	97	-	-	-	97
2	Messrs. A. Sabapathy Mudaliar & Co.'s Cotton Press, Adóni.	Ditto	One steam-engine with one cylinder.	Eleven horse power, 2½ feet stroke.	28	36	64	-	-	-	64
3	The City People's Press, Adóni.	Ditto	One steam-engine with two cylinders and another engine with one cylinder.	One of 15 horse-power, 1½ feet stroke; another of 10 horse-power, 1½ feet stroke.	10	37	47	-	-	-	47
4	Mr. Rambillos Sowcar's Cotton Press, Adóni.	Ditto	One steam-engine with one cylinder.	Twelve horse-power, 2 feet stroke.	37	44	81	-	-	-	81
Total 6 to 12 and (15 to 23)					117	172	289	-	-	-	289

days, and the City People's Press for 20 days. Each of the four presses has been inspected by me twice in the year, and everything was found to be in fair order.

5. The sanitary condition of all the four factories was found to be fair enough, and the health of the operatives, both men and women, was found to be good.

6. No children are being employed in any of these factories.

7. Daily wages generally range from three annas to six annas for men and from two annas to four annas for women, and seem quite adequate, considering the satisfactory physical condition of the labourers. The wages paid at these factories compare favourably with those of common agricultural labourers, and the reason seems no other than (a) that agricultural labourers seem generally to work for a much shorter time in the day than the labourers at the factories, and (b) that their work is easier and less strictly supervised on the whole than that of the factory labourers.

8. Men are generally employed at the half and full presses and in lifting up bales, &c., and women are almost generally employed at cleaning cotton. As I have said above, no children are being employed at all, and there was consequently no work to be done by a Certifying Surgeon.

9. The machinery are all secure and safe enough in separate rooms, and are duly fenced wherever considered necessary.

10. There were no accidents at all during the year at any of the factories.

11. There were also no prosecutions.

12. The statements prescribed in G. O. No. 1315, dated 22nd July 1892, Judicial, accompany.

the working of the Factories in the Adóni Division.

the working of the Factories in the Adoni Division.												
Whether the Factory is worked mainly (1) by Shifts, or (2) by Midday Stoppages, or (3) otherwise.	Whether a General Holiday is ordinarily given (1) on Sundays, or (2) varying Week Days, or (3) whether Factory Exempted under Section 5 B, 2 (c) or (4) under Section 5 B, 2 (d) of the Act, or (5) otherwise worked.	Number of Accidents during the Year.				Number of Inspections held during the Year.					REMARKS.	
		Fatal.	Serious.	Minor.	Total.	By Magistrates.	By Special Inspectors of Factories.	By Medical Officers.	By other Officers (if any).	Total.		
13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	
By midday stop- pages.	A general holiday is given on Sundays, and if employed on Sunday, one of the three pre- ceding or subsequent days is given as a holiday.	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	<i>Abstract.</i> Total number of fac- tories - - -	
Ditto - -	Ditto - - - - -	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	Cotton mills - - - Jute mills - - - Woolen mills - - - Paper mills - - - Breweries - - - Flour mills - - - Cotton clearing fac- tories - - -	
Ditto - -	Ditto - - - - -	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	Cotton presses - - - Jute presses - - - Leather work - - - Iron works, &c. - - - Sugar works - - - Printing presses - - -	
											Total - - -	
Ditto - -	Ditto - - - - -	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	Number of factories inspected once dur- ing year - - - Number of factories inspected twice during year - - - Number of factories inspected thrice during year - - - More than three times - - -	
		-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	8		

RETURN RELATING TO

No. 165 L., dated Bellary, 15 March 1893.

From *M. Ry. C. Ramasasha Iyer*, Avergá, Deputy Magistrate, to the District Magistrate, Bellary.

I HAVE the honour to report on the working of the factories in the Bellary division during the year 1892.

FORM I.—STATEMENT to accompany Annual District Reports on the

Serial Number of Factory.	Name and Locality of Factory.	Nature of Industry.	Nature of Moving Power.	Amount of Moving Power.	Average Daily Number of Operatives Employed.							Whether the Factory is Worked (1) by Shifts, or (2) by Midday Stoppages, or (3) otherwise. 13
					Adults.			Children.			Total of Columns 8 and 11.	
					Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
1	Bellary Arsenal	Ordnance.	Hand Power.	-	69	-	69	-	-	-	69	By Midday Stoppages.

Dated Camp Aska, 1 March 1893.

From *M. R. Ry. B. Narayanamurty*, Pantulu Garu, General Deputy Magistrate, Goomsur, to the District Magistrate, Ganjam.

I HAVE the honour to submit my report on the working of the Aska Sugar Factory and Distillery belonging to Mr. F. J. V. Minchin, of Aska, for the calendar year 1892.

2. During the year under report the factory was inspected five times. Firstly by my predecessor (Mr. Lever) on the 1st March, 13th May, and 30th June, 1892, and secondly, by me on the 29th August and 19th November, 1892.

3. No children under the age of 12 years were employed.

4. The workpeople are divided into two classes; the first class, consisting of mechanics, work by day only from sunrise to sunset with an interval of two hours, while the second class work both by day and night in the sugar manufacture. The latter class is divided into two equal sets, who work alternately for six hours, from 8 to 2 and 2 to 8. This is done every day, including Sundays.

5. During the cane season the second class is divided into three sets, who work in shifts of four hours, from 8 to 12, 12 to 4, and 4 to 8

6. All dangerous machinery is securely fenced. All the fly-wheels in the factory are surrounded by railings, the fly-wheel of the big beam engine by iron railings, and the diffusion fly-wheel by wooden railings.

EAST INDIA (FACTORY INSPECTION).

2. There are three factories in the division (in Bellary town) as noted in the margin. Of these, Nos. 2 and 3 factories were not at work during the year. They were closed during the whole year, as there was no cotton crop during the past year on account of famine, and so no inspections were made. I have inspected the No. 1 factory twice in the year, and the information required has been filled in the form enclosed.

working of the Factories Acts. Name of District :—Bellary.

working of the Factories Acts. Name of District.										
Whether a General Holiday is Ordinarily given (1) on Sundays, or (2) on varying Week Days, or (3) Whether factory Exempted under Section 5 B. (2), (c) or (4) under Section 5B, (2) (d) of the Act, or (5) otherwise worked.	Number of Accidents reported During the Year.				Number of Inspections held during the Year.					REMARKS.
	Fatal.	Serious.	Minor.	Total.	By Magistrates.	By Special Inspector of Factories.	By Medical Officers.	By Other Officers (if any).	Total.	
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Sundays and third Saturdays - -	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	2	5	

7. The requisite notices are hung up conspicuously.

8. The sanitary condition of the factory premises is good, and the buildings are well ventilated.

9. One accident was reported to me during the year under report, and the injured person was treated successfully in the Local Fund Dispensary at Aska. A statement showing the details of the case is appended:—

Date of Accident.	Name.	Caste.	Sex.	Age.	How the accident occurred.
11th February, 1892	Shortya	Gowdo	Male	22 years	The heel of his left foot was cut by a protecting cover of cane-cutter, and the accident was caused by his own carelessness.

10. The certifying surgeon did no work during the year under review. No certificates in the Form B. were granted by him.

11. I beg to submit, herewith, the returns in the new forms prescribed in G. O. No. 1,315, dated 22nd July 1892.
108. D 3

FORM I.—STATEMENT to accompany Annual District Report on

FORM I.—STATEMENT to accompany Annual District Report on												
Serial Number of Factory.	Name and Locality of Factory.	Nature of Industry.	Nature of Moving Power.	Amount of Moving Power.	Average Daily Number of Operatives Employed.							Whether the Factory is worked mainly (1) by shifts, or (2) by Midday Stoppages, or (3) otherwise.
					Adults.			Children.			Total of Columns 8 and 11.	
					Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	Aska Sugar Works and Distil- lery.	Sugar works and distil- lery.	By steam	79 horse power.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	The hands em- ployed in this manufacture of sugar are working in shifts of six hours. The mechanics and others by midday stop- pages.

No. 162, dated *Madura*, 28 March 1893.
From *M. Ry. M. M. Srinivasa Row*, Deputy Magistrate, *Mélur Division*,
Madura.—To the District Magistrate, *Madura*.

WITH reference to your foot-note No. 894, dated 23rd August 1892, to G. O. No. 1315, dated 22nd July 1892, I have the honour to submit my report under the Factories Act, XV. of 1881, for the year 1892, with the prescribed statements.

- There is only one factory in this division, viz., "the Madura Mills Company, Limited," under the management of Messrs. A. and F. Harvey. The work was formerly started in this factory only from the beginning of April 1892. The chief work performed is the manufacture of cotton yarn by means of machinery driven by a pair of steam engines of 900 indicated horse power.
- The factory was inspected thrice by me on the marginally-noted dates. Copies of my notes of inspection are herewith submitted. It will be observed from them that the building is well ventilated, and that the sanitary condition of the premises is good. There is also ample supply of good drinking water for the use of the operatives. The health of the operatives, including children and women, was generally good. A Tamil translation of the rules has been since put up.
- The dangerous parts of the machinery are properly fenced, and are not accessible to the operatives and visitors.
- There were two accidents during the year under report. One of the accidents occurred before the factory work was formerly commenced. In this case a boy lost his left arm. He has been employed by the manager as a punkah cooly. The other accident was not of a serious character. A boy of 12 years was wounded on the upper part of his back and shoulders on account of his having carelessly put his hands between the tin rollers and the ring frame.
- No prosecutions were instituted under the Act during the year under report.

The working of the Factories Act.—Name of District—*Ganjam*.

Whether a General Holiday is ordinarily given (1) on Sundays, or (2) on varying week days, or (3) whether Factory exempted under Section 5 B, 2 (c), or (4) under Section 5 B, (3) (d) of the Act, or (5) otherwise worked.	Number of Accidents Reported during the Year.				Number of Inspections held during the Year.					REMARKS.
	Fatal.	Serious.	Minor.	Total.	By Magistrates.	By Special Inspectors of Factories.	By Medical Officer.	By other Officers (if any).	Total.	
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
The mechanics and other workmen have their Sunday holiday. Arrangements are also made to give a rest day to those working in shifts.	-	-	1	1	-	6	-	-	6	

7. With reference to paragraph 4 of the Resolution of the Government of India, dated 30th June 1892, I beg to enclose herein a statement showing the rates of wages paid by the company to their operatives as compared with the rates prevailing in the Madura and Mélur Taluks. The women are paid as piece-workers. They are stated to earn about Rs. 5 a month each or 2½ annas a day.

Notes of inspection of the Madura Cotton Mill Factory, dated 8th November 1892.

- I inspected the factory between 12 noon and 2 P.M. Mr. J. Miller, the manager of the company, kindly showed me over the whole premises, and rendered me every assistance in inspecting the factory.
- Registers of children are maintained according to Forms C. and D. prescribed in the rules. The ages of all the children entered in the registers have been certified by the district surgeon. Those who have been certified to be below nine years have not been entertained. I checked the B. Form Certificates granted by the district surgeon with entries in the register in some cases, and found them correct. I mustered all the children that were in attendance at the time and found that their health was generally good. Work is done in the factory on both the rest and the shift system. Notices have been put up in a conspicuous place of the factory in English and in Tamil, showing the times at which intervals of rest are granted to the women and children employed in the factory as required by Section 6, Clause 3, and Section 7, Clause 4 or the Act.
- Generally work is not done on Sundays; and whenever it is done, holidays as required by Section 5, Clause (b) of the Act, are granted. Notices of the holidays to be granted every month have been regularly sent to this office since April last when the factory work was commenced.
- Women and children are not employed before 5 A.M. and after 8 P.M. The notices show that the work is commenced at 6 A.M. and stopped at 6 P.M. I was told that the women are employed as piece-workers, and that they are not paid by the time. They do not work 11 hours a day. On an average they work nine hours a day. Even in such cases they are allowed rest.
- The children are worked by sets. One set from 6 A.M. to 12 noon, and another set from 12.30 noon to 6 P.M. Children are not employed in machine

RETURN RELATING TO

work. The register of women to be maintained in Form E. was not produced before me. It was said to have been maintained and kept in the custody of a clerk who was absent at the time of my inspection.

6. All the dangerous parts of the machinery where the large wheel is worked have been properly fenced.

7. Two accidents have been reported up to date in the Form H. prescribed by the rules. A boy who has lost his left arm by an accident which occurred some time before the factory work was regularly commenced was shown to me. He has been employed as punkah cooly by the manager.

8. A watershed has been maintained to supply water to the operatives. The waterman keeps a sufficient supply of good drinking water for the use of the operatives.

9. The factory is kept clean. The ventilation is sufficient. The premises are free from effluvia from any drain or privy.

10. Temporary latrine accommodation has been provided, and new substantial buildings are in course of construction.

11. The women are piece-workers, and are said to earn about Rs. 5 a month. Rs. 7 is the monthly wages of an ordinary adult male cooly. The full-time children get Rs. 4. 8. each a month, and the half-timers get Rs. 3 each.

12. According to Rule 23 of the Rules framed under Section 18 of the Act, a copy of the rules, with a translation thereof in the vernacular of the district, should be hung up in a conspicuous place of the factory. There is a manuscript copy of the rules, dated 31st July 1882, hung up. The recent rules are those published in July last. A copy of those rules, with their translation, should be hung up.

NOTES of Inspection of the Cotton Spinning Factory, Madura, dated
2 December 1892.

1. I inspected the factory between 9 and 11 a.m. to-day.
2. I mustered all the children that were in attendance, and found their health generally good; their ages have been certified by the district surgeon, Madura.
3. I found at the last inspection that the copy of the rules required to be hung up in a conspicuous part of the factory was a copy of the old rules, and that registers also were maintained according to the old forms. The old C. Form is the present Form B. The old Form D. is the present Form C. A new register in the present Form D. is being prepared. No register in the

FORM I.—Madura District.

Serial Number of Factory.	Name and Locality of Factory.	Nature of Industry.	Nature of Moving Power.	Amount of Moving Power.	Average Daily Number of Operatives Employed.						
					Adults.			Children.			Total of Columns 8 and 11.
					Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.
—	Madura Cotton Mills Company, Limited, Madura Town.	Manufacturing cotton yarn.	Machinery driven by a pair of steam engines.	900 indicated horse-power.	371	83	454	112	—	112	566

Form E. has been maintained, as the women are all piece workers. A register has been maintained to show the quantity of work turned out by each woman per day, the weekly payments made to them, the fines imposed, &c. A translation of the rules in Tamil is being prepared.

4. All dangerous parts of the machinery, where the big wheel is worked, are securely fenced.

5. The factory premises are kept clean, and there is sufficient ventilation.

6. The waterman employed by the manager keeps a sufficient quantity of pure water for the use of the employes working in the factory.

7. The new latrine building is almost completed.

M. Srinivasa Row,
Deputy Magistrate.

NOTES of Inspection of the Cotton Spinning Factory, Madura, dated
27 December 1892.

1. I inspected the factory between 10 and 11 a.m. to-day.

2. Examined the children working in the factory, and referred to the register in the case of those whose ages appeared to be doubtful, and found that their ages have been certified by the district surgeon to be above nine years. The health of the children is good. The age-certificate form is still headed C., the heading according to the new rules being B. But there is no difference in the form. Register C. has been properly maintained. It was headed B. before. It is now headed C. according to the new rules, and this has been noted in red ink on the cover. Two registers in Form D. are opened—one for children working in the morning, and one for those working in the afternoon, each set working for 5½ hours. There are 113 on each register. According to C. Register, 460 children have been entertained up to date, but only 226 attend; the rest have ceased to attend.

3. Register E. is not maintained, as women are piece-workers.

4. F. form notice has been put up in a conspicuous part of the building.

5. Tamil translation of the rules has not yet been put up.

6. Ventilation is sufficient. Water supply is ample. The new latrine buildings have been completed, and they are sufficient for all the workmen. Sanitary condition of the factory premises is satisfactory.

M. Srinivasa Row,
Deputy Magistrate.

FORM I.—Madura District.

FORM I.—Madura District.													
Whether the Factory is worked mainly (1) by Shifts, or (2) by Mid-day Stoppages, or (3) otherwise.	Whether a General Holiday is ordinarily given (1) On Sundays, or (2) on varying Week-days, or (3) whether the Factory exempted under Section 5 B, (2) (c), or (4) under Section 5 B. (2) (d), of the Act, or (5) otherwise worked.	Number of Accidents Reported during the Year.				Number of Inspections during the Year.							REMARKS.
		Fatal.	Serious.	Minor.	Total.	By Mag- istrates.	By special Inspectors of Fac- tories.	By Medical Officers.	By other Officers (if any).	Total.			
13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.		
The Factory is worked by shifts for half- timers from 6.30 to 12 a.m., and 12.30 a.m. to 6 p.m., and by stoppage for adults be- tween 12 and 12.30 a.m.	General holiday on Sunday	-	1	1	2	3	-	-	-	3	-		

RETURN RELATING TO

No. 17.

Submitted to the Chief Secretary to Government, Judicial Department, with copies of enclosures with reference to G. O., dated 22nd July 1892, No. 1315.

2. This is the only factory in this district falling under the scope of the Act.

Madura, 4 April 1893.

E. Srinivasachari,
for District Magistrate.

No. 322, dated Kistna, the 23rd February 1893.

From *V. Venugopaul Chetty, Esq.*, Acting Head Assistant Magistrate,
Kistna District, to the District Magistrate.

I have the honour to forward my Annual Report on the working of the Factory Act, XV. of 1881, in 1892.

FORM I.—STATEMENT to accompany Annual District Report on the

FORM 1.—STATEMENT to accompany Annual District Report on the												
Serial Number of Factory.	Name and Locality of Factory.	Nature of Industry.	Nature of Moving Power.	Amount of Moving Power.	Average Daily Number of Operatives Employed.							Whether the Factory is worked mainly (1) by Shifts, or (2) by Mid-day Stoppages, or (3) otherwise.
					Adults.			Children.			Total of Columns 6 and 11.	
					Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.		
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.
1	Public Works Department Workshop, Kistna, Bezwada.	Caulking, carpentry, iron work, brass work, copper work, fitter work, and painting.	Steam power and hand labour.	Generally one stationary engine, 20-horse power.	203	-	203	-	-	-	203	Mid-day stop- pages.

No. 574.

No. 574.

7 April 1893.

Forwarded to the District Magistrate, Kista, with

Submitted to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras, Judicial Department.

2. The Public Works Department Workshop at Bezwada is the only factory in the district.

3. Copies of Return No. 1, and the statement prescribed in G. O. No. 1315, dated 22nd July 1892, are enclosed.

EAST INDIA (FACTORY INSPECTION).

2 There is only one factory in this division, viz., the Department of Public Works Workshop, Bezwada, which is under the charge of the Executive Engineer, Eastern Delta.

3. This factory was thrice inspected on 5th March 1892, 3rd October 1892, and 16th December 1892, by F. C. Parsons, Esq.

4. A statement showing the result of inspection prepared in the form prescribed in G. O., dated 22nd July 1892, No. 1315, is herewith forwarded.

5. Ventilation, sanitary arrangements, and fencing of machinery appear satisfactory. The registers prescribed by the rules were properly kept. A copy of the rules in English and Telugu, and a table of working hours and holidays are posted up.

6. The hours fixed are from 6 a.m. to 6 p.m., with two hours interval, that is, ten hours in all.

7. General health of the operatives is good. No women or children were employed during the year under report.

8. No accidents were reported in the year.

9. No prosecutions were ordered under the Act during the year.

Working of the Factories Act.—Name of District—Kistna.

Whether a General Holiday is ordinarily given (1) on Sundays, or (2) on varying Week-days, or (3) whether the Factory exempted under Section 5 B, (3) (c), or (4) under Section 5 B, (3) (d), of the Act, or (5) otherwise worked.	Number of Accidents Reported during the Year.				Number of Inspections held during the Year.					REMARKS.	
	Fatal.	Serious.	Minor.	Total.	By Magistrates.	By Special Inspectors of Factories.	By Medical Officers.	By other Officers (if any).	Total.		
14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	
Sundays - - -	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	3	

reference to his letter No. 47, dated 13th March 1893.

F. C. Parsons,
Acting Head Assistant Magistrate and Inspector of Factories.

4. The delay in the submission of the report is due to the fact that Return No. 1. from the Head Assistant Magistrate was only received on the 10th instant.

J. W. Hughes,
for District Magistrate.
Masulipatam, 11 April 1893.

No. 878, dated Madras, the 14th April 1893.

From the Inspector of Railway Factories to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras.

IN compliance with G. O. No. 1315, Judicial, dated 22nd July 1892, I have the honour to forward herewith a report on the Railway Factories for the year 1892, together with the returns prescribed therein.

REPORT ON RAILWAY FACTORIES FOR THE YEAR 1892.

During the year under review the following factories were under the control of the Government Inspector of Railway Factories, Madras, and were inspected on the date shown opposite each of them:—

Railway.	Name of Factory.	When Opened.	Dates of Inspection.	—
Madras	Perambūr	Prior to January 1892	28 January 1892	4
Ditto	ditto	ditto ditto	8 August "	
Ditto	ditto	ditto ditto	29 October "	
Ditto	ditto	ditto ditto	3 December "	
Ditto	Rayapuram	July 1892	8 August "	2
Ditto	ditto	ditto	28 October "	
Ditto	Jalarpet	ditto	2 August "	2
Ditto	ditto	ditto	7 December "	
Ditto	Padanur	ditto	4 August "	2
Ditto	ditto	ditto	21 October "	
South Indian	Trichinopoly	Prior to January 1892	22 February "	4
Ditto	ditto	ditto ditto	14 July "	
Ditto	ditto	ditto ditto	22 August "	
Ditto	ditto	ditto ditto	16 December "	
Ditto	Negapatam	ditto ditto	28 January "	4
Ditto	ditto	ditto ditto	25 March "	
Ditto	ditto	ditto ditto	18 August "	
Ditto	ditto	ditto ditto	15 December "	
Ditto	Madura	July 1892	19 August "	2
Ditto	ditto	ditto	17 December "	
Ditto	Cuddalore	ditto	17 August "	2
Ditto	ditto	ditto	19 December "	

At all the inspections it was found that the factories, on both the Madras and South Indian Railways, were maintained in a satisfactory condition, and that the provisions of the Act and of the rules published thereunder were properly observed.

The Sanitary Condition of, and Sanitary Arrangements on, Factories.—All the factories named above are kept in a clean condition, and are provided with sufficient accommodation and with an ample supply of water for drinking and washing purposes. They are also well ventilated, and the sanitary arrangements in them are satisfactory. At the Trichinopoly factory a continuous supply of water with a 2½-inch delivery, certified by the superintending physician as being suitable for drinking purposes, is laid on.

The General Health of the Operatives, especially of the Women and Children.—The health of the operatives is generally good. Eighteen per cent. of the men

men on the rolls at the Trichinopoly factory were absent during the year on account of sickness, casual leave, and other causes. The children employed in the Rayapuram and Trichinopoly factories are healthy.

Wages and the General Condition of the Operatives.—The wages paid by the Madras Railway Company are slightly in excess of those obtainable in the local market, it being necessary to offer a slightly higher rate of salary in order to induce the better class of workmen to take up employment with the Company.

On the South Indian Railway wages are paid daily or monthly. The wages paid in the Trichinopoly factory vary from As. 3 to Rs. 1 8a. Those drawing As. 3 6p. and under are engaged on purely coolie labour, and those drawing more than this rate are given miscellaneous duties requiring a little more intelligence than is to be found in the ordinary coolie.

The Employment of Women and Children.—No women are employed at any of the factories on the Madras or South Indian Railways. Children are employed at the Rayapuram and Trichinopoly factories only. At the latter factory the average number of children on the rolls during the year was 12, and the average daily attendance 8. The certifying surgeon granted certificates to 22. The children at both these factories have been certified to be of proper age.

The Fencing of Machinery and Mill-gearing.—The machinery in all the factories is properly and securely fenced.

Accidents.—During the year 14 accidents occurred at Negapatam, but none of these were of a serious nature. Eight accidents of a minor nature occurred at the Perambūr workshops. At the Trichinopoly shops there were eight accidents, one of which resulted in the death of the injured person, whose mother and widow were paid a gratuity of Rs. 48 12a. The remainder were not of a serious nature. No accidents occurred at any of the other factories.

Prosecutions.—There were no prosecutions during the year at any of the factories.

The returns prescribed in G.O. No. 1315, Judicial, dated 22nd July 1892, are appended.

Madras, April 1893.

C. T. R. Scovell,
for Inspector of Railway Factories, Madras.

RETURN RELATING TO

FORM I.—STATEMENT to accompany the Annual Report on the

Serial Number of Factory.	Name and Locality of Factory.	Nature of Industry.	Nature of Moving Power.	Amount of Moving Power.	Average Daily Number of Operatives Employed.							
					Adults.				Children.			
					Males.	Females.	Total.		Males.	Females.	Total.	Total Columns 6 and 11.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.
1.	Malabar Spinning and Weaving Co. Ltd. Calicut.	Cotton spinning and weaving.	By driving machinery.	Four stationary engines equal to 200 horse power.	2,074	nil	2,074	nil	nil	nil	2,074	
2.	Malabar Spinning and Weaving Co. Ltd. Calicut.	Cotton spinning and weaving.	By driving machinery.	Two engines, 4 and 12 horse power.	264	nil	264	7	nil	7	261	
3.	Malabar Spinning and Weaving Co. Ltd. Calicut.	Cotton spinning and weaving.	By driving machinery.	One stationary engine equal to 10 horse power.	61	nil	61	nil	nil	nil	61	
4.	Malabar Spinning and Weaving Co. Ltd. Calicut.	Cotton spinning and weaving.	By driving machinery.	One stationary engine equal to 10 horse power.	66	nil	66	nil	nil	nil	66	
5.	Malabar Spinning and Weaving Co. Ltd. Calicut.	Cotton spinning and weaving.	By driving machinery.	Two engines of 10 horse power each.	266	nil	266	8	nil	8	268	
6.	Malabar Spinning and Weaving Co. Ltd. Calicut.	Cotton spinning and weaving.	By driving machinery.	Two 16 horse power engines.	2,400	nil	2,400	nil	nil	nil	2,400	
7.	Malabar Spinning and Weaving Co. Ltd. Calicut.	Cotton spinning and weaving.	By driving machinery.	20 horse power.	170	nil	170	nil	nil	nil	170	
8.	Malabar Spinning and Weaving Co. Ltd. Calicut.	Cotton spinning and weaving.	By driving machinery.	20 horse power.	100	nil	100	nil	nil	nil	100	

No. 98 M. G. dated Calicut, the 8th April 1893.

From M. R. Ry. V. Chappan Menon, Avergal, Deputy Magistrate, Calicut Division, to the Acting District Magistrate, Malabar.

ACCORDING to Government Order, dated 22nd July 1892, No. 1815 (Judicial), I have the honour to submit my report on the working of the Indian Factories Act, IV. of 1891 (as amended by Act XI. of 1901), in the Calicut sub-division during the past calendar year 1892. The prescribed statements (two in number) are enclosed.

1. The only factory which remained on the factory register during 1891 was "The Malabar Spinning and Weaving Company's" cotton mill at Calicut. During the year under report six factories were registered afresh in pursuance of the rules framed by Government and published in the "Fort St. George Gazette" dated 26th June 1892, and there were at the end of the year the following seven factories subject to the operation of the factory law:—

- (1.) The Malabar Spinning and Weaving Company's (Limited) mill at Calicut.
- (2.) The Karapuramba Coffee Works of Messrs. Pierce, Leslie & Co.

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working of the Railway Factories in the Madras Presidency during 1892.

Railway factories in the Madras Presidency during 1902.											
Whether the Factory is worked mainly (1) by shaft, or (2) by mill, or stoppage, or (3) otherwise.	Whether a general Holiday is ordinarily given (1) on Sundays, or (2) on varying week-days, or (3) whether the Factory exempted under Section 5 B (2) (a), or (4) under Section 5 B (2) (d) of the Act, or (5) otherwise worked.	Number of Accidents reported during the Year.				Number of Inspectors held during the Year.					REMARKS.
		Total.	By Shaft.	By Mill.	Total.	By Magistrate.	By District Inspectors of Factories.	By Medical Officers.	By other Officers (if any).	Total.	
13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.
By millday stoppages from 11 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. daily.	General holiday on Sunday.	-	-	8	8	-	4	-	-	4	Abstract. Total number of factories . . . 8 Cotton mill . . . nil. Jute . . . " Woolen . . . " Paper . . . " Breweries . . . " Flour . . . " Cotton-cleaning factories . . . " Cotton presses . . . " Jute presses . . . " Leather works . . . " Iron works and foundries . . . 8 Sugar works . . . nil. Printing presses . . . " Total . . . 8 Number of factories inspected once during the year. nil. Number of factories inspected twice during the year. 5 Number of factories inspected three times. nil Number of factories inspected more than three times. 3
Midday stoppages from 11 a.m. to 1 p.m.	ditto	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	3	
Midday stoppages from 11 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.	ditto	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	
ditto	ditto	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	3	
By stoppages from 12 a.m. to 1.30 p.m.	ditto	1	-	7	8	-	4	-	-	4	
By stoppages, Monday to Friday, from 11 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. Saturday factory closes at 12.30 p.m. for remainder of the day.	ditto	-	-	14	14	-	4	-	-	4	
ditto	ditto	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	2	
ditto	ditto	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	
ditto	ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
ditto	ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

- (3.) The Plantation House Works of Messrs. Burnett & Son.
- (4.) Messrs. Arbuthnot & Co.'s Kallai Works.
- (5.) The Mercantile Mission Tile Works at Calicut.
- (6.) The Mammally Coffee Works.
- (7.) The Calicut Tile Works at Marakkat.

3. Objections were made by the managers of factories Nos. 2, 3, and 6 *supra* on the ground that their coffee-curing works did not fall within the scope of the Factories Act, but this point was settled on a reference to Government, who passed the following Order under date the 12th December 1892, No. 2289 (Judicial):—

"The Government sees no reason to reconsider the views as to the meaning of the term 'Factory' set out in Paragraph 4 (b) of Government Order, dated 19th December 1891, No. 2568 (Judicial). Unless the arrangements of the premises now in question are altered in such a way that the hands employed in picking coffee and similar operations are completely separated from those employed on processes aided by machinery falling within the definition, the premises must be classed as factories, and the owners must submit to the law. As the coffee-cleaning works are at present, there is no doubt the Government considers that they are factories within the meaning of the Act."

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4. By the same Government Order the proposal to bring under control Messrs. D. Maneekji & Co.'s (1) saw mill at Kallai, and their (2) tile works at Mammally, where less than 50 persons are usually employed on each day, was negatived by Government.

5. *Inspections.*—I inspected all the factories in my sub-division once prior to the issue of notices under Rule 3 of the factory rules intimating my intention to place them on the factory register, and after registering them I inspected them again. The omission to make the prescribed number of inspections in the case of certain coffee works (*vide* Statement No. 1 herewith submitted) is due to the late receipt of the Government Order of 12th December 1892, disposing of the objections raised by the managers of these works.

6. During my first inspections I found that the managers of the various factories had failed to notice the changes introduced by the Factories Amendment Act of 1891, and the rules thereunder, and had omitted to maintain the registers in the new forms. I explained the provisions of the law fully to them, and am glad to say that most of the defects pointed out were speedily removed. In the coffee-curing works complaints were made that the maintenance of the registers for women and children who come and go whenever they like was an unnecessary and unwarranted interference with labour, but the factory managers were told that a complete isolation of the machine-sheds would enable the removal of the factories from the factory register, and some of them are making the necessary alterations to this end. Most of the registers were properly kept.

7. *Sanitary Conditions and Arrangements.*—The sanitary condition of all the factories is excellent. The premises are clean and the factories are well ventilated, so that the operatives are generally better off there than in their own houses. There are good wells with abundant water supply in the compounds of the factories, and no difficulty has yet been experienced in regard to it. A sufficient number of latrines and urinals exist everywhere, and the sanitary arrangements appear to me to be perfectly satisfactory.

8. *Health of the Operatives.*—The health of the operatives is good, and the women and children appear to take to factory work much more readily than men, and to be anxious to earn an honest livelihood. No complaint of over-work has yet been received.

9. *Wages and the general Conditions of the Operatives.*—The average daily wages paid at the various factories are noted below :—

Serial No.	NAME OF FACTORY.	Wages of			
		Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.
		Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.
1	Cotton Mill - - - - -	0 4 6	0 2 2	0 2 0	0 1 9
2	Karaparamba Coffee Works - -	0 4 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 1 0
3	Plantation House Works - -	0 2 6 to 0 4 0	0 2 0 to 0 3 0	0 1 0 to 0 1 6	0 1 0 to 0 1 6
4	Kallai Works - - - - -	0 4 0	—	0 2 0 to 0 2 6	—
5	Mercantile Mission Tile Works - -	0 3 6	0 2 0	—	—
6	Mammally Coffee Works - - -	0 3 0	0 2 0	0 1 6	0 1 0
7	Calicut Tile Works - - -	0 1 3 to 0 4 6	0 2 0	—	—

In coffee works the wages are mostly paid according to the results, but the rates above given may be taken as a fair approximation to those earned by the operatives each day. These wages compare favourably with those earned by agricultural classes, and their condition appears to be as good as, if not better than, that of the latter.

10. *Employment of Women and Children.*—At the coffee-works women and children are employed in garbling coffee and in picking out discoloured and broken berries, and at tile works they carry clay and tiles from and to the kiln. At the cotton mill women are employed in cleaning cotton and the children in spinning, and on the whole the nature and the amount of their work may be said to be such as not to injure their health or physical development.

11. *Certifying Surgeon.*—At the cotton mill the civil surgeon has granted certificates to all children, but at the coffee works no such certificates were furnished, under the impression that they were not required, those establishments not being regarded as factories. The managers of these establishments have since taken steps to detach their machine sheds completely from the yards where women and children are employed in garbling coffee, and the necessity for obtaining certificates would hardly arise hereafter.

12. *Fencing of Machinery and Mill-gearing.*—These have been properly fenced, and where additional fences were required they have been put up on my suggestions.

13. *Accidents.*—The number of accidents that happened at the various factories is given in Statement No. 1. They were all of minor character and did not amount to more than 12, of which 10 happened at the cotton mill, and the other two at Messrs. Pierce, Leslie & Co.'s coffee works at Karaparamba.

14. *Prosecutions.*—There were no prosecutions for infringement of the provisions of the Factories Act, as the defects noted at inspections, which were due to mere ignorance, were corrected as soon as they were pointed out.

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STATEMENT No. 1.—To accompany the Annual

STATEMENT No. 1.—To accompany the Annual											
Serial Number of Factories.	Name (and Locality) of Factory.	Nature of Industry.	Nature of Moving Power.	Amount of Moving Power.	Average Daily Number of Operatives Employed.						Total of Columns 8 and 11.
					Adults.			Children.			
					Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	The Malabar Spinning and Weaving Company's (Limited) Cotton Mill at Calicut, Panniyankaram, Calicut taluk.	Manufacture of cotton yarn.	One compound engine jet condensing capable of working 500 indicated horse power.	500 indicated horse power.	415	32	447	29	2	102	549
2	Messrs. Pierce, Leslie & Co.'s "Kannaparamba Coffee Works" in Katoberli amman, Calicut taluk.	Coffee-curing and miscellaneous work.	Steam engine	Two steam engines of 12 and 7 horse power, respectively.	50	210	260	17	50	67	327
3	Messrs. Burnett & Sons' "Plantation House Works" at Malaparamba, in Kottali amman, Calicut taluk.	Coffee-curing and packing on-chom bark.	ditto	Three steam engines of 24, 8, and 2 horse power, respectively.	27	31	58	10	26	36	94
4	Messrs. Arbuthnot & Co.'s "Kallai Works" in Nagaram amman, Calicut taluk.	Manufacture of manure.	ditto	One engine of 8 horse power.	20	-	20	2	-	2	22
5	The Mercantile Mission Tile Works at Calicut, Kottali amman, Calicut taluk.	Manufacturing tiles.	ditto	One engine of 15 horse power.	123	29	152	-	-	-	152
6	The Mammally Coffee Works in Chervannur amman, Calicut taluk.	Coffee-curing	ditto	One engine of 20 horse power.	71	514	585	27	102	129	714
7	The Calicut Tile Works in Chervannur amman, Calicut taluk.	Manufacturing tiles.	ditto	One engine of 25 horse power.	220	28	248	-	-	-	248
TOTAL					1,006	1,124	2,130	188	181	369	2,499

No. 245 M

No. 245 M.—General, dated Calicut, 13 April 1893.

Endorsed by the Acting District Magistrate.

TRUE copy, with copies of enclosures, submitted to Government. There were no factories in the other divisions of the district during the year under report.

No. 214, dated Cocanada, 2 May 1893.

From E. C. Rawson, Esq., Acting District Magistrate, Godavari, to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras.

I HAVE the honour to report on the working of the Factories Act, No. XV. of 1881, as amended by Act XI. of 1891, in this district for the year 1892. The amended Act came into force on 1st January 1892. The only factory under the old Act was the Department of Public Works workshop at Dowlaishweram in the joint magistrate's division. In the amended Act, the minimum number of operatives required to constitute a factory having been reduced from 100 to 50, inquiries were made as to whether there were any places, besides the Government workshop which fell under the new definition. The rice factory at Georgepeta was found to fulfil the requirements of the new definition, and was

EAST INDIA (FACTORY INSPECTION).

Administration Report on Factories for 1892.

Whether the Factory is worked mainly (1) by shifts, or (2) by midday stoppages, or (3) otherwise.	Whether a General Holiday is ordinarily given (1) on Sundays, or (2) on varying week days, or (3) whether factory is exempted under Section 5 B (2) (c) or (4) under Section 5 B (2) (d) of the Act, or (5) otherwise worked.	Number of Accidents Reported during the Year.				Number of Inspections held during the Year.					REMARKS.
		Total.	Severe.	Minor.	Total.	By Magistrate.	By Special Inspectors of Factories.	By Medical Officers.	By other Officers (if any).	Total.	
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
By midday stoppages.	General holiday given on Sundays except when other days are substituted for them in accordance with the Act.	-	-	10	10	2	-	2	-	4	
ditto	ditto	-	-	2	2	1	-	-	-	1	Owing to late receipt of Government Order dated 17th December 1892, No. 2289, more than one inspection could not be made. The factory is worked only for about five months in the year.
ditto	ditto	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	ditto ditto.
ditto	ditto	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	ditto ditto.
ditto	ditto	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	
ditto	ditto	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	The factory is worked only for about five months in the year.
ditto	ditto	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	4	When the new factory rules were enforced, the children previously working at the factory were dismissed in order to obviate the necessity for keeping their registers, &c.
-	-	-	-	12	12	16	-	2	-	18	

accordingly placed by the deputy magistrate, Cocanada, on his register in August last. Thus there are at present two factories in the district.

3. I.—*Inspections, Dowlaishweram Factory.*—The factory was inspected by joint magistrate three times during the year, and the defects pointed out at the first and second inspections were rectified before the last. The average daily attendance of men and women was 160 and 2, respectively. Register E. had not been opened at the first two inspections, but was opened before the third. Registers "C." and "D." and the file of "B." certificates were not maintained, no children having been employed during the year. The "F." notice and the notice required by Section 10 of the Act were put up in a conspicuous place, as also a copy of the rules referred to in Rule 23. The daily working hours for both men and women were from 6 a.m. to noon, and from 2 p.m., to 5 p.m., thus allowing every one an interval of two hours for rest in the middle of the day.

4. *Georgepeta Factory.*—The factory was inspected by the head quarter deputy magistrate twice during the year. The short inspection was due to the factory having been taken on the register late in the year. The average daily attendance of men, women and children has been returned as 34, 19 and 2, respectively, the age of the children being 9 years and over. Registers C., D., and E. were not maintained in spite of the deputy magistrate's remarks during inspection. No file of "B." certificates was kept up, and the children were

RETURN RELATING TO

not subjected to any medical examination. The notice required by Section 10 of the Act and the copy of the rules referred to in Rule 23 were not exhibited. Notice "F." alone was hung up. The deputy magistrate has been ordered to see that these defects are remedied at once, and a prosecution instituted if his orders are still disobeyed. The following statement shows the working hours of men, women and children in this factory :—

Statement shows the working hours of children in this factory :—									
		Number of Working Hours.						Amount of Interval between Working Hours.	
Men	-	10½ hours.—From 5½ a.m. to 12 and from 2 p.m. to 6 p.m.						2 hours.	
Women	-	9	"	"	7	"	"	"	2 "
Children	-	7	"	"	7	"	"	"	2 "

5. A general holiday is observed

5. A general holiday is observed on Sundays in both factories. It will be seen that every one in both factories is allowed two hours off in the middle of the day.

6. II.—*The Sanitary Condition of, and Sanitary Arrangements in, Factories.*—The sanitary arrangements at both factories were satisfactory.

7. III.—*The General Health of the Operatives, especially of the Women and Children.*—In both factories the general health of the operatives is reported to have been good.

FORM I.—STATEMENT to accompany Annual District

FORM I.—STATEMENT to accompany Annual District												
Serial Number of Factory.	Name and Locality of Factory.	Nature of Industry.	Nature of Moving Power.	Amount of Moving Power.	Average Daily Number of Operatives Employed.							Whether the Factory is worked mainly (1) by Shifts, or (2) by Midday Stoppages, or (3) otherwise. 13
					Adults.			Children.			Total of Columns 6 and 11.	
					Males. 6	Females. 7	Total. 8	Males 9	Females. 10	Total. 11		
1	2	3	3	4	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	Government workshop, Dowlais- weram.	Wood and iron works.	Steam engine	12-horse power	180	2	182	-	-	-	182	The factory is worked by stoppages from 12 a.m. to 2 p.m.
2	Rice factory at Georgepeta.	Manufacture of rice.	- ditto	40-horse power	34	19	53	1	1	2	55	- ditto
TOTAL - -					184	21	215	1	1	2	217	-

EAST INDIA (FACTORY INSPECTION).

8. IV.—*Wages and General Condition of the Operatives, Dowlaisweram Factory.*—The monthly wages of a man were Rs. 5. 10s., i.e., 3 annas a day, and those of a woman Rs. 3. 12s., i.e., 2 annas a day. This is somewhat above the ordinary wages of coolies in the neighbourhood.

9. *Georgepeta Factory.*—A man's wages are on the whole, slightly above ordinary rates. The men get from 2 to 4 annas a day according to the work they turn out. The women get an anna and a-half and the children from 9 pias to 1½ annas. The wages are paid weekly.

10. V.—*The Employment of Women and Children.*—The two women in the Dowlaisweram Factory do wood work, and are not employed in places where the machinery is working. The women in the Georgepeta Factory are employed in carrying the boiled paddy to the platform to dry and in removing chaff, &c., from the pounded rice. The children help the women in drying the boiled paddy and in sweeping and cleaning the factory compound.

11. *Work of Certifying Surgeons.*—The Government has, in its Order No. 1591, 1st September 1892, appointed the medical officer in charge of the Dowlaisweram Dispensary as certifying surgeon for the Dowlaisweram Factory. No certificates were issued by him as no children were employed. No certifying surgeon has yet been appointed for the Georgepeta Factory. The early attention of the Deputy Magistrate will be drawn to this.

12. VI.—*The Fencing of Machinery, &c.*—The machinery in both factories is reported to be properly fenced. Only men are allowed to work near the machinery.

13. VII.—*Accidents.*—There were no accidents in either factory.

14. VIII.—*Prosecutions.*—There were none instituted during the year.

Report on the working of the Factories Act for 1892.

Whether a General Holiday is ordinarily given (1) on Sundays, or (2) on varying week days, or (3) whether Factory exempted under Section 5 B (2) (c), or (4) under Section 5 B, (3) (d) of the Act, or (5) otherwise worked.	Number of Accidents reported during the Year.				Number of Inspections held during the Year.					REMARKS.
	Fatal.	Serious.	Minor.	Total.	By Magistrates.	By Special Inspectors of Factories.	By Medical Officers.	By other Officers (if any).	Total.	
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
There is holiday on Sundays.	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	3	Abstract district total— Total number of factories 2— Iron works - - Rice Mills - - TOTAL - -
- ditto - - -	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	Number of factories inspected twice during the year - Number of factories inspected thrice during the year - TOTAL - -
	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	5	

The District Factories Report will follow.

—The District Factories Report will follow.

From the District Magistrate, Cuddapah, dated 6th February 1893, No.	123.
" " Nellore " 11th " " "	162.
" " Chingleput " 25th " " "	91.
" " Salem, " 17th March " " "	428.
" " North Arcot " 18th " " "	407.
" " Anantapur " 20th " " "	186.
" " Nilgiris " 23rd " " "	305.
" " Kurnool " 25th " " "	1146.
" " Trichinopoly " 25th " " "	34-2.
" " Tanjore " 30th " " "	457.
" " South Canara, dated 15th April 1893, No.	1411.

ABSTRACT.—Stating that there were no factories falling under the scope of the Factories Act, No. XV. of 1881, at work in these districts during the year 1892.

ORDER—dated 17 July 1893, No. 1447, Judicial.

It has hitherto been customary for Government merely to review the annual reports upon the working of the Factories Act, which are submitted by district magistrates, the Commissioner of Police, Madras, and the consulting engineer for railways, but it is now necessary, under the instructions conveyed in Home Department Letter, dated 30th June 1892, No. 861—11, Judicial, to compile in addition an annual provincial report. Accordingly in the present proceedings the Government will first comment upon the returns received from the districts individually, and will then combine the statistics furnished by the reporting officers, and make such general remarks thereon as seem to be called for with reference to the Home Department Letter mentioned above.

2. (a) *Vizagapatam*.—The returns from this district were submitted in an incorrect form in the first instance, and revised returns were not received until the 10th May. The one factory in this district was inspected only twice instead of thrice, as required by the rules; these two inspections are entered in Column 20, of Form I., but as there are no special inspectors in this Presidency they should have been shown under Column 19. The inspector has certified that no children were employed during 1892, but from Paragraph 12 of his report it is obvious that he has overlooked the fact that under Section 5 of Act XI. of 1891, the term "child" means any person below the age of 14 years.

(b) *Madras*.—Women were employed during 1892 in the Gun-Carriage Factory, the Southern India Spinning and Weaving Mill, the Harbour Works, the Public Works Workshop, the Cement Works, the Paddy-grinding, Cleaning, and Oil Manufactory, the Government Press and the Basin Foundry, but the register in Form E. was not maintained as required by rule in any of these factories; this should be remedied. The maximum number of hands employed on any day at the Gun-Carriage Factory is given as 1,314 in the appendix to the inspector's report, but the average daily number of operatives appears in Form I as 1,375. The maximum number of hands at the Southern India Spinning and Weaving Mill appears as 784 in the Appendix, but Columns 4 and 5 show that there were 797 at work on 6th June. From Columns 4 and 5 of the Appendix it would also seem that the average number of operatives entered against the Harbour Works is incorrect. Again, the average number of operatives in the Public Works Workshop is given at 435, but the maximum on any one day is 425. The figures entered against the United Spinning and Weaving Mill are similarly irreconcilable. In the case of the Bee Hive Foundry too, the maximum and the average are both put at 157, though the figures in Column 4 of the Appendix show that this cannot be correct, and the average is higher than the maximum in the case of the Government Press. The Commissioner of Police will submit revised returns, and will see that more care is exercised in future. It is observed that two factories were inspected only twice, and one only once; no reason for this has been given.

(c) *Tinnevely*.—It will appear that out of five factories three were inspected only twice, and that one was not inspected at all, but the meaning of the figures in Columns 19—23 of Form I is not quite clear; apparently only inspections by registering inspector have been treated as inspections for the purposes of the rules, but this is incorrect; the inspection may be made by any inspector, and all inspections made by magistrates who are inspectors should be entered in Column 19 of Form I, and not in Column 20. It is observed that whereas the maximum number of hands employed in any one day in the Kovilpatti Spinning Company's Factory is given in the appendix to the report as 506, the average number of operatives appears as 529 in Form I.

(d) *South Arcot*.—The returns originally submitted were not in the correct form, and the revised returns were not received until the 1st May. From the appendix to the district magistrate's report it would appear that each of the two factories in this district was inspected twice, but there is no entry in Column 19 of Form I against the Nellikuppam Distillery, which, however, should not have appeared in either of the returns as the maximum number of operatives was only 49. Steps are, it seems, being taken to remedy such defects as were observed in the case of the Nellikuppam Sugar Factory.

(e) *Bellary*.—As Rambillos Sowcar's Cotton Press, Messrs. Sabhat Mudalivur and Company's Cotton Press, Messrs. Dymes and Company's Cotton Press (Adoni) and the City People's Press worked for less than four months during the year, they need not have been reported upon. It is stated that the maximum number of operatives at the Bellary Arsenal was 71; yet on the 4th November there were 78 persons employed.

(f) *Ganjam*.—From paragraph 3 of the general deputy magistrate's report, it would appear that he has overlooked the change made by Section 5, Act XI., of 1891, in the definition of "child." Register E is not maintained, in the Aska Sugar Factory, but it is presumed that the two women employed there are merely sweepers; the remark in Column 10 of the appendix to the report, that women are only employed by contractors during the diffusion season is not understood, and should be explained. Columns 6—12 of Form I have not been filled in, and the figures in Column 20 should have been entered in Column 19. The shift system is in force in the Aska Factory; it is not stated whether the shifts have been approved by the inspector as required by Section 5A of the Act. It appears that work goes on even on Sundays in this factory; the district magistrate should report whether the requirements of Section 5B (2) (b) of the Act are being observed.

(g) *Madura*.—In Column 6 of the appendix to the report from this district it is stated that the Registers C, D, and E, are all kept at the Madura Mills Company's Factory, but it appears from the inspector's notes that Register E is not maintained on the ground that all the women are piece-workers. The register certainly should be kept; the provisions of the Act apply to piece-workers as well as time-workers. The entry in Column 7 of the appendix also seems to have been made without due care; the inspector's notes show that during the year the requirements of the rules were not strictly observed, though it is reported that attention has since been paid to them. From Column 4 of the appendix it would seem that the number of men, women and children at work was exactly the same on the occasion of each inspection, which seems improbable. Column 12, too, shows that the maximum number of children employed on any day was 112, but in his notes the inspector states that 226 children attend the factory. It has not been stated whether the inspector has formally approved the system of shifts in force in the Madura Mills Company's Factory.

(h) *Kistna*.—The returns from this district were received on the 13th April. Column 6 of the appendix to the report has been incorrectly filled up; Registers C, D, and E, are obviously not maintained at the Public Works Workshop, Bezvada, seeing that women and children are not employed there.

(i) *Railways*.

(i) *Railways*.—The returns from the consulting engineer for railways were received on the 17th April. It is observed that they deal only with those factories where the machinery is driven by steam, but it would appear (*vide* paragraph 5 of Government Order, dated 20th May 1892, No. 953, Judicial) that there are several engine-changing stations where hand-power alone is used, and in paragraph 4 of Home Department Letter, dated 7th December 1892, No. 1450, Judicial, communicated to the Public Works Department by Government Order, dated 9th January 1893, No. 23, Judicial; the opinion is expressed that even such stations (other conditions being fulfilled) fall within the definition of "factory." This should be noted for future guidance. The consulting engineer will also note that the entries in Column 20 of Form I should have appeared in Column 22, as there is no special inspector in this Presidency.

(j) *Malabar*.—The returns from this district were not received until the 15th April. The entry in Column 24 of Form I against Messrs. Arbuthnot & Co.'s "Kallai Works" is apparently a mistake. It is observed that in several instances inspections were repeated at such short intervals as to deprive them of any value.

(k) *Godavari*.—The report of the district magistrate was not received until the 8th May; the delay should have been explained. It is observed that the district magistrate is taking the necessary steps to ensure compliance with the rules in the case of the Georgepeta Factory. A further communication on the subject of appointing a certifying surgeon for this factory is awaited.

3. Having commented above upon the individual district reports the Government proceeds to summarise the statistics supplied to them.

4. There was a noticeable increase in the number of factories, which is, however, entirely due to the extension of the Act relating to establishments employing 50 hands, and to the inclusion of certain establishments which were formerly regarded as not coming within the definition of "factory." The only large factories which seem to have been started during the year are the Madura Cotton Mill and the Kovilpatti Spinning Company's Factory. On the other hand, six factories, which were at work in 1891, disappeared from the registers, the cessation of work in these factories being generally due to the shortness of the cotton crop. On the whole there were 46 factories reported on, against 32 in 1891. The daily average number of operatives employed during the year under report was 23,872.

5. Considering that the revised rules under the Factories Act were not published until the middle of the year the duty of inspecting factories may be said to have been, on the whole, satisfactorily performed. It is, however, observed that hardly a single factory was inspected by a medical officer. The attention of the Surgeon-General will be drawn to this fact, and with reference to Government Order, dated 21st June 1892, No. 1140, Judicial, he should report whether the allowance which was sanctioned by the Secretary of State in his Despatch, dated 24th March 1892, No. 18, was drawn by any medical officer in 1892. There is nothing very noticeable in the reports of the inspectors. In a few instances, as was natural, the registers required by the rules were not maintained in factories newly brought within the scope of the Act, but in nearly every case the managers hastened to comply with the requirements of the law on the omission being pointed out. The sanitary arrangements and condition of the factories seem to be generally satisfactory, very few complaints having been made by inspectors. Such sanitary improvements as were suggested were usually carried out at once by the managers. In every case except one the inspectors reported most favourably upon the physical condition of the operatives; the exception is the Calicut Tile Works, where the condition of the women is described as indifferent.

6. Several of the inspectors have reported briefly on the wages of the operatives, and they concur in thinking that, as a rule, they are paid higher wages than they would get outside the factory. According to the Deputy Commissioner of Police the wages in the Madras factories run from Rs. 7 to Rs. 25 per mensem in the case of adult males. The Head Assistant Magistrate of Tinnevely quotes Rs. 6 15s. 10p., Rs. 4 8s. 8p., and Rs. 2 as the average

average monthly wages of men, women, and children respectively, while the Joint Magistrate observes that the wages of men in some cases rise as high as Rs. 15 per mensem, and compare favourably with the wages of labourers outside factories and with the income of petty cultivators. In Bellary wages are said to vary from three to six annas per diem in the case of men, and from two to four annas in the case of women, rates which compare favourably with those of ordinary agricultural labourers. In Madura the factory rates appear to be much the same as those prevailing generally in Madura town, which are about 5 per cent. higher than the wages given in the rural tracts. In Malabar wages rise to four and a-half annas per diem in the case of adult males, and are said to compare favourably with those earned by agricultural labourers; a similar remark is made in the report from Godavari. The information on the subject of wages supplied by the inspectors would have been of more value had they distinctly specified in each case the nature of the work on which operatives drawing a certain rate of pay are employed.

7. There were 2,250 women and 1,424 children employed, and the conditions imposed by law upon their employment seem to have been strictly observed. The Deputy Magistrate of Calicut Division observes that the introduction of the new rules has led to the dismissal of the children employed at the Calicut Tile Works in Cheruvannur amsam, and from a remark made by the inspector upon the Madura Cotton Spinning Factory it would seem that there too the increased stringency of the regulations upon child labour has led to a diminution in the number of children employed. In the Coffee-curing Works in Malabar complaints were made against the rules which require the maintenance of registers of the women and children employed, but, as remarked by the Deputy Magistrate, the necessity for these registers will disappear if the machine sheds are isolated; the Government is most reluctant to impose upon manufacturers any restrictions which the law does not render absolutely essential. Generally it may be said that the amended Act has worked without friction, and as 16.1 per cent. of the operatives employed at the close of 1892 consisted of women and children, against 9.8 and 10.4 per cent. at the close of 1891 and 1890 respectively, it seems clear that the stringency of the provisions of the present law regarding female and child labour has not resulted in any general dismissal from employment of women and children.

8. Certificates of age seem to have been granted under Section 5 of the Act in a great number of cases, and these certificates were generally kept filed, as required by rule. There is no reason to suppose that evasion of the law regarding the employment of children below the age of nine years is frequent. On the contrary, the inspectors seem to have paid particular attention to this part of their duty, and to have insisted in all doubtful cases upon the production of certifying surgeons' certificates, which were nearly always forthcoming.

9. The fencing of machinery and gearing is reported to be generally satisfactory, but there were 131 accidents, against 98 in the preceding year, and of these three were fatal and 17 were of a serious character. There were no prosecutions instituted under the Act.

(True Extract.)

(signed)

J. F. Price,

Chief Secretary.

To all District Magistrates.

„ the Public Works Department.

„ the Commissioner of Police, Madras.

„ the Inspector General of Police.

„ the Surgeon-General, through the Public Department.

Editors' Table.

APPENDIX to Government Order.

FORM II.—STATEMENT accompanying the Annual Provincial
Madras

Madras

Name of District.	Number of Factories within the scope of the Act.															
	Cotton Mills.	Jute Mills.	Woolen Mills.	Paper Mills.	Brewers.	Flour Mills.	Cotton Cleaning Factories.	Cotton Presses.	Jute Presses.	Leather Works.	Iron Works or Foundries.	Sugar Works.	Printing Presses.	Coffee Works.	Cement Works.	General Engineering Workshops.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	14 (a)	14 (b)	14 (c)
1. South Arcot	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
2. Bellary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
3. Chingleput	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
4. Coimbatore	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
5. Ganjam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
6. Godavari	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
7. Kistna	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
8. Madras	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	2	-	-	1
9. Madurai	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	2
10. Malabar	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
11. Salem	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
12. Tanjore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2
13. Tinnevely	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
14. Trichinopoly	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
15. Vengaloor	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
TOTAL	10	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	11	2	2	2	2	6
																2
																4
																46

Name of District.	Number of Factories entered in Columns 2 to 15, worked mainly by				Number of Factories entered in Columns 2 to 15.						
	Shifts or Subs.	Midday Stoppages.	Otherwise.	Total of Columns 24 to 26.	In which General Holiday ordinarily given.		Exempted.		Worked otherwise, i.e., not falling under Columns 24 to 41.	Total of Columns 28 to 43.	
	24	25	26	27	On Sundays.	On varying Week Days.	Under Section 52 (3) (c).	Under Section 52 (3) (d).			
1. South Arcot	-	1	(a) 1	2	1	1	-	-	-	2	
2. Bellary	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	
3. Chingleput	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	
4. Coimbatore	-	2	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	2	
5. Ganjam	-	-	(b) 1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	
6. Godavari	-	2	-	2	2	-	-	-	1	1	
7. Kistna	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	
8. Madras	1	14	(c) 2	17	16	-	-	-	1	17	
9. Madurai	-	1	(d) 1	2	2	-	-	-	-	2	
10. Malabar	-	7	-	7	7	-	-	-	-	7	
11. Salem	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	
12. Tanjore	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	
13. Tinnevely	-	4	(e) 1	5	3	-	-	-	2	5	
14. Trichinopoly	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	
15. Vengaloor	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	
TOTAL	1	20	6	27	41	1	-	-	4	46	

No. 1447, dated 17th July 1893, Judicial.

Report on the Working of the Factories Act during 1892.
Presidency.

Number of Factories entered in Columns 2 to 15.										Average Daily Number of Operatives Employed in the Factories entered in Columns 2 to 15.						
In which steam-power is used.	In which steam-power is not used.	Total of Columns 17 and 18.	Inspected during the Year.					Not inspected during the year.	Total of Columns 24 and 25.	Adults.			Children.			Total of Columns 28 and 29.
			Once only.	Twice (but not three times).	Three times.	More than three times.	Total of Columns 26 to 31.			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
2	-	2	-	2	-	-	2	-	2	980	40	990	-	-	-	990
1	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	60	-	60	-	-	-	60
1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	2,974	-	2,974	-	-	-	2,974
3	-	3	1	1	-	-	3	-	3	411	171	582	154	23	178	760
2	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	-	2	-	1	1	-	2	-	2	194	21	215	1	1	2	217
1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	208	-	208	-	-	-	208
17	-	17	1	2	12	1	17	-	17	8,861	260	9,121	433	26	459	9,800
2	-	2	-	1	1	-	2	-	2	864	88	947	112	-	112	759
7	-	7	2	2	1	2	7	-	7	1,006	1,124	2,130	168	101	269	2,400
1	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	52	-	52	-	-	-	52
1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	2,462	-	2,462	-	-	-	2,462
4	1	5	-	1	2	1	4	1	5	1,205	470	1,675	226	33	259	1,998
1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	596	-	596	6	-	6	602
1	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	642	81	723	-	-	-	723
44	2	46	4	13	16	10	45	1	46	20,198	2,260	22,448	1,151	273	1,424	23,872

Number of Accidents during the Year in Factories entered in Columns 2 to 15.				Number of Persons Convicted during the Year in respect of Factories entered in Columns 2 to 15.												REMARKS.
Fatal.	Serious.	Minor.	Total.	Under Section 15 (1) of the Factories Act, Clauses										Under Section 15 (2) of the Factories Act.	Total of Columns 57 to 58.	
				a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	Total (a) to (i).			
44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	
-	2	5	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(a) Worked both by shifts and stoppages.	
-	-	8	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(b) Worked both by shifts and stoppages.	
-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(c) In one adults are allowed midday stoppages and children are worked by shifts, and in the other continuous work from 8 a.m. to 4 p.m.	
1	7	57	65	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(d) Worked both by shifts and mid-day stoppages.	
-	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(e) By midday stoppages and by employment of coolies, who relieve each other every six hours.	
-	-	12	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
-	-	14	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
1	3	2	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
1	-	7	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
-	3	4	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
3	17	111	131	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		

Oil Manufactory, 1 Measure Manufactory, and 1 Rice Factory.
or on varying Week Days.

No. 3805, dated Bombay Castle, 24 October 1893.

From *W. L. Harvey*, Esq., I.C.S., Under Secretary to the Government of Bombay, General Department, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department.

WITH reference to the correspondence ending with Mr. Under Secretary Lusson's letter, No. 1247, dated 30th ultimo, I am directed by his Excellency the Governor in Council to forward, herewith, for submission to the Government of India, 40 copies of the Annual Provincial Report on the Working of the Indian Factories Act in the Bombay Presidency, including Sind, for the year 1892.

(No. F. I.—75 of 1893.)

From the Collector of Land Revenue, Customs and Opium, Bombay; to the Chief Secretary to Government, General Department, Bombay.

Sir,

Bombay, Collector's Office, 27 June 1893.

In accordance with Government Resolution, General Department, No. 4529, dated the 8th December 1892, I have the honour to submit the Provincial Report on the working of the Indian Factories Act for 1892.

2. I have the honour to forward also, as an accompaniment to the Provincial Report, the annual report of the Chief Inspector, Bombay, as it deals with several questions that were much discussed last year when reports were submitted in answer to the inquiries of the Royal Commission on Labour.

3. A satisfactory feature in the report now forwarded is the explanation that the mass of unsettled mill workers are not "wasters," but are persons whose interest in land in Ratnagari and elsewhere makes it convenient or necessary for them to spend a portion of each year in their homes. The remarks on the subject of the absence of elderly workers in Bombay mills, a peculiarity which has been brought forward to support statements regarding the depressed and unwholesome conditions of Bombay factory life, are also of value.

4. The want of a special factory inspector in Bombay has added considerably to the duties of the chief inspector. Both Mr. Jehangir and Mr. Jackson have overtaken this extra work. At the same time I would notice that this has involved a somewhat excessive demand on the mornings of officers whose whole days are also spent in Government duties, and would venture to hope that it may be possible at an early date to sanction some arrangement which will secure the distribution of the duties, whose whole weight, during the past year, has fallen upon the chief inspector.

5. Under the head of Accidents, I agree with the chief inspector in thinking that even with due care and caution the present system of replacing belts on machinery in motion is not free from risk to life. At the same time its liability to get torn by broken belts seems to prevent the Karimbhai mill platform or other similar arrangement being accepted as a solution of the difficulty.

6. Mr. Jackson's remarks at paragraph 22 on the hardship caused by the customary delay in paying wages, support the remarks offered last year for the consideration of Government. Some lessening of delay in the payment of wages seems both practicable and necessary.

7. The

7. The stricter rules regarding the working of children, combined with the introduction of machinery intended to be worked by children, made the demand for children so considerably in excess of the supply, that, from want of boy-hands, some mills with the new machinery were unable to work all their frames. This state of things offered considerable temptation both to boys and to employers to work overtime. Certain suspicious cases came under notice, but in no case did inquiry succeed in confirming the suspicion. In connection with certain restrictions, such as the long mid-day rest for women, and the reduced hours for children, as the workers would gladly be free from these restrictions, irregularities are difficult of detection and may occur. At the same time if such irregularities occur they are uncommon. Inquiry showed accusations and suspicions to be either unfounded or to have led to the discontinuance of the irregularity. This result is probably partly due to the fact that the only prosecution under the Act during the past year was successful in securing a conviction, and the levy of a substantial fine.

8. Some opposition to the ventilation rules must be expected. But except in a few of the older factories, it is believed that no very considerable changes will be required to meet the wishes of Government.

9. On the whole the results of the past year's inspection are satisfactory. Acknowledgments are due to the Mill Owners' Association for their determination that the changes required under the amended Act should be carefully attended to, and to the foresight of the proprietors and managers of mills in having all arrangements in readiness to start the new system from the beginning of the calendar year. The concession, approved by Government, of substituting warning for prosecution, in the case of any unavoidable or explainable delay in introducing the new arrangements for a few months after the new Act came into force, prevented hardship and friction, in the few cases of delay in enforcing the amended provisions.

10. I regret the delay which has arisen from the fact that a report of this nature has never been submitted before, and that it has been difficult to obtain the required information.

I have, &c.

(signed) *J. M. Campbell*,

Collector of Land Revenue, Customs and Opium.

PROVINCIAL Report on the Working of the Indian Factories Act in the Bombay Presidency for the year 1892.

The accompanying provincial form No. II. shows that there are in the Bombay Presidency 253 factories, of which nearly half (119) are situated in the town and island of Bombay. The total of 253 includes 14 cotton-gins and presses in Khándesh and eight cotton presses in Bombay returned as employing less than 50 hands. In these cases the figures returned represent only the permanent staff, much of the work being done by temporary hands employed by contractors, whose number varies from day to day.

2. Of the total of 253 factories, 157 work all the year round, while 96, comprising the cotton-gins and presses, are seasonal, beginning work in November and continuing to run till March or June, according to the state of the market and the yield of the cotton harvest.

3. By far the most important industry is that which deals with raw or unmanufactured cotton which employs in 194 factories, 91,107 hands. The chief centres of the cotton spinning and weaving industries are Bombay with 64, or, including two mills on the border of Thána district, 66 factories; Ahmedabad with 12, and Surat with three. Cotton-ginning and pressing is carried on in 73 factories in Khándesh, 11 in Bombay, nine in Hyderabad,

seven in Sholapur, four in Bijapur, and three in Ahmednagar, to which must be added others in Gujarát and elsewhere, which employ less than 50 hands, and therefore do not come within the scope of the Factory Act.

4. In accordance with the orders of the Government of India conveyed in Government Resolution, General Department, No. 846 of 16th March 1892, an inspector was appointed to supervise the working of the Act in the Mofussil and to assist the chief inspector in Bombay. The office was first held by Mr. H. Monie (14th—19th March 1892), who, during his short tenure, inquired into the effect of the Act on the employment of women in the cotton mills of Ahmedabad. Mr. Monie was succeeded by Mr. N. A. Moos, who reverted to his permanent appointment in the Elphinstone College on 31st October last. Since November the office of the inspector has been vacant pending the consideration of proposals for amalgamating the Factory and Steam Boiler Inspection Departments.

5. Of the total of 253 factories, 160 were inspected more than three times during the year, 20 three times, 34 twice, and 30 once only. Nine factories, including six in Khándesh and two in Hyderabad, were not inspected at all. All these were seasonal factories, which the Collector could not arrange to visit during the working months. Of the total of 954 inspections, 239 were made by the Collectors, 316 by the Special Inspector, 343 by the Chief Inspector in Bombay, and 56 by other officers. Since the close of the year under report, the Assistant Collectors in several districts have been appointed Inspectors of Factories.

6. No joint-inspectors have yet been appointed, as the rules for their guidance are still under consideration.

7. All the Collectors report that the provisions of the Act regarding the weekly holiday and the mid-day rest are duly observed. Sunday appears to be the usual holiday except when some important native holiday falls on a weekday; but the Collector of Khándesh remarks that in his district the weekly holiday is generally given on the local bazar day. In Bombay, Sunday is almost always the holiday, as on that day the mill-hands meet their friends who are employed in other occupations. No special difficulty has been felt in enforcing the Act, though it may be difficult to ensure that the hands shall get a full half-hour at mid-day. Only one factory in the Presidency, the Bombay Ginning Mills in Khándesh applied for exemption, but as there appeared to be nothing in the conditions of the industry to render it necessary, the exemption was not granted.

II.—Sanitary Condition.

8. The sanitary condition of the factories appears to be on the whole satisfactory. As might be expected, the larger establishments are better kept than the smaller ones. In no case is the sanitary state of any mill described as distinctly bad, though many orders on particular points have been issued, chiefly as regards whitewashing and latrine accommodation.

9. As regards this last point, it is reported from several districts that no latrines exist, the mill hands like their neighbours resorting to the fields. This is the case in Hyderabad, Khándesh, and Ahmednagar. The Collector of Khándesh says: "As the factories are generally in the open country there seems no need to insist on having any (latrines)." In Bombay there has been some difficulty in providing latrines in factories in the fort, where little space is available for such purposes, but these difficulties have been gradually overcome. The least satisfactory of the Bombay factories from a sanitary point of view are the cotton presses.

10. The

10. The ventilation rules are reported to be in some respects unsatisfactory, especially the requirement of 10 square feet of lateral opening per hand. The Collector of Thána, indeed, says "the rules regarding ventilation are reported to be almost, if not altogether, unworkable, especially in cotton spinning factories." The question has been the subject of a correspondence between the Collector of Bombay and the Mill Owners' Association, which body contends that the lateral openings required by the rule are larger than can possibly be provided. It is certainly true that none of the Bombay mills for which measurements are available have lateral openings approaching the required size. The subject has not yet been finally reported on, and no orders have, therefore, as yet been issued under the rule.

III.—General Health of the Operatives.

11. The district reports are in accord with the Medical Committee of 1885 that the health of the factory hands is not inferior to that of other persons of the same rank in life. No specific diseases traceable to the nature of their employment are reported to exist, and in some respects the operatives are better off than their fellows of other trades, as their wages are generally higher. The Collector of Thána says:—

"The conditions under which the hands live and work are more favourable to health than those of most other business of this district, and the general health of the operatives, especially of the women, is good."

12. The Collector of Khándesh draws attention to another point of great importance in this connection: "As the factories are closed for so many months in the year, and all the unskilled hands disbanded . . . working in a factory is an incidental but not the main business of their lives." As has already been stated, 96 factories are seasonal only, and in the off season only the small permanent staff is required to clean the engines and sweep the floors is kept. Again, much of the work in these seasonal factories is done by petty contract, and the hands employed vary from day to day. Hence the factory hands are not so much a separate class as a part of the general body of unskilled labourers who have taken to cotton pressing or ginning for a time. Even in the more skilled branches of cotton manufacture a very large percentage (in Bombay quite 75 per cent.) of the mill-hands are cultivators, who frequently take holidays to revisit their homes. It follows that their work is not nearly so severe and continuous as in European countries.

13. The percentage of absentees varies greatly from mill to mill, and is by no means due to sickness alone. It has already been explained that the habits of the operatives as a body are extremely migratory; whence it follows that they often leave work on all sorts of private business, and such absences swell the percentages of the factories concerned. In Bombay especially the majority of the mill-hands are Konkani Marathas, who are in the habit of taking frequent holidays to visit their villages.

14. Another result of the ease with which the operatives pass from agriculture to factory work and back again is the general low average of age among the hands in the cotton mills. This is not due to the employment of large numbers of children, but to the fact that the operatives retire to their villages as soon as they have made a little money. Ahmedabad appears to be the only great centre of the cotton industry that possesses what may be called a separate mill population. The Collector reports that the ages of full-time hands varies from 14 to 45, and that "the number of years that the workers continue to work may be taken at 30." In two of the Surat mills the Collector reports the average age of the hands as from 15 to 27, and in the other from 14 to 55. In the only one of the Thána mills for which figures are available the average is 24. In Bombay the workers are seldom over 40, and practically are never seen over

RETURN RELATING TO

over 50 years of age. In Broach and Kaira the mill-hands do not seem to stick to mill-work long, whereas in Dhárwar the reverse is the case, though even there the average age is 30 years only.

15. In paper mills, founderies, and other year-round factories the average age of the hands appears to be much the same as in cotton mills. In seasonal factories the hands vary from day to day, so that their average is not ascertainable, but they belong to the same class as the ordinary coolie or day labourer.

16. The total factory population dealt with in this report includes 118,470 souls, of whom 22,844 are women and 5,946 children. Of this total 77,872 are employed in cotton spinning and weaving, 8,028 in cotton pressing and cleaning, 1,552 in other textile industries (wool, hosiery, and silk), 12,196 in railway workshops, 3,466 in iron works, 2,140 in printing presses, and the remainder in various mining industries. The skilled hands employed in silk weaving, in iron works and in printing presses form a separate artisan class; but the whole of those employed in cotton pressing and cleaning as well as a large majority of the cotton spinners and weavers, and a number of the less skilled hands who work in the railway workshops, are drawn from the cultivating classes and take to mill-work as a more or less temporary occupation.

17. In Bombay three-fourths of the cotton mill-hands are Maráthas from the Ratnágiri district. In Kaira, the Collector reports that "about 50 of the operatives absent themselves from the mill-work in the monsoon to cultivate their own land." The Collector of Broach says "the workers very often shift from one service to another." In Thána, the Collector reports that "there are a few operatives only in the Kurla Mills who live by factory work alone; a large number of them go at different times of the year to their native places to relieve the other members of their family in operations of agriculture." On the other hand, the operatives of the Dhárwar Mill seem to have taken to mill-work more steadily, as the Collector reports that "some local operatives work in the mill when there is no work in their fields, but these cases are rare." For Belgaum no information is available. In Ahmedabad and Surat only does there seem to be a permanent class of factory workers who do not look forward to going back to agriculture. The Collector reports "most of the hands live by factory work only," and "the number of years that the workers continue to work may be taken at 30." In Surat the hands appear to be chiefly drawn from classes which are not primarily agricultural, such as Dheds, Ghánchis (oil-ressers), Dhobis (washermen), and Khattris. These two districts employ between them 10,228 hands. The cotton mill population of the other districts, here it is more or less largely agricultural and shifting, numbers 66,438, including Belgaum.

IV.—Wages and General Condition.

18. In Bombay Cotton Mills full-time male operatives earn from Rs. 7 (reeling-room hand) to Rs. 20 (spinner); women get Rs. 7 to Rs. 8 (reelers and spinners), and children Rs. 6 to Rs. 7 (doffers and piecers). Wages are usually paid by the piece, so that the earnings are higher in summer than in winter. In Ahmedabad no detailed figures are available. The Collector of Surat reports that in that district men earn Rs. 12, women Rs. 7½, and children Rs. 4 per month. In the Kaira Mill, adults earn from Rs. 7 to Rs. 14, and boys Rs. 5. The Collector of Dhárwar reports "the wages are higher than those paid by persons of the same class on other work."

19. For factories not connected with the cotton industry very little information is available. In the railway workshops at Igatpuri in the Násik District coolies earn Rs. 8 to Rs. 15, and mechanics Rs. 12 to Rs. 25 per month.

20. Much

EAST INDIA (FACTORY INSPECTION).

20. Much difficulty has been experienced in getting information about "family earnings," and the expression has sometimes been misunderstood. The Collector of Surat reports that the earnings of a family, consisting of a man, his wife, and one child of working age, would be Rs. 23½ per month. In Bombay it would be Rs. 25 to Rs. 26. In the Dhárwar Mill a man and his wife with two children are reported to earn Rs. 18 to Rs. 20.

21. The reports as regards indebtedness are necessarily very vague, but the only cause of debt specially connected with factory work is the Bombay system of keeping wages two months in arrear, which forces some hands into debt on first engagement or return from leave. As has been shown above, the majority of the workers are agriculturists and naturally share the fortunes of their class. Of the Ahmedabad operatives the Collector says, "As to indebtedness, no reliable information is forthcoming; but the majority do not seem to be in debt." The Collector of Surat reports, "The Dheds are in debt almost to a man, owing to their drinking habits. Higher castes are reported to be free from debts."

22. The cost of living among factory hands (at least in the cotton industry) is that of the ordinary peasant or day labourer, and in Gujarát varies from Rs. 3 to Rs. 5 per month, the latter figure being usual in Ahmedabad and Surat. Rs. 5 is also reported as the usual figure in the Thána district, while in Bijápur and Dhárwar the average seems to be about Rs. 4. In Bombay it would be higher than any of these.

V.—Employment of Women and Children.

23. Of the total of 22,844 women, 18,335 were employed in cotton spinning and weaving, 3,435 in cotton pressing and cleaning, 249 in other textile industries, and the remaining 825 in small numbers in other occupations. Those employed in cotton mills work in the reeling and winding departments only, many of them on hand machines. Before the present Act came into force women were largely employed in the Gujarát mills as frame-minders, two women tending one frame. When the period of women's work was limited to 11 hours this system was given up, and the women were gradually transferred to the reeling and winding departments, their places being taken by men. Certain Ahmedabad operatives petitioned the Government of Bombay for exemption from the 11-hours limit. It appeared that some 259 women had already been thrown out of employment, and that the wages of the rest were reduced 25 per cent., but the women dismissed were gradually coming back as reelers. It was therefore decided that it would be unnecessary to exempt the Ahmedabad mills (Government Resolution, General Department, No. 2815, of 13th August 1892). In other parts of the Presidency the new Act does not seem to have caused hardship to the women workers.

24. In Gujarát and Thána the average hours of work for women seem to be the legal maximum of 11 hours. In Bombay the hours vary from 9½ in winter to 11 in summer. In Khándesh they are from 8 to 11, in Sholápur and Dhárwar 10, and in Bijápur from 10 to 11. None of the districts report any special difficulty in enforcing the law. But the meaning of the section which requires that women shall have 1½ hours' rest seems to be sometimes misunderstood. In Broach, for instance, the women are reported to get only half an hour's rest in the middle of the day. It might, perhaps, be more convenient to the women themselves to curtail the midday rest and let them go home earlier in the evening, but this is not allowable under the present wording of the Act.

25. Of the total of 5,946 children, 4,672 are boys and 1,274 girls; 5,205 were employed in cotton mills, of whom 3,609 worked in Bombay as piecers and doffers; 678 were similarly employed in Ahmedabad, 339 in Belgaum, 266 in Thána, and 243 in Surat. Only 276 children were employed in cotton gins and

and presses, chiefly in Hyderabad (192) and Khándesh (83). With the exception of 197 children in the Small Arms Ammunition Factory at Poona and 100 in various printing offices in Bombay, the number of children employed in industries unconnected with cotton is very small. No special difficulty is found in enforcing the law for their protection, though two prosecutions have taken place, of which details will be given below.

26. The maximum of seven hours is the average for children's work in Ahmedabad, Thána, Poona, Belgaum, and one of the Surat mills. In Kaira and Dhárwar the average is $6\frac{1}{2}$ hours, in Bombay and Khándesh six, and in Broach and Surat $5\frac{1}{2}$. The legal half-time period fits easily into the general scheme of work, and the new Act does not seem to have caused hardship to any children except those between seven and nine, who became ineligible for employment.

27. The statistics of certificates granted by the certifying surgeons are imperfect; but so far as they go they support the conclusions expressed above regarding the age of the workers, and the rapidity with which they change from one occupation to another. For instance, in the city of Ahmedabad, with a cotton mill population of 8,037, 2,200 certificates were granted. This very large number indicates, firstly, that the children do not remain long in the mills but change very rapidly; and, secondly, that a very large number of the hands are so little over 14 that it is thought necessary to send them up to be certified. Similar conclusions may be drawn in the case of Surat (277 certificates and 862 hands), Broach (147 certificates and 711 hands), and Thána (636 certificates and 3,877 hands).

VI.—Fencing of Machinery.

28. The fencing of machinery is reported satisfactory in all districts except Khándesh, of which the Collector says, "apparently about one-fourth of the factories were found not to have their machinery properly fenced." Orders have been given to remedy the defects that have come to notice. Factories are now, as a rule, supplied with properly guarded machinery at starting, and the inspector's principal task is to see that these guards are replaced when they get worn out.

VII.—Accidents.

29. Of the 731 accidents reported during the year, 13 were fatal and 79 serious. Of the five fatal accidents in Bombay, two were sudden deaths from natural causes, and were reported only because they occurred on the factory premises; the other three occurred in replacing belts on moving pulleys. Of the three deaths in Khándesh, two were caused by the men's own carelessness and one by defects in the machinery, which were promptly remedied. One death at Ahmednagar is also reported to have been due to defective arrangements in the factory.

30. The Chief Inspector, Bombay, has been in correspondence with the Millowners' Association regarding the prevention of accidents in replacing belts on moving pulleys, and some of his suggestions have been adopted by that body. He calls attention in his report to the use of fixed platforms in some Bombay mills as substitutes for the ladders more commonly used in replacing belts.

VIII.—Prosecutions.

31. Only two prosecutions took place during the year; the earlier one in Bombay, when the Chief Inspector prosecuted the owner of the Ookerda Khetsey Mill for—

- (1) Omitting to give the midday rest.
- (2) Working children under 14 as full-timers.
- (3) Omitting to give the legal $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours' rest to women.

The owner of the mill was convicted and fined Rs. 200. In the other case Mr. Moos, the Presidency Inspector, prosecuted the directors of the Jafferli Mills Company at Surat for employing under-age children in breach of the Act. The directors were convicted, but the conviction was quashed in appeal on the ground that the manager was the person responsible.

J. M. Campbell,
Collector of Land Revenue, Customs, and Opium.

Bombay Collector's Office, 27 June 1893.

FORM II.—STATEMENT to accompany Annual Provincial

BOMBAY

	NAME OF DISTRICT.	Number of Factories within the scope of the Act.												
		Cotton Mills.	Jute Mills.	Woolen Mills.	Paper Mills.	Breweries.	Flour Mills.	Cotton-cleaning Factories.	Cotton Presses.	Jute Presses.	Leather Works.	Iron Works or Foundries.	Sugar Works.	
1.		2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.
Northern Division	1. Town and Island of Bombay.	64	-	2	-	-	3	1	10	-	-	8	-	1
	2. Ahmedabad	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
	3. Broach	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
	4. Kaira	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
	5. Surat	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
	6. Thana	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
Central Division	7. Khândesh	1	-	-	-	-	-	56	17	-	-	-	-	7
	8. Nâsik	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
	9. Poona	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
	10. Sholâpur	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	5	-	-	-	-	10
	11. Ahmednagar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	11
Southern Division	12. Belgaum	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12
	13. Bijâpur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	13
	14. Dhârwar	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14
	15. Ratnâgiri	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15
Sind	16. Hyderabad	-	-	-	-	-	1	9	-	-	-	-	-	16
	17. Karachi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	17
	18. Shikârpur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18
	Provincial Total	87	-	2	1	1	4	68	39	-	-	11	-	119

Report on the working of the Factories Act.

PRESIDENCY.

RESIDENCY.																		
Number of Factories within the scope of the Act.										Number of Factories entered in Columns 2 to 16.		Number of Factories entered in Columns 2 to 16.						
	Printing Presses. 14.	Workshops. 14 (a).	Gun Carriage Factories. 14 (b).	Silk Mills. 14 (c).	Arsenals. (14 d).	Other Factories within scope of Act. 15.	Total of Columns 2 to 16. 16.	In which Steam Power is used. 17.	In which Steam Power is not used. 18.	Total, Columns 17 and 18. 19.	Inspected during the Year.					Not Inspected during the Year. 25.	Total, Columns 24 and 25. 26.	
											Once only. 20.	Twice (but not three times). 21.	Three times. 22.	More than three times. 23.	Total, Columns 20 to 23. 24.			
1	7	6	1	1	1	15	119	119	-	119	-	-	3	116	119	-	119	
2	-	-	-	-	-	1	13	13	-	13	-	3	-	10	13	-	13	
3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	
4	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	
5	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	3	-	-	-	3	3	-	3	
6	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	2	-	-	-	2	2	-	2	
7	-	-	-	-	-	-	74	74	-	74	18	24	13	13	68	6	74	
8	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	
9	-	1	1	-	-	2	6	6	-	6	-	-	-	5	5	1	6	
10	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	8	-	8	4	4	-	-	8	-	8	
11	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	3	-	3	-	-	3	-	3	
12	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	
13	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	-	4	-	-	4	-	4	-	4	
14	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	2	-	-	-	2	2	-	2	
15	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	
16	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	10	-	10	8	-	-	-	8	2	10	
17	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	3	-	-	-	3	3	-	3	
18	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	
19	7	10	2	1	1	19	253	253	-	253	30	34	20	160	244	9	253	

FORM II.—STATEMENT to accompany Annual Provincial

BOMBAY

	NAME OF DISTRICT.	Average Daily Number of Operatives Employed in the Factories entered in Columns 3 to 16.							Number of Factories entered in Columns 3 to 16 worked mainly by			
		Adults.			Children.			Total of Columns 29 and 32.	Shifts or Subs.	Mid-day Stoppages.	Otherwise.	Total of Columns 34 to 36.
		Males. 37.	Females. 38.	Total. 39.	Males. 40.	Females. 41.	Total. 42.					
Northern Division	1. Town and Island of Bombay.	84,399	16,508	80,823	2,081	698	2,779	84,061	1	118	-	119
	2. Ahmedabad - -	7,167	987	8,154	539	149	678	8,632	-	13	-	13
	3. Broach - - -	587	96	683	28	-	28	711	-	1	-	1
	4. Kaira - - -	384	56	440	4	-	4	444	-	1	-	1
	5. Surat - - -	912	285	1,207	146	97	243	1,540	-	2	-	2
Central Division	6. Thana - - -	2,676	735	3,611	192	74	266	2,877	-	1	1	2
	7. Khândesh - -	2,821	2,735	6,559	89	14	83	6,642	49	23	2	74
	8. Nâsik - - -	419	1	420	-	-	-	420	-	1	-	1
	9. Poona - - -	2,364	57	2,421	210	7	217	2,638	-	6	-	6
	10. Sholâpur - -	600	252	852	-	-	-	852	1	7	-	8
	11. Ahmednagar -	144	43	186	-	-	-	186	-	2	-	2
Southern Division	12. Belgaum - -	530	247	867	189	180	329	1,206	-	1	-	1
	13. Bijâpur - - -	76	156	232	1	-	1	233	-	4	-	4
	14. Dhârwar - -	1,542	224	1,776	21	7	28	1,814	-	2	-	2
	15. Ratnâgiri - -	120	-	120	57	-	57	167	-	1	-	1
Hind	16. Hyderabad - -	225	255	481	125	78	213	704	-	10	-	10
	17. Karohi - - -	1,894	-	1,894	-	-	-	1,894	-	2	-	2
	18. Shikârpur - -	1,620	-	1,620	-	-	-	1,624	-	1	-	1
	Provincial Total -	89,680	22,844	112,524	4,672	1,274	5,946	118,470	51	199	2	253

Columns 1 to 37 of this statement should be prepared from the statements accompanying the District Annual Reports on the working of the Factories Act, and the instructions given on the forms of those statements should, so far as applicable, be followed in the preparation of this statement. If the systems of working referred to in Columns 34 to 42 have been altered during the year in any factory, the systems in force at the end of the year should be shown in those columns. Columns 43 to 48 should be prepared from statistics specially furnished by district officers in respect of districts, and by the District Inspector or other officer designated by the Local Government in respect of the Presidency towns.

Report on the working of the Factories Act—continued.

PRESIDENCY—continued.

	Number of Factories entered in Columns 3 to 16.						Number of Accidents during the Year in Factories entered in Columns 3 to 16.				Number of Persons convicted during the Year in respect of Factories entered in Columns 3 to 16.											
	On which General Holiday ordinarily given.			Exempted.			Under Section 14 (1) of the Factories Act Classed.				Under Section 14 (3) of the Factories Act.											
	On Sundays.	On varying Week-days.	Under Section 3 B (3) (c).	Under Section 3 B (3) (d).	Worked on other days, 1/2, not falling under Columns 38 to 41.	Total, Columns 38 to 42.	Fatal.	Serious.	Minor.	Total.	a.	b.	c.	d.	e.	f.	g.	h.	i.	Total, (a) to (i).	Under Section 14 (3) of Factories Act.	Total, Columns 47 and 48.
38.	39.	40.	41.	42.	43.	44.	45.	46.	47.	48.	49.	50.	51.	52.	53.	54.	55.	56.	57.	58.	59.	60.
1	118	-	1	-	-	119	4	56	475	535	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
2	13	-	-	-	-	13	1	2	43	46	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	16	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	1	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	15	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	25	47	-	-	2	74	2	6	19	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	6	-	-	-	-	6	-	2	13	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	8	-	-	-	-	8	-	4	4	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11	3	-	-	-	-	3	1	2	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	19	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	4	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14	2	-	-	-	-	2	1	5	3	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16	10	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17	3	-	-	-	-	3	1	2	7	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	20	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19	301	49	1	-	2	353	12	79	639	731	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1

After Column 14 should be added as many columns (14 (a), 14 (b), 14 (c), &c.) as are necessary for showing any class of factories other than those specified in Columns 3 to 14 of which any considerable number are worked in any Province. Any class of factories of which there are 10 or more in a Province should be separately shown. Specially important industries should be separately shown, even if there are less than 10 factories. The totals of Columns, 14, 19, 26, 27, 43 should agree, or the differences should be fully explained.

J. M. Campbell,
Collector of Land Revenue, Customs and Optum.

RETURN RELATING TO

No. F. I. 73 of 1893.

From the Chief Inspector of Factories, Bombay, to the Collector of Land Revenue, Customs, and Opium, Bombay.

Bombay Custom House,
21 June 1893.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to report as follows on the working of the Factory Act in the town and island of Bombay during the calendar year 1892.

2. The amended Factory Act of 1891 came into force on 1st January 1892, and, in consequence of the change in the definition of a "factory" in Section 2, the number of factories liable to inspection increased from 93 to 119. None of the 26 new factories placed on the inspector's list were textile factories; three were flour mills, six were cotton presses, two were foundries, three were printing presses, two oil mills, one saw mill, two workshops, three hosiery factories, two dockyards, one gas-works, and one ginning factory, employing a total of 2,783 hands.

3. This large addition to the work of the inspector in Bombay, coupled with the necessity of expert inspection in the mofussil, led to the appointment, on 14th March 1892, of Mr. H. Monie to act as Presidency Inspector, and to assist the Chief Inspector in Bombay. On 19th March 1892 Mr. Monie resigned, and was succeeded by Mr. N. A. Moos, who reverted to his permanent appointment in the Elphinstone College on 31st October 1892, since which time the appointment of Presidency Inspector has been vacant, pending the consideration by Government of certain proposals for amalgamating the boiler and factory departments.

4. The office of Chief Inspector of Factories for the town and island of Bombay was held by the following officers during the year 1892 :—

Mr. H. L. Wright—1st January to 16th May 1892.
Mr. J. D. Framji—17th May to 24th June.
Mr. A. C. Logan—25th June to 6th August.
Mr. J. D. Framji—7th August to 11th September.
Mr. A. M. T. Jackson—12th September to 31st December.

5. Of the total of 119 factories on the inspector's list at the beginning of the year, 115 remained open throughout the year and were inspected once in each quarter. The remaining four factories were inspected only three times each, owing to the fact that they were not known to be liable to inspection until the second quarter of the year.

The following statement shows the number of inspections made by the Chief Inspector and Special Inspector respectively during each quarter :—

First Quarter :

Chief Inspector	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	115
Special Inspector	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Nil

Second Quarter :

Chief Inspector	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	96
Special Inspector	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	110

Third Quarter :

Chief Inspector	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	61
Special Inspector	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	113

Fourth Quarter :

Chief Inspector	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	71
Special Inspector	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22

6. No joint inspectors have as yet been appointed, as the rules for their guidance are still under the consideration of Government.

7. By far the most important industry in Bombay is that of cotton spinning and weaving, which gives employment to a total of 64,830 hands. Of the 64 cotton mills in Bombay, 25 are both spinning and weaving mills, and the rest are

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spinning mills only. All the cotton spinning mills in Bombay are in the town. The only important mill in the mofussil is the one at Poona. The cotton presses are in full work from January to the end of the year. These presses are in full work from January to the end of the year. Extra temporary hands required being supplied by the Government.

8. The total factory population of Bombay is about 60,000. The largest number employed in all the factories is about 60,000. The population of Bombay is about 60,000.

9. No special difficulty has been found in enforcing the provisions of the Act regarding the weekly holiday. The change in the law has not been a great one with the workpeople, and does not appear to have seriously affected the interests of the employers. It has, as a general rule, only been necessary to inform millowners of the requirements of the law to ensure their being carried out. Some further remarks on this head will be found in Part V. of the report. It is, however, always easy to make certain that the hands get their full day's work in the middle of the day; it would, in fact, be impossible to prosecute with any hope of success for anything less than entire neglect to stop during the prescribed hours, a case which practically never arises.

10. The Bombay Gas-works were exempted from Section 5 B of the Factories Act under Clause (c) ii. of the proviso by Government Resolution, No. 720, of 17th March 1892. No other factory has yet been exempted under this section. An application for exemption was made by proprietors of "The Times of India" Press and supported by this office, but the Government of India declined to sanction the proposal.

II.—Sanitary Condition of Factories.

11. The sanitary condition of the large textile factories in Bombay may be regarded as in general fairly satisfactory, though there is a marked difference between the old and the new mills in favour of the latter. In the town foundries, dockyards, and other workshops the work is carried on practically in the open air; in most of the printing presses, especially those in the fort, the machinery and the workpeople are crowded into a very confined space, but suffer rather from insufficient light than from want of ventilation. There has been some difficulty in enforcing the rule as to having accommodation in factories in the fort, where there is but little space available for extension of the premises; but this has gradually been overcome. The cotton presses were only brought under the Act last year, and some of them have not been kept clean as would be desirable. As soon as the year's work is over the machinery is left standing, and the premises are left with cotton fluff sticking all over the much as they were when the season ended. During the working season the upper room is always full of dust, though the windows are kept open, and the workers tie cloths over their mouths.

12. The question of ventilation in the cotton mills is one of peculiar difficulty, owing to the fact that at certain temperatures the cotton fibre becomes too brittle for use in manufacture. The Millowners' Association have agreed that the standard of 10 square feet per head of lateral opening required by the rules under the Act is excessive, and takes no account of the condition of their industry. A separate report on the subject will shortly be submitted. For the present it is enough to say that, while nearly all the Bombay mills provide the required floor space and cubic space per head, few or none come near having the required 10 square feet of window space, and the windows, when they exist, are seldom or never kept open by the workpeople. No artificial means of ventilation is in general use in Bombay. A few mills have roof ventilation and some have openings over the windows; but, as a general rule, the rooms are ventilated through the doors and windows only. While the question

REPORT RELATING TO

No. F. I. 73 of 1893.

From the Chief Inspector of Factories, Bombay, to the Collector of Land Revenue, Customs, and Opium, Bombay.

Sir,

Bombay Custom House,
21 June 1893.

I HAVE the honour to report as follows on the working of the Factory Act in the town and island of Bombay during the calendar year 1892.

2. The amended Factory Act of 1891 came into force on 1st January 1892, and, in consequence of the change in the definition of a "factory" in Section 2, the number of factories liable to inspection increased from 93 to 119. None of the 26 new factories placed on the Inspector's list were textile factories; three were flour mills, six were cotton presses, two were foundries, three were printing presses, two oil mills, one saw mill, two workshops, three hostery factories, two dockyards, one gas-works, and one ginning factory, employing a total of 2,700 hands.

3. This large addition to the work of the inspector in Bombay, coupled with the necessity of expert inspection in the mofussil, led to the appointment, on 14th March 1892, of Mr. H. Monie to act as Presidency Inspector, and to assist the Chief Inspector in Bombay. On 19th March 1892 Mr. Monie resigned, and was succeeded by Mr. N. A. Wood, who reverted to his permanent appointment in the Elphinstone College on 31st October 1892, since which time the appointment of Presidency Inspector has been vacant, pending the consideration by Government of certain proposals for amalgamating the boiler and factory departments.

4. The office of Chief Inspector of Factories for the town and island of Bombay was held by the following officers during the year 1892:—

Mr. H. L. Wright—1st January to 16th May 1892.

Mr. J. D. Framji—17th May to 24th June.

Mr. A. C. Logan—25th June to 6th August.

Mr. J. D. Framji—7th August to 11th September.

Mr. A. M. T. Jackson—12th September to 31st December.

5. Of the total of 119 factories on the inspector's list at the beginning of the year, 115 remained open throughout the year and were inspected once in each quarter. The remaining four factories were inspected only three times each, owing to the fact that they were not known to be liable to inspection until the second quarter of the year.

The following statement shows the number of inspections made by the Chief Inspector and Special Inspector respectively during each quarter:—

First Quarter:

Chief Inspector	115
Special Inspector	Nil

Second Quarter:

Chief Inspector	96
Special Inspector	110

Third Quarter:

Chief Inspector	61
Special Inspector	113

Fourth Quarter:

Chief Inspector	71
Special Inspector	32

6. No joint inspectors have as yet been appointed, as the rules for their appointment are still under the consideration of Government.

7. The most important industry in Bombay is that of cotton spinning and weaving mills, and the rest

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are spinning mills only. All are year-round factories, working the whole 12 months. The only important class of factories which may be called seasonal consists of the cotton presses, which keep up only a small permanent staff. These presses are in full work from February to the beginning of the rains, the extra temporary hands required being supplied by contractors.

8. The total factory population of Bombay numbers 84,661, but this, in the case of cotton presses and a few minor factories, does not include temporary hands. The largest number employed in all the Bombay factories in any one day is probably about 86,000.

9. No special difficulty has been found in enforcing the provision of the Act as regards the weekly holiday. The change in the law is undoubtedly popular with the workpeople, and does not appear to have adversely affected the interests of the employers. It has, as a general rule, only been necessary to inform millowners of the requirements of the law to ensure their being carried out. Some further remarks on this head will be found in Part V. below. It is not, however, always easy to make certain that the hands get their full half-hour in the middle of the day; it would, in fact, be impossible to prosecute with any hope of success for anything less than entire neglect to stop during the prescribed hours, a case which practically never arises.

10. The Bombay Gas-works were exempted from Section 5 B of the Factories Act under Clause (c) ii. of the proviso by Government Resolution, No. 759, of 7th March 1892. No other factory has yet been exempted under this section. An application for exemption was made by proprietors of "The Times of India" Press and supported by this office, but the Government of India declined to sanction the proposal.

II.—Sanitary Condition of Factories.

11. The sanitary condition of the large textile factories in Bombay may be regarded as in general fairly satisfactory, though there is a marked difference between the old and the new mills in favour of the latter. In the iron foundries, dockyards, and other workshops the work is carried on practically in the open air; in most of the printing presses, especially those in the fort, the machinery and the workpeople are crowded into a very confined space, but suffer rather from insufficient light than from want of ventilation. There has been some difficulty in enforcing the rule as to latrine accommodation in factories in the fort, where there is but little space available for extensions of the premises; but this has gradually been overcome. The cotton presses were only brought under the Act last year, and some of them have not been kept so clean as would be desirable. As soon as the year's work is over the machinery is left standing, and the premises are left with cotton fluff sticking all over them, much as they were when the season ended. During the working season the upper room is always full of dust, though the windows are kept open, and the workers tie cloths over their mouths.

12. The question of ventilation in the cotton mills is one of peculiar difficulty, owing to the fact that at certain temperature the cotton fibre becomes so brittle for use in manufacture. The Millowners' Association have argued that the standard of 10 square feet per head of lateral openings required by the rules under the Act is excessive, and takes no account of the conditions of their industry. A separate report on the subject will shortly be submitted. For the present it is enough to say that, while nearly all the Bombay mills provide the required floor space and cubic space per head, few or none come near having the required 10 square feet of window space, and the windows, when they exist, are seldom or never kept open by the workpeople. No artificial means of ventilation is in general use in Bombay. A few mills have roof ventilation and some have openings over the windows; but, as a general rule, the rooms are ventilated through the doors and windows only. While the question

question raised by the Millowners' Association remained undecided, it was thought advisable not to issue any orders regarding lateral ventilating openings.

III.—General Health of the Operatives.

13. The general health of the factory hands in Bombay does not markedly differ from that of persons in the same rank of life who follow other occupations. Those manufactures which in England produce specific diseases are not carried on at all in Bombay; the hours of work are limited by daylight, and the habits of the workpeople are so migratory that they seldom spend more than a few years in a factory, and hardly ever depend on mill-work throughout their lives. Further, although the sanitary state of the Bombay mills is not always satisfactory, still it is often superior to that of the homes of the labouring classes generally; and though out-door labourers work under somewhat more healthy conditions than the mill-hands, yet the latter are the better paid and therefore the better nourished.

14. It is said that since the Sunday holiday has been enforced by law the number of absentees has greatly decreased. So far as this is the case it is due to the fact that the Sunday holiday allows the hands to look after the private affairs which they could formerly see to only by absenting themselves from the mill. There is no reason to think that such absence is more often due to sickness than is the case in other occupations. Fully 75 per cent. of the mill-hands belong to the Marátha caste and come from the Ratnágiri district, to which it is their habit to return from time to time for months together, to visit their relatives or to look after their family lands. It is not an uncommon practice for several members of a family to get work in a Bombay mill after the early or kharif harvest (October-November) and to go home at the end of the cold weather (March), their places in the mill being taken by those members of the family who stayed at home before.

15. In reality the Bombay textile industries have hardly yet called into existence a separate class of factory workers, for most of the hands are drawn from the cultivating classes and are, sooner or later, absorbed into them again. Except in a few special industries, such as silk-weaving, which employ hereditary craftsmen who spend their lives in the factory, the operative rarely sticks to factory work longer than from 6 to 10 years altogether, unless he is a solitary man without relatives or land to retire to. The result of this short working period is the general low average of age among the hands, by which a visitor to any Bombay cotton mill cannot fail to be struck. Except a few old women, who are employed to sweep the floors, persons over 50 are hardly ever seen, and even those who are over 40 are few and have usually reached a position of some responsibility as jobbers or overseers.

IV.—Wages and General Condition.

16. The results of the last census show that of the total population of Bombay city about 74 per cent. are immigrants from other districts, and the immense disproportion between the sexes in Bombay, as well as the great preponderance of men of the working age, shows that these immigrants come to Bombay in search of employment, and usually without their families, and therefore for a time only. The great mass of this floating population is drawn from three districts, Ratnágiri, Poona, and Sátára, which contribute between them about 30 per cent. of the population of Bombay. The immense preponderance of Ratnágiri immigrants over those from the nearer Konkan districts of Thána and Kolába is due to the fact that Ratnágiri has a very dense population settled on a poor soil and practically no waste land, while Kolába, with a much more fertile soil, is able to provide within its own limits for a population nearly as dense as that of Ratnágiri.

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nágiri, and Thána has a fair share of waste land. Density of population and lack of waste land also account for the migration from Poona and Sátára exceeding that from Násik and Ahmednagar.

17. Some of these immigrants belong to the professional classes, and a certain proportion are craftsmen, who are attracted to Bombay by high wages; but the majority belong to the agricultural classes, which supply nearly all the unskilled and semi-skilled labour that finds employment in Bombay.

18. It has already been remarked in paragraph 12 above that the mill-hands are mostly drawn from the cultivating class, especially from the Maráthas of Ratnágiri, and that their habits are extremely migratory. This important fact explains the existence of a very large class, sometimes put as high as 25,000, of persons who only get casual employment in the cotton mills. This number of course includes many half-trained men who do not earn full or regular wages, and also many wasters, who cannot settle down to steady work, but the majority are casual workers from choice; that is to say, they come to earn a little money when field work is slack, or to take the place of a relative who goes to take his turn at home.

19. The following table fairly represents the average monthly earnings of hands employed in the different departments of a cotton mill. The wages are usually paid by the piece, and each mill has a sliding scale of prices according to the quality of the work. It is to be noted that the whole of the work is done by adult males, except winding and reeling, which is done by women, and piecing and doffing, for which half-time children are employed.

		Men.	Rs.	according to their department.
			15 to 80	
Jobbers	-	-	9	
Scutching-room hand	-	-	7 to 10	
Carding-room hand	-	-	10 to 18	
Frame tender	-	-	9 to 12	
Ring frame hand	-	-	20	
Spinner	-	-	7 to 10	
Other mule-room hand	-	-	16	
Weaver	-	-	9	
Help	-	-		
		Women.		
	-	-	7 to 8	
Reeler	-	-	8	
Winder	-	-		
		Children.		
	-	-	6	
Doffer	-	-	7	
Piecer	-	-		

and the hours of work limited by daylig

As wages are paid by the piece, and the hours of work limited by daylight, the average operative earns more in summer than in winter.

20. The above rates of wages have shown comparatively little variations for many years past; in fact the monopoly rates that ruled in the infancy of the industry have been very nearly maintained. This is due to the great and progressive expansion of the industry, which has kept up the rates of wages till they have in the eyes of the workers received the sanction of custom. Of late years, however, profits have fallen, and it cannot be long before some general reduction in wages is attempted. If such a reduction takes place, something like a general strike is not unlikely; as though the workers have no organised trades union, still they are mostly of the same caste and from the same district, and have a strong tendency to hang together; moreover, the old rates of wages are

are in their eyes sanctioned by the custom of more than a generation. In fact so hopeless do some millowners seem to be of inducing the local mill-hands to accept much lower wages, that they already talk of importing cheap labour from the North West Provinces. If by this or any other means Ratnagiri labour were shut out of the Bombay mills, the result would be serious distress and aggravation of the peculiar agrarian difficulties of that district.

21. Fidelity to the customary rate of wages shows itself again in this fact, that operatives who are members of a family, and are, therefore, partly supported by others, do not (so far as I know) lower the general average of wages by accepting starvation rates. The earnings of a family in the Bombay mill industry are not therefore lower than the total of the earnings of its several members would be if they worked and lived separately.

22. Except in so far as they belong to the agricultural class and therefore share the fortunes of that class, the Bombay mill operatives are not given to running into debt. On the contrary, they do much to help their relatives by sending money home to pay rent, buy stock, redeem mortgaged lands, pay for weddings, and so on. But they have a practical grievance in the fact that many mills keep their pay two months in arrear. Hence, on first engagement or return from leave, the operative is forced into debt from which he may never be able to free himself. Considering the migratory habits of the operatives, it may be admitted to be necessary to keep some part of their pay in arrear for a moderate time; but the system of keeping the whole of it back for two months inflicts needless hardship on the workers.

23. It has been stated incidentally in paragraph 20 above that the Bombay mill-hands have no organised trades union. It should be explained that although Mr. N. M. Lokhandé, who served on the last Factory Commission, describes himself as President of the Bombay Mill-hands Association, that association has no existence as an organised body, having no roll of membership, no funds, and no rules. I understand that Mr. Lokhandé simply acts as a volunteer adviser to any mill-hand who may come to him. The bond of union among the Bombay mill-hands is a bond of caste and birth-place, and not a trade organisation.

V.—Employment of Women and Children.

24. Of 16,502 women employed in Bombay factories in the year under report, 15,969 worked in cotton mills, almost all as reelers and winders. These processes are for the most part carried on with hand machines, which are not connected with the engine, and therefore do not require attention from the time of starting to that of closing the mill. Hence the limitation of the hours of women's work to 11 has not tended to reduce the number of women employed.

25. Though the hours of work may by law extend to 11, this maximum, as a rule, is not reached except in the summer months. At other seasons, when the days are shorter, the working day on an average consists of 9½ hours. The reeling room seldom fills before seven o'clock, though individual hands come in earlier.

26. The 1½ hours' rest for women laid down by the Act was proposed by the Factory Commission of 1890 in accordance with a resolution of the Berlin Conference. The provision was intended to give the women an opportunity of going home and attending to their domestic duties in the course of the day. But in most Bombay mills it seems that the women's homes are too far from their work to make it convenient for them to go home in the middle of the day. The 1½ hours' rest is therefore often spent in sitting on the floor of the reeling room and gossiping, and the women, being,

being paid by piece-work, are under a very strong temptation to cut short the period of enforced idleness.

27. It is, therefore, almost impossible to make sure that the one and a-half hours' rest is taken at present, as the women themselves find it irksome. They would probably prefer a shorter midday rest and an earlier stopping hour in the evening in order that they might get home before their husbands and see to household matters.

28. The conditions under which the reelers, who are the largest class of female operatives, do their work, vary considerably. In the best managed and newest mills the reeling room is often in a separate building, and is usually well lighted and ventilated. In other mills it is simply a part of the spinning room partitioned off and perhaps provided with a separate entrance. In others, again, the reelers work in lofts under the roof of the spinning room from which the vitiated air ascends and is only partially let out through openings in the ridge of the roof.

29. The new Act, which raises the limits of legal "childhood" from 7 and 12 to 9 and 14, has resulted in an apparent increase in the number of children employed from 937 in 1891 to 3,609 in 1892. That this increase is apparent rather than real appears from the fact that the total number of hands under the age of 16 was almost exactly the same in both years. It follows that the increase in the number of children in 1892 is due to the transfer of those between 12 and 14 from the adult to the half-time division. This transfer was largely made possible by the reduction of the legal hours from 9 to 7. Nine-hours shifts could not have been made to fit into the ordinary scheme of work, and the managers would probably have discharged the children and taken on full-time hands. As it is, there is reason to believe that the new restrictions on children's work have been attended with remarkably little disturbance to the industry, or hardship to the operatives.

30. Some of the larger mills provide schools which the children are expected to attend between their two spells of work, but I must admit that I have not much faith in the educational value of this system. The school is often held in a totally unsuitable place, such as a corner of the cotton godown, and the teachers let things go on in a most haphazard fashion. The children, perhaps, learn their letters, but I should doubt if they ever do more. The manager of the mill looks upon the school rather as a convenient means of keeping the children together in their off-hours, and ready to return to work as soon as the time comes, than as an educational institution.

31. It has been asserted that the school is sometimes used as a halfway house for passing children from one mill to another, and so employing them for 12 hours a day; but much inquiry has failed to establish this statement. It is possible that in a few individual cases a child's parents may make him work in two mills a day for the sake of extra wages, but I am convinced that the practice is not common.

32. A few words on the subject of children's certificates may not be out of place. It may be doubted whether it is advisable to give separate certificates to the children in addition to the record in the mill registers, as the former could easily be passed from hand to hand. As regards the working of young children without certificates it must be said that mill managers are generally careful to avoid it, though children sometimes work for a few days in the interval between the doctor's periodical examinations. Once, at a time when work was brisk and the demand for children great, I had occasion to suspect that under-age children might be employed till they were rejected by the doctor, and then succeeded by others who again were rejected, and so on. But the suspicion never became a certainty, and there is no reason to believe that such practices are at all general.

33. The enforcement of the legal hours of work and rest for children has not been attended with any special difficulty, though there has been one prosecution, being,

prosecution, of which particulars will be given below. Here, again, the fact that a seven-hour shift fits into the scheme of work more easily than a nine-hour shift has had much to do with the smooth working of the Act.

VI.—Fencing of Machinery.

34. The fencing of the machinery in most of the Bombay mills may be said to be satisfactory, and accidents attributable to absence of fencing very seldom occur. Some few machines of old type are occasionally found to be insufficiently fenced, and in some cases the original guards when worn out are not replaced. I have found it necessary to issue orders as regards the fencing of the hoists in certain cotton presses; as regards covering in, or making steps over shafting in engine rooms, which the workmen have to step over or pass under; and as regards the boxing-in of ropes or belts running immediately over a passageway. There does not seem to be any marked tendency on the part of the operatives to work the machinery without putting the guards on in order to save trouble.

VII.—Accidents.

35. The number of accidents reported during the year was 602, of which five were fatal. Of the latter, two were sudden deaths from natural causes, which are classed as accidents merely because they happened on factory premises. The other three occurred in connection with the replacing of belts on running pulleys at the Ookerda Khetsey Mill, the Jadhawji Raghoji Mill and the Morarji Goculdas Mill, respectively. Besides these, 73 of the above 602 accidents were reported as serious, the commonest being the loss of one or more fingers. These accidents are due not to defective fencing, but usually to carelessness on the part of the workmen in trying to pull out refuse while the machine is working. Of the total of 602 persons injured, 569 were adult males, one a woman, and 32 children (including 2 girls under 14).

36. It will be seen that the work of replacing belts on moving pulleys is the only branch of mill work in which there is any special danger to life. The danger lies in the workman's clothing being caught between the pulley and the belt, and his being whirled round and dashed to the ground from a height. He stands on a ladder leaning against the shafting which revolves along with the pulley at great speed. In consequence of one of the accidents mentioned above, the following suggestions were made to the Millowners' Association with a view to reducing the risk of this operation :—

(a.) The workman who goes up to replace a belt should wear nothing but his loincloth (*langoti*) or tight trousers.

(b.) All ladders used in replacing belts should be specially made and preserved for that work, and be provided with hooks and spurs.

(c.) As far as possible all important pulleys should be provided with belt hangers.

(d.) Only experienced men, such as jobbers or mukadams, should be allowed to replace the belts on quick-moving pulleys.

The Association replied that these precautions were generally observed, but that they had circulated a copy of the letter to their members.

37. In spite, however, of the fact that these precautions do to a certain extent reduce the danger of the work, it cannot be said that they make it so safe as it should be. The problem has not yet been solved; apparatus for replacing belts from the ground has been tried, but proved nearly as dangerous as the more primitive system. But a few mills (for instance, the Karimbhai) have partially adopted a system which has certain points in its favour. This consists in a permanent platform built the whole length of the room about four feet below

below the shafting, and approachable by fixed ladders at intervals. This platform has the advantage of affording a firm foothold without contact with the shafting. It is, however, expensive, and is not applicable to all departments of all mills, as it would in some cases be in the way of the machinery. It is also said to be dangerous in case of a belt breaking and lapping round it, as the planks are torn up and the shaft is sometimes bent.

VIII.—Prosecutions.

38. Only one prosecution was found necessary during the year under report. On Sunday, 21st August, 1892, Mr. J. D. Framji, the then Chief Inspector, visited the Ookerda Khetsey Mill, and found that the midday rest was not given as required by law. He also ascertained by taking evidence on the spot that several children under 14 were habitually kept at work for 11 hours a day, and that the women employed in the Reeling Department were not allowed the legal rest. He accordingly laid an information against the owner of the mill for these breaches of the Act on August 27th. The case being heard on August 31st, the accused admitted the breaches of the Act, and the magistrate imposed a fine of Rs. 200.

I have, &c.

A. M. T. Jackson,
Chief Inspector of Factories.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 22 June 1892.

No. 2079.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Sections 9, 13, and 18 of the Factories Act, 1881, as amended by Act XI. of 1891, the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following rules and orders in supersession of the rules contained in Notification No. 2972 of 10th September 1881 (published in the "Bombay Government Gazette" for 1881, Part I., pages 503-504), viz. :—

1. These rules and orders may be cited as "The Bombay Factories Rules, 1892."

2. In these rules and orders :

(a.) words and expressions which are defined in the Indian Factories Act, 1881, as amended by Act XI. of 1891, have the same meaning as in the said Act, as so amended;

(b.) "the Act" means the Act aforesaid, amended as aforesaid.

3. Every occupier of a factory shall, on every day on which work is carried on in the factory he occupies, have available at the said factory for the use of the persons employed therein, free of cost to them, a water supply consisting of at least twice as many gallons of water as there are persons employed in the factory. Of the whole supply, at least as many gallons as there are persons employed in the factory shall be fit for potable purposes, and the remainder shall be fit for purposes of washing.

4. In order to determine whether the water supply provided in any factory under Rule 3 is fit for the purposes therein mentioned, the inspector may take, free of cost, such samples of it as he may from time to time require for analysis.

5. Every factory shall be ventilated to the satisfaction of the inspector. To prevent overcrowding, the minimum space to be provided for each person employed in any room of a factory shall be

be a floor area of 36 superficial feet, and a breathing area of 500 cubic feet. No factory shall be considered ventilated unless ventilating openings are provided in the proportion of 10 square feet for each person employed in any room and the openings are such as to admit of a continued supply of fresh air: Provided that it shall be in the discretion of the inspector to waive the rule as to the measurement of the ventilating openings, when he is satisfied that the ventilation is good, and the enforcement of the exact measurement of 10 feet for each person would be an unnecessary hardship. The reasons for waiving the rule shall, however, be recorded in writing.

6. If in a factory where cotton-pressing or any other process is carried on, by which dust is generated and caused to be inhaled by the persons employed in such factory to an injurious extent, and it appears to the inspector that such inhalation might be wholly or to a great extent prevented, he may direct the occupier of such factory to adopt measures for preventing, as far as possible, such inhalation.

7. All the inside walls of the rooms of every factory, and all the ceilings or tops of such rooms (whether such walls, ceilings or tops be plastered or not), and all the passages and staircases of every factory, if they have not been painted with oil or varnished once at least within seven years, shall be lime-washed by the occupier of the factory once at least within every fourteen months, to date from the period when last lime-washed; and if they have been so painted or varnished shall be washed by the said occupier with hot water and soap once at least within every fourteen months, to date from the period when last washed.

8. Where it appears to the Governor in Council that the enforcement of the provisions of Rule 7 is not necessary for insuring the cleanliness of any class of factories or parts thereof or that the said provisions are by reason of special circumstances inapplicable to any class of factories or to parts thereof, he may, by notification to the "Bombay Government Gazette," except such class of factories or parts thereof from the said provisions.

9. Every factory shall be kept by the occupier thereof in as cleanly a state as is compatible with the nature of the work carried on therein and free from effluvia arising from any drain, privy, or other nuisance.

10. Every factory shall be provided by the occupier thereof with latrine and urinal accommodation for its operatives, and in such manner that the accommodation for females shall be apart and screened from the divisions for males. The divisions for females shall be marked in the vernacular in conspicuous letters "For Females only." Those for males shall be similarly marked "For Men only." Apart from the urinal accommodation latrines shall be provided with seats in the proportion of one to every fifty or fraction of fifty operatives employed.

11. Every order passed by an inspector under Rule 6 or under Section 12 (c) of the Act shall be recorded by him in writing and a copy thereof signed by the inspector shall be delivered by him to the occupier of the factory to which the order relates or, in his absence from the factory, to his principal agent or manager in charge of the factory. The inspector shall state clearly in the order what is required to be done and shall specify a reasonable time within which effect shall be given to his requisition, and shall further give notice that, with the time so specified effect is not given to the said requisition, the person responsible for the neglect will be prosecuted under Section 15 of the Act.

12. Every factory shall be visited by an inspector at least once in every three months in which work is carried on therein. For the purpose of verifying the register kept as prescribed by Rule

Rule 19, the inspector shall examine the children employed in the factory during their working hours only; but for the purpose of satisfying himself that the said children are allowed the lawfully prescribed intervals for food and rest, he may examine the children and the said register during any such interval.

13. Every order passed by an inspector under Section 4 (c) of the Act shall be in writing, and a copy thereof signed by the inspector shall be delivered by him to the occupier of the factory, or, in his absence from the factory, to his principal agent or manager in charge of the factory.

14. Any occupier of a factory on whom or on whose agent or manager an inspector serves an order under Rule 6 or under Section 12 (c) of the Act, may, within seven days after receipt of such order, appeal, if the factory is in the city of Bombay, to the collector of Bombay, and if the factory is without the city of Bombay, to the Collector of the district in which it is situated, or if the Collector is himself the inspector, to the Commissioner to whom such Collector is subordinate. No second appeal shall lie from an order passed on appeal, but the Governor in Council may review any order made by an inspector under Rule 6 or Section 12 (c) of the Act or any order passed by any authority on appeal from any such order, and may pass any order thereon which he may think proper.

15. Every appeal preferred under Rule 14 shall be made in writing in the form of a memorandum of appeal briefly setting forth the reasons on which such appeal is based and bearing a Court-fee stamp in accordance with Article 11, Schedule 2 of the Courts Act.

16. Every such appeal shall be heard at as early a date as may be convenient, due notice of which shall be given to the appellant and to the inspector whose order is appealed against. The appellate authority shall make, or cause to be made, in such manner as he may see fit, such inquiry, if any, as shall appear to him to be necessary to enable him to decide the appeal.

17. If an order of an inspector under Rule 6 or Section 12 (c) of the Act is set aside or altered in appeal, or by the Governor in Council on review, the inspector shall as early as possible deliver to the person concerned an intimation of the result of the appeal or review and such amended order if any as the decision of the appellate authority or of the Governor in Council renders necessary.

18. At the end of every quarter every inspector shall forward to Government a full report of the results of each inspection made by him during the quarter and of his examination of the premises and machinery and of the registers of the children employed, together with a statement of all orders passed by him under Sections 4 (c) and 12 (c) of the Act and No. 6 of these rules and of all prosecutions instituted by him or with his sanction under Section 15 of the Act and their result.

19. The occupier of every factory in which children are employed shall keep, in the Form A. hereto appended, a register of the children employed in such factory and of their respective employments.

20. Notices of accidents shall be sent, as required by Section 13 of the Act, to the following authorities, viz.:

- (a) if the accident occurs in the city of Bombay, to the inspector appointed under the Act for that city;
- (b) if the accident occurs in the Kirkee Gunpowder Factory, to the officer commanding the Kirkee station;
- (c) if the accident occurs elsewhere, to the district magistrate.

Such

RESOLUTION.—Copies of the memorandum from the Collector of Land Revenue, Customs, and Opium, Bombay, and its accompaniment should be forwarded to the Commissioner in Sind, the Divisional Commissioners and all Collectors and District Magistrates in continuation of Government Resolution No. 2554, dated 25th July 1892, for information and guidance. The suggestions contained in Mr. Jackson's memorandum are approved.

2. The work of compiling the Provincial Report should be entrusted to the Collector of Land Revenue, Customs, and Opium, Bombay, to whom the district reports and statements should be submitted by the officers concerned. The Collector of Land Revenue, Customs, and Opium, Bombay, should submit the provincial report to Government in print. As the provincial report is required by the Government of India on or before the 1st July in each year, the date for its submission to Government by the Collector of Bombay should be fixed at not later than the 1st May. The district officers should submit their reports and statements to Mr. Campbell by the end of March at latest.

3. As regards the quarterly reports referred to in paragraph 2 of Mr. Campbell's memorandum, he should be requested to state, after consulting the Commissioners of Divisions and the Commissioner in Sind, whether, in view of the fact that annual reports are now required by the Government of India, it is necessary to continue the quarterly reports.

W. L. Harvey,
Under Secretary to Government.

To

The Commissioner in Sind,
The Commissioner, N. D.,
The Commissioner, C. D.,
The Commissioner, S. D.,
All Collectors, including the Collectors and Deputy Commissioners in Sind,
The Collector of Land Revenue, Customs, and Opium, Bombay,
The Chief Inspector of Factories, Bombay,
The Superintendent, Government Central Press.

With copies of the accompaniment to the Collector's memorandum referred to in paragraph 1 of the Resolution.

ACCOMPANIMENT to Government Resolution No. 4529,
dated 8th December 1892.

Suggested Form of Factory Inspection Report (Annual).

1. Summary of Results.

The number of factories in the district should be stated, and also the number of hands they employ, and whether they work all the year round or only for a part of the year. It should be stated whether all were visited quarterly, and if not, reasons should be given. Of the total inspections it should be stated how many were made by the Collector, how many by his assistants, how many by the special inspector and how many by the joint inspector. It should be stated whether the weekly holiday and the midday rest required by law are generally granted; and any case where a factory has been exempted from the rule as to Sunday work should be mentioned.

2. Sanitary Condition of Factories.

It should be stated in general terms whether the rules regarding water-supply, ventilation and cleanliness are obeyed, and whether latrines and urinals are provided as required by Rule 10. Particulars should be given of orders which may have been necessary to issue on these subjects.

3. General Health of the Operatives.

Under this head information might be collected on such points as the percentage of absentees and the causes of their absence, the average age of the operatives, and the number of years that they continue to work.

4. Wages and General Condition.

Information would be useful on such points as (a) family earnings, (b) indebtedness, (c) cost of living, (d) whether the operatives live by factory work alone or as agriculturists for a part of the year, &c., &c.

5. Employment of Women and Children.

The number of women and of children employed should be stated and also their hours of work and whether any difficulty is found in enforcing the law for their protection. The number of orders issued under Section 4 of the Act should be given and also the number of certificates granted by Certifying Surgeons.

6. Fencing of Machinery.

It should be stated generally whether the machinery is provided with guards, and whether these are or are not kept on while the machines are working. Particulars of orders as regards fencing should be given.

7. Accidents.

The number of accidents, distinguishing those that were fatal from others, should be given. It should if possible be stated how far they were due to defect in the machinery, and how far to the negligence of the workmen. In the former case it should be stated what steps have been taken by the inspector to remedy the defects.

8. Prosecutions.

Details of all prosecutions should be given.

A. M. T. Jackson,
Chief Inspector of Factories, Bombay.

FORM I.—STATEMENT to accompany Annual District

Serial Number of Factory.	Name (and Locality) of Factory.	Nature of Industry.	Nature of Moving Power.	Amount of Moving Power.	Average Daily Number of Operatives Employed.						
					Adults.			Children.			Total, Columns 8 and 11
					Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.
	BOMBAY :			I.H.P.							
	Cotton Mills :										
1	The Alexandra Mill - - -	Cotton spinning and weaving.	Steam engine -	700	965	150	1,115	34	16	48	1,163
2	The Alliance Cotton Manufac- turing Company.	- ditto - -	- ditto - -	940	1,013	253	1,386	-	-	-	1,386
3	The Anglo Indian Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited.	Cotton spinning	- ditto - -	1,000	597	291	988	221	17	238	1,326
4	The Bombay Cotton Manufac- turing Company, Limited.	- ditto - -	- ditto - -	600	385	222	606	10	-	-	616
5	The Bombay National Manu- facturing Company, Limited.	- ditto - -	- ditto - -	700	394	197	411	-	-	-	411
6	The Bombay United Spinning and Weaving Company, Li- mited.	Cotton spinning and weaving.	- ditto - -	1,000	660	228	878	352	7	359	1,237
7	The Britannia Mills - - -	Cotton spinning	- ditto - -	1,800	630	362	1,008	-	-	-	1,008
8	The China Mills - - -	- ditto - -	- ditto - -	700	396	263	658	-	-	-	658
9	The City of Bombay Manufac- turing Company, Limited.	- ditto - -	- ditto - -	750	650	295	945	26	9	34	979
10	The Colaba Land and Mills Company, Limited.	Cotton spinning and weaving.	- ditto - -	700	745	118	863	26	-	26	889
11	The Connaught Mills Company, Limited.	Cotton spinning	- ditto - -	728	659	365	1,024	91	42	133	1,157
12	The Currumbay Mills Com- pany, Limited.	- ditto - -	- ditto - -	1,000	475	260	735	14	-	14	749
13	The David Mills Company, Li- mited.	- ditto - -	- ditto - -	750	605	289	894	26	5	41	925
14	The Dinshaw Petit Mills - -	Cotton spinning and weaving.	- ditto - -	1,300	1,917	420	2,337	109	15	124	2,461
15	The Dhun Mills, Limited	Cotton spinning	- ditto - -	400	275	130	405	42	2	44	449
16	The Empress Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.	- ditto - -	- ditto - -	740	514	315	829	22	20	42	871
17	The E. D. Sassoon Mills - -	Cotton spinning and weaving.	- ditto - -	1,180	1,294	551	1,845	26	2	28	1,873
18	The Framji Petit Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Li- mited.	Cotton spinning	- ditto - -	950	805	365	1,170	47	24	81	1,251
19	The Hindustan Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.	Cotton spinning and weaving.	- ditto - -	1,000	1,136	229	1,365	12	2	14	1,379
20	Ditto - Branch - - -										
21	The Hong Kong Mills - - -	- ditto - -	- ditto - -	900	806	112	921	-	-	-	921
22	The Howard and Bullough Mills Company, Limited.	Cotton spinning	- ditto - -	950	736	528	1,264	62	42	106	1,369
23	The Imperial Cotton Mills Company, Limited.	- ditto - -	- ditto - -	750	531	332	863	22	12	34	897
24	The Indian Manufacturing Company.	Cotton spinning and weaving.	- ditto - -	1,100	989	202	1,191	-	-	-	1,191
25	The Indo-China Manufacturing Company.	Cotton spinning	- ditto - -	720	248	185	533	8	2	11	544
26	The Jadhavji Raghoji Manu- facturing Company.	- ditto - -	- ditto - -	700	481	198	674	21	4	25	709
27	The Jam Manufacturing Com- pany, Limited.	Cotton spinning and weaving.	- ditto - -	350	481	72	553	10	4	14	567
28	The Jambhed Manufacturing Company, Limited.	Cotton spinning	- ditto - -	900	475	222	698	72	26	98	797
29	The James Greaves Mills Com- pany, Limited.	- ditto - -	- ditto - -	800	542	208	850	22	22	44	906
30	The Jehangir Wadia Mills -	- ditto - -	- ditto - -	300	186	76	262	6	4	10	272

Report on Working of the Factories Act.

Whether a Factory worked on (1) by day or (2) by stoppage or (3) otherwise.	Whether a General Holiday given on Sundays or (2) on varying Week Days, or (3) whether exempted under Section 5 B or (4) of the Act, or (5) otherwise worked.	Number of Accidents reported during the Year.				Number of Inspections held during the Year.					REMARKS.
		Fatal.	Serious.	Minor.	Total.	By Magistrates.	By Special Inspector of Factories.	By Medical Officers.	By other Officers (if any).	Total.	
13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.
By Middle stoppages.	General holiday on Sundays, excepting the holidays intervening.	-	-	4	4	4	2	-	-	7	
- ditto -	- ditto -	-	1	9	10	2	2	-	-	4	
- ditto -	- ditto -	-	1	12	13	2	2	-	-	4	
- ditto -	- ditto -	-	2	11	13	2	2	-	-	4	
- ditto -	- ditto -	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	4	
- ditto -	- ditto -	-	1	12	13	2	2	-	-	4	
- ditto -	- ditto -	-	2	22	24	1	2	-	-	3	
- ditto -	- ditto -	-	2	6	8	2	2	-	-	4	
- ditto -	- ditto -	-	1	9	10	2	2	-	-	4	
- ditto -	- ditto -	-	4	3	7	2	2	-	-	4	
- ditto -	- ditto -	-	-	1	1	4	2	-	-	6	
- ditto -	- ditto -	-	-	7	7	1	2	-	-	3	
- ditto -	- ditto -	-	-	11	11	2	2	-	-	4	
- ditto -	- ditto -	-	-	8	8	2	2	-	-	4	
- ditto -	- ditto -	-	-	7	7	2	2	-	-	4	
- ditto -	- ditto -	-	1	6	7	4	2	-	-	6	
- ditto -	- ditto -	-	1	11	12	2	2	-	-	4	
- ditto -	- ditto -	-	1	2	3	4	2	-	-	6	
- ditto -	- ditto -	-	1	7	8	4	4	-	-	8	
- ditto -	- ditto -	-	-	-	8	2	4	-	-	7	
- ditto -	- ditto -	-	-	12	12	2	2	-	-	4	
- ditto -	- ditto -	-	-	5	5	4	2	-	-	6	
- ditto -	- ditto -	-	-	4	4	2	2	-	-	4	
- ditto -	- ditto -	-	-	2	2	2	4	-	-	7	
- ditto -	- ditto -	-	-	7	7	2	2	-	-	4	
- ditto -	- ditto -	1	-	7	8	4	2	-	-	6	
- ditto -	- ditto -	-	-	1	1	2	2	-	-	4	
- ditto -	- ditto -	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	4	
- ditto -	- ditto -	-	2	4	6	2	2	-	-	4	
- ditto -	- ditto -	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	4	

FORM I.—STATEMENT to accompany Annual District

Serial Number of Factory.	Name (and Locality) of Factory.	Nature of Industry.	Nature of Moving Power.	Amount of Moving Power.	Average Daily Number of Operatives Employed.						
					Adults.			Children.			Total, Columns 6 and 11.
					Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.
	BOMBAY—continued. Cotton Mills—continued.			L.R.P.							
31	The Jivraj Balloo-Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.	Cotton spinning and weaving.	Steam Engine	1,100	973	169	1,141	82	27	109	1,250
32	The Jubilee Manufacturing Company, Limited.	Cotton spinning	ditto	800	547	294	843	62	3	67	910
33	The Kaiser-I-Hind Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.	Cotton spinning and weaving.	ditto	700	830	133	963	29	17	46	999
34	The Khatao Mahanji Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.	Cotton spinning and hosiery.	ditto	880	683	224	1,117	13	-	13	1,130
35	The Lakhmides Khimji Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.	Cotton spinning	ditto	900	568	435	1,023	83	16	99	1,189
36	The Leopold Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited.	ditto	ditto	800	293	111	404	16	12	28	433
37	The Lord Ray Manufacturing Company, Limited.	ditto	ditto	540	343	227	590	13	19	32	623
38	The Mahakarmi Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.	ditto	ditto	800	276	196	573	25	6	31	606
39	The Mangam Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited.	Cotton spinning and Weaving.	ditto	850	1,086	216	1,302	67	8	75	1,377
40	The Mahomedan Mill	Cotton spinning	ditto	700	173	130	303	3	-	3	306
41	The Manockji Petit Manufacturing Company, Limited.	Cotton spinning and weaving.	ditto	2,000	2,366	656	2,921	341	61	402	4,223
42	The Motilal Pitty Spinning Mill.	Cotton spinning	ditto	800	334	170	504	26	6	32	536
43	The Morarji Goculdas Manufacturing Company, Limited.	Cotton spinning and weaving.	ditto	1,000	1,308	222	1,435	46	-	46	1,481
44	The National Spinning and Weaving Company of India.	Cotton spinning	ditto	800	438	166	596	41	5	46	643
45	The New Empress Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.	ditto	ditto	1,080	709	824	1,223	103	42	145	1,379
46	The New Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.	Cotton spinning and weaving.	ditto	1,500	1,104	211	1,315	92	26	112	1,427
47	The Ookerda Khelai Spinning Mill.	Cotton spinning	ditto	410	484	106	590	21	8	29	609
48	The Oriental Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, Tando.	Cotton spinning and weaving.	ditto	1,500	1,690	267	2,056	75	14	89	2,146
49	The Oriental Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, Oadha.	ditto	ditto	900	714	169	873	16	7	23	896
50	The Pirru Mahomed Manufacturing Company.	Cotton spinning	ditto	900	800	306	806	-	-	-	806
51	The Presidency Mill Company.	Cotton spinning and weaving.	ditto	1,000	755	175	930	-	-	-	930
52	The Queen Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.	Cotton spinning	ditto	1,000	862	226	920	56	2	61	981
53	The Ripon Manufacturing Company.	ditto	ditto	680	518	285	803	56	9	64	867
54	The Samson Spinning and Weaving.	ditto	ditto	1,500	1,708	213	2,021	49	15	64	2,066
55	The Satya-Narayan Mill	ditto	ditto	200	199	80	279	-	-	-	279
56	The Sundersas Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.	Cotton spinning and weaving.	ditto	800	689	229	968	60	16	76	1,043
57	The Standard	ditto	ditto	800	337	226	563	-	2	2	565

Report on Working of the Factories Act.

Whether the Factory is worked mainly (1) by Shifts or (2) by Midday Stoppages, or (3) otherwise.	Under the Holidays fully given Sundays varying days, or either contempted tion & B or (4) tion & B of the (5) worked.	Number of Accidents Reported during the Year.				Number of Inspections held during the Year.					REMARKS.
		Fatal.	Serious.	Minor.	Total.	By Magis- trates.	By Special Inspector of Factories.	By Medical Officers.	By other Officers (if any).	Total.	
13.		15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.
—	Midday ex- the inter-	1	—	16	17	3	2	—	—	5	
—	—	—	—	8	8	3	3	—	—	6	
—	—	—	1	8	9	3	3	—	—	6	
—	—	—	1	10	11	5	3	—	—	8	
—	—	—	—	12	12	1	3	—	—	4	
— ditto —	— ditto —	—	—	—	—	2	3	—	—	5	
— ditto —	— ditto —	—	—	2	2	1	3	—	—	4	
— ditto —	— ditto —	—	1	8	9	3	3	—	—	6	
— ditto —	— ditto —	—	—	5	5	3	2	—	—	5	
— ditto —	— ditto —	—	—	6	6	2	3	—	—	5	
— ditto —	— ditto —	—	—	12	12	3	2	—	—	5	
— ditto —	— ditto —	—	1	1	2	3	2	—	—	5	
— ditto —	— ditto —	1	1	—	2	4	4	—	—	8	
— ditto —	— ditto —	—	2	5	7	2	3	—	—	5	
— ditto —	— ditto —	—	—	7	7	3	2	—	—	5	
— ditto —	— ditto —	—	1	23	24	4	4	—	—	8	
— ditto —	— ditto —	1	—	4	5	4	3	—	—	7	
— ditto —	— ditto —	—	—	12	12	3	2	—	—	5	
— ditto —	— ditto —	—	—	5	5	2	2	—	—	4	
— ditto —	— ditto —	—	3	7	10	2	3	—	—	5	
— ditto —	— ditto —	—	2	8	10	2	2	—	—	4	
— ditto —	— ditto —	—	—	8	8	1	3	—	—	4	
— ditto —	— ditto —	—	4	5	9	2	4	—	—	6	
— ditto —	— ditto —	—	4	23	27	4	2	—	—	6	
— ditto —	— ditto —	—	—	7	7	1	3	—	—	4	
— ditto —	— ditto —	—	1	3	3	2	3	—	—	5	
—	—	—	1	7	8	3	3	—	—	6	

FORM I.—STATEMENT to accompany Annual District

Serial Number of Factory.	Name (and Locality) of Factory.	Nature of Industry.	Nature of Moving Power.	Amount of Moving Power.	Average Daily Number of Operatives Employed.						
					Adults.			Children.			Total, Columns 6 and 11.
					Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.
BOMBAY—continued.											
Iron Works and Foundries—continued.											
7	The Ripon Iron Works and Manufacturing Company, Limited.	Iron foundry	Steam engine	16	150	-	150	-	-	-	44
8	The Borabji Shapurji Iron Works.	- ditto -	- ditto -	20	198	-	198	-	-	-	94
											168
Printing Presses:											
1	The Advocate of India Press	Printing	- ditto -	7	188	-	188	-	-	-	-
2	The Bombay Educational Society's Press.	- ditto -	- ditto -	12	41	-	41	18	-	-	-
3	The Bombay Gazette Steam Press.	- ditto -	- ditto -	12	225	-	225	25	-	25	280
4	The English Mail Press	- ditto -	- ditto -	8	145	-	145	89	-	89	304
5	The Government Central Press	- ditto -	- ditto -	10	700	-	700	-	-	-	700
6	The Postal Printing Press	- ditto -	- ditto -	8	90	-	90	3	-	3	93
7	The Times of India Printing Press.	- ditto -	- ditto -	10	651	-	651	-	-	-	651
Silk Mill:											
1	The Sassoon and Alliance Silk Company, Limited.	Silk spinning and weaving.	- ditto -	500	608	177	845	15	17	32	877
Oil Mills:											
1	The Perroo Mahomed Oil Mill	Oil pressing	- ditto -	21	62	2	64	-	-	-	64
2	The Nasarwanji Petit Mill	- ditto -	- ditto -	150	75	-	75	-	-	-	75
Saw Mill:											
1	The Byoulla Saw Mill and Timber Works.	Timber works	Steam engine	25	68	2	70	-	-	-	70
Gas Work:											
1	The Bombay Gas Company, Limited.	Gas manufactur- ing.	- ditto -	15	120	2	122	-	-	-	122
Dye Works:											
1	The Bombay Dyeing and Manu- facturing Company.	Dyeing	- ditto -	100	550	84	604	29	1	30	634
2	The Chiddendale Dye Works	- ditto -	- ditto -	200	273	94	467	-	-	-	467
Dockyards:											
1	The British Indian Steam Navigation Company.	Dockyard	- ditto -	18	350	-	350	-	-	-	350
2	The Government Dockyard	- ditto -	- ditto -	110	872	-	872	-	-	-	872
3	The Patent Slip Dockyard	- ditto -	- ditto -	25	20	-	20	-	-	-	20
4	The P. and O. Company's Dock- yard.	- ditto -	- ditto -	135	912	-	912	-	-	-	912
Workshops:											
1	The Bombay, Baroda, and Cen- tral Railway Workshops.	Workshop	- ditto -	220	1,894	-	1,894	-	-	-	1,894
2	The Bombay Municipality	- ditto -	- ditto -	90	182	1	183	2	-	2	185
3	The Bombay Port Trust	- ditto -	- ditto -	20	425	2	427	-	-	-	427
4	The Bombay Tramway Company	- ditto -	- ditto -	10	80	-	80	1	-	1	81
5	The Bombay Steam Navigation Company.	- ditto -	- ditto -	20	145	-	145	-	-	-	145
6	The G.I.P. Railway Workshops	- ditto -	- ditto -	140	5,221	21	5,242	-	-	-	5,242

Report on the Working of the Factories Act—continued.

Whether the Factory worked under (1) by Shift System (2) by Mid-day Stoppage or (3) otherwise.	Whether a General Holiday ordinarily given (1) on Sundays or (2) on varying Week Days, or (3) whether the Factory exempted under Section 5 B (2) (c) or (4) under Section 5 B (3) (d) of the Act or (5) otherwise worked.	Number of Accidents Reported during the Year.				Number of Inspections held during the Year.					REMARKS.
		Fatal.	Serious.	Minor.	Total.	By Magistrates.	By Special Inspector of Factories.	By Medical Officers.	By other Officers (if any).	Total.	
13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.
By mid-day stoppages.	General holidays on Sundays excepting the holiday intervening.	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	-	4	
-	ditto	-	-	5	5	3	2	-	-	5	
-	ditto	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	-	4	
-	ditto	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	-	4	
-	ditto	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	4	
-	ditto	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	4	
-	ditto	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	4	
-	ditto	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	3	
-	ditto	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	4	
-	ditto	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	4	
-	ditto	-	1	7	8	5	2	-	-	7	
-	ditto	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	4	
-	ditto	-	-	-	-	4	2	-	-	6	
-	ditto	-	-	-	-	3	2	-	-	5	
-	ditto	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	4	
Eight four shifts	Factory is exempted under Section 5 B.	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	-	4	
By mid-day stoppages.	General holiday on Sunday excepting the holiday intervening.	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	-	4	
-	ditto	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	-	4	
-	ditto	-	-	3	3	4	1	-	-	5	
-	ditto	-	6	5	11	4	-	-	-	4	
-	ditto	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	4	
-	ditto	-	-	-	-	3	2	-	-	5	
-	ditto	-	2	3	5	2	2	-	-	4	
-	ditto	-	2	10	12	5	-	-	-	5	
-	ditto	-	1	1	2	4	1	-	-	5	
-	ditto	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	-	4	
-	ditto	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	4	
-	ditto	-	-	7	7	3	1	-	-	4	

RETURN RELATING TO

FORM I.—STATEMENT to accompany Annual ~~trial~~ District

Serial number of Factory.	Name (and Locality) of Factory.	Nature of Industry.	Nature of Moving Power.	Amount of Moving Power.	Average Daily Number of Operatives Employed.							
					Adults.			Children.				Total, Columns 6 and 11.
					Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.		
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	
BROACH DISTRICT.												
1	The Mofussil Cotton Manu- facturing Company.	Cotton Spinning and Weaving.	Steam engine -	H.P. 500	587	96	683	28	-	-	110	
2	The Albert Edward Mills and Company, Limited	} These two are closed on account of financial difficulties.									163	
3	The Alfred Manufacturing Company, Limited											112
Total - - -				500	587	96	683	28	-	-	28	

* Really 4, but only two work at a time.

SURAT DISTRICT.				H.P.							
1	The Gulam Baba Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, at Delhi Gate.	Manufacturing Yarn.	Steam - -	60	357	185	512	75	50	128	657
2	The Jafar Ali Begum Vady, Surat.	Cotton Spinning and Weaving.	ditto - -	420	408	165	570	61	47½	108½	674½
3	The Beg Mahmal Mill, outside the Sahara Gate.	Spinning - -	ditto - -	210	150	65	215	10	-	10	225
Total - - -				- -	912	385	1,397	146	97½	246½	1,540½

THANA DISTRICT.											
1	The Swadeshi Mills Company, Limited, situated at Kuria in the Thana District.	Cotton Spinning and Weaving.	Machinery driven by steam power.	The two engines develop, on an average 2,000 I.H.P. per day.	1,807	469	2,376	162	6H	23u	2,606
2	Kuria Mills situated at Kuria in the Thana District.	- ditto - -	- ditto - -	I.H.P. 800	969	266					
			Total - - -	-	2,876	735					

Report on the Working of the Factories Act—continued.

Working of the Factories Act—continued.										REMARKS.
Whether generally given (1) on Sun days, (2) on varying week Days, or (3) whether any factory exempted under Section 5 B (c), or (4) under Section 5 B (d) of the Act, or (5) services worked.	Number of Accidents Reported during the Year.				Number of Inspections held during the Year.					
	Fatal.	Serious.	Minor.	Total.	By Magistrates.	By Special Inspector of Factories.	By Medical Officers.	By other Officers (if any).	Total.	
	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.
By stoppage of work on public holidays	1	-	1	2	2	1	1	-	4	Total Number of Factories :- Cotton Mills - - - 1
By shifts and overtime	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Total - - - 1
ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Number of factories inspected more than three times - - - 1
	1	-	1	2	2	1	1	-	4	

W. T. Morison,
Collector and District Magistrate.

By mid-day stoppages.	In varying week days.											Total Number of Factories:- Cotton Mills - - - 1 Total - - - 1
		-	-	3	3	3	1	-	-	4		Number of factories in- spected more than three times - - - 1
		-	-	3	3	3	1	-	-	4		

H. R. Cook,
Collector, Kaira.

		-	-	2	2	3	1	-	-	4	Total Number of Factories : Cotton Mills - - - Total - - - Number of factories in- spected more than three times - - -
By mid-day stoppages.	The mill is generally closed on Sunday, except when a holiday intervenes.	-	-	13	13	4	1	-	-	5	
		-	-	1	1	3	1	-	1	5	
		-	-	16	16	10	3	-	1	14	

F. S. P. Lely,
Collector and District Magistrate, Surat.

[illegible]

FORM I.—STATEMENT to accompany Annual Report

Serial Number of Factory.	Name (and Locality) of Factory.	Nature of Industry.	Nature of Moving Power.	Amount of Moving Power.	Average Daily Number of Operatives						Total.
					Adults.			Children.			
					Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	
KHANDESH DISTRICT.											
Taluka Dhule :											
1	Volant's United Press Company, Dhule.	Cotton Press	Steam power and Press working by Hydraulic power.	17	23	-	23	-	-	23	
2	The India Cotton Company, Limited, Dhule.	- ditto -	- ditto -	73	13	-	13	-	-	13	
3	Prakar's Ginning Factory, Dhule.	Ginning	Steam	30	10	9	19	-	-	29	
4	The Mamad Manufacturing Company, Limited, Dhule.	- ditto -	- ditto -	26	121	92	213	-	-	213	
5	Ditto - ditto	Pressing	- ditto -	30	40	-	40	-	-	40	
6	The Dhule Manufacturing Company, Limited, Deogarh.	Ginning	- ditto -	19½	60	70	130	-	-	130	
7	The Holkar's Factory at Songir	- ditto -	- ditto -	20	31	30	61	-	-	61	
8	The New Mofussil Company, Dhule.	Pressing	- ditto -	30	30	-	30	-	-	30	
9	Ditto - ditto	Ginning	- ditto -	30	43	40	83	-	-	83	
10	Churebaji Jivaji Factory, Dhule	- ditto -	- ditto -	23	35	40	74	-	-	74	
Amalner :											
11	Mahomedali Imbhey's Factory at Amalner.	- ditto -	- ditto -	26 lbs.	19	31	50	-	-	50	
Brandol :											
12	Mahomedali Imbhey's Factory at Brandol.	- ditto -	- ditto -	30	28	26	54	-	-	54	
13	Mahomedali Imbhey's Factory at Dharangam.	- ditto -	- ditto -	30	49	50	99	-	-	99	
14	Mahomedali Imbhey's Factory at Paldi.	- ditto -	- ditto -	30	16	23	39	-	-	39	
15	Gopalji Ramji's Factory, Dharangam.	- ditto -	- ditto -	30	13	10	23	-	-	23	
16	Chaturbaji Durgada's Factory, Brandol.	- ditto -	- ditto -	30	25	37	62	-	-	62	
Amalner Taluka :											
17	Pitambar Parbhada's Factory at Parela.	- ditto -	- ditto -	30	70	104	174	-	-	174	
18	Gulabdas Harida's Factory at Parela.	- ditto -	- ditto -	30	81	87	168	-	-	168	
Taluka Pachera :											
19	The New Pachera Manufacturing Company, Limited.	- ditto -	- ditto -	33	50	94	144	-	-	144	
20	Ditto - ditto	Pressing	- ditto -	40	23	8	31	-	-	31	
21	The Nalwa Lalji's Pachera Ginning Factory.	Ginning	- ditto -	23	30	63	113	-	-	113	
22	Ditto - ditto	Pressing	- ditto -	33	26	8	33	-	-	33	
23	The Mamad Manufacturing Company, Limited, Kajgaon.	- ditto -	- ditto -	26	42	56	98	-	-	98	
24	The Indian Cotton Company, Kajgaon.	- ditto -	- ditto -	30	30	8	38	-	-	38	
Pachera :											
25	The Kajgaon Ginning Factory.	- ditto -	- ditto -	30	44	47	91	-	-	91	
26	The Bhilgaon Ginning Factory.	- ditto -	- ditto -	30	35	25	60	-	-	60	

The Working of the Factories Act—continued.

Whether a General Holiday is ordinarily given (1) on Sundays or (2) on varying Week Days or (3) whether wholly exempted under Section 5 B (c) or (4) under Section 5 B (d) of the Act or (5) otherwise worked.	Number of Accidents Reported during the Year.				Number of Inspections held during the Year.					REMARKS.
	Fatal.	Serious.	Minor.	Total.	By Magistrates.	By Special Inspector of Factories.	By Medical Officers.	By other Officers (if any).	Total.	
	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	
not work usually, but at intervals	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	3	The factory works only when there are orders from the cotton dealers.
ditto	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	3	During the slack season general holiday is given every Tuesday, it being Bazar day.
Monday (Bazar day).	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	3	
ditto	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	3	
ditto	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	3	
By mid-day stoppages.	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	2	
By shifts	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	3	The factory is closed if worked regularly on Tuesday during the week, if not, it is closed on the days when there is no work.
ditto	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	3	As No. 8.
ditto	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	3	
By mid-day stoppages.	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	
ditto	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	
ditto	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	
ditto	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	1	
ditto	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	
ditto	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	
By shifts	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	3	
ditto	1	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	3	
By shifts and extra.	-	1	-	1	3	2	-	-	5	
ditto	-	-	-	-	3	2	-	-	5	
ditto	-	-	-	-	3	2	-	-	5	
ditto	-	-	-	-	3	2	-	-	5	
ditto	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	-	4	
ditto	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	-	4	
By stoppages.	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	-	4	
Friday day.	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	-	4	

FORM I.—STATEMENT to accompany

Serial Number of Factory.	Name (and Locality) of Factory.	Nature of Industry.	Nature of Moving Power.	Amount of Moving Power.	Average Daily Number of Operative				
					Adults.			Children	
					Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
KHANDESH DISTRICT—contd.									
Taluka Jambur:									
27	The Jambur Cotton Ginning Factory.	Ginning	Steam	L.H.P.	54	56	110	-	-
28	The Neri Cotton Ginning Factory.	ditto	ditto	30	51	101	152	-	-
Taluka Chalisgaon:									
29	Chalisgaon Cotton Ginning Factory.	ditto	ditto	30	52	60	112	-	-
30	The Mamad Manufacturing Company, Limited, Chalisgaon.	ditto	ditto	18	23	46	78	-	-
31	Govindji Viramji's Ginning Factory, Chalisgaon.	ditto	ditto	22	40	56	96	8	8
32	Govindji Viramji's Factory, Chalisgaon.	Pressing	ditto	16	22	10	32	5	-
33	The Mamad Manufacturing Company, Limited, Chalisgaon.	ditto	ditto	18	24	3	27	-	-
Siakhdoda:									
34	Akharali Sumasdia's Factory, Siakhdoda.	Ginning	ditto	30	64	40	104	6	-
35	Bapu Kikadi's Factory, Siakhdoda.	ditto	ditto	30	22	29	51	7	-
36	Isabhy Ibrahim's Factory, Chintamani.	ditto	ditto	12	20	24	44	-	-
Taluka Shirpur:									
37	Ahmedali and Abdulabbas and Isabji's Factory at Shirpur.	ditto	ditto	30	50	50	100	-	-
38	The Zorastrian Factory, Shirpur.	ditto	ditto	180	80	100	180	-	-
Taluka Chopda:									
39	Manek Ratiram's Factory, Chopda.	ditto	ditto	A.H.P.	70	28	98	-	-
40	Chonu Shiwale's Factory, Chopda.	ditto	ditto	30	50	20	70	-	-
41	Vithaldas Ramda's Factory, Chopda.	ditto	ditto	30	76	39	115	-	-
42	Gokuldas Dombhoy's Factory, Adawad.	ditto	ditto	30	56	44	100	-	-
Taluka Jalgaon:									
43	Khandesh Spinning and Weaving Mills, Jalgaon.	Spinning and Weaving.	ditto	-	650	125	775	-	-
44	New East India Press Factory, Jalgaon.	Pressing Factory	ditto	H.P. 64	60	7	67	-	-
45	New Berar Company, Jalgaon.	ditto	ditto	30	60	8	68	-	-
46	New Mcnall Press Company, Jalgaon.	ditto	ditto	30	60	8	68	-	-
47	Volkart United Press Company, Jalgaon.	ditto	ditto	22	60	7	67	-	-
48	English Press Company, Jalgaon.	ditto	ditto	40	58	7	65	-	-
49	New Prince of Wales Company (Press), Jalgaon.	ditto	ditto	40	63	8	71	-	-
50	Shikh Adam Isabhy's Ginning Factory, Jalgaon.	Ginning	ditto	26	30	65	95	-	-
51	Isabji Meghji's Ginning Factory, Jalgaon.	ditto	ditto	29	24	70	104	-	-
52	Gokuldas Meghji's Ginning Factory, Jalgaon.	ditto	ditto	30	50	110	160	-	-

Report on the Working of the Factories Act—continued.

Whether Factory worked on (1) by day (2) by shift (3) by stoppages (4) by other methods.	Whether a General Holiday is ordinarily given (1) on Sundays (2) on varying Week Days or (3) whether Factory exempted under Section 5 B (c) or (4) under Section 5 B (d) of the Act or (5) otherwise worked.	Number of Accidents Reported during the Year.				Number of Inspections held during the Year.					REMARKS.
		Fatal.	Serious.	Minor.	Total.	By Magis- trates.	By Special Inspector of Factories.	By Medical Officers.	By other Officers (if any).	Total.	
12.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	
By shifts	Friday (Bank day).	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	4	
-	Saturday (Bank day).	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	3	
Mid-day stop- pages.	Saturday	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	
ditto	Sunday	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	
By stoppages	Thursday	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	
ditto	Saturday	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	
By shifts and sets.	ditto	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	
By shifts	Monday	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	
ditto	ditto	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	
ditto	Sunday	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	2	
ditto	Monday	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	
ditto	ditto	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	2	
ditto	Sunday	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	
ditto	ditto	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	2	
ditto	ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	
ditto	Monday	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	
Mid-day stop- pages.	Saturday	-	2	17	19	1	1	4	4	10	
ditto	ditto	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	
ditto	ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	
By shifts	ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	
ditto	ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
ditto	ditto	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	
ditto	ditto	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	
ditto	ditto	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	
ditto	ditto	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	
ditto	ditto	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	
ditto	ditto	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	

Report on the Working of the Factories Act—continued.

Whether the Factory is worked mainly (1) by Shifts, or (2) by Mid-day Stoppages or (3) otherwise.	Whether a General Holiday is ordinarily given (1) on Sundays or (2) whether Week Days, or (3) whether Factory exempted under Section 5 B (3) (c) or (4) under Section 5 B (2) (d) of the Act, or (3) otherwise worked.	Number of Accidents Reported during the Year.				Number of Inspections held during the Year.					REMARKS.
		Fatal.	Serious.	Minor.	Total.	By Magistrate.	By Special Inspector of Factories.	By Medical Officers.	By other Officers (if any).	Total.	
12.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.
By shifts	Saturday	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Mid-day stoppages.	Wednesday	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	
- ditto	- ditto	Information not procurable.				-	-	-	-	-	
- ditto	Tuesday	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	
By shifts	Sunday	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	
Mid-day stoppages.	Saturday	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Shifts	Sunday	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
ditto	ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	
ditto	Wednesday	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	
ditto	ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	
ditto	Sunday	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	4	
Mid-day stoppages.	Friday	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	
Shifts	ditto	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	
Mid-day stoppages.	ditto	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	
- ditto	Tuesday	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	2	
- ditto	Sunday	-	-	1	1	1	1	-	1	3	
- ditto	ditto	-	2	-	2	1	2	-	1	4	
- ditto	Sunday	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	1	4	
- ditto	ditto	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	1	4	
-	-	-	-	-	-	20	22	7	20	69	

ABSTRACT (DISTRICT TOTALS).

Total Number of Factories 74

Cotton Mills	1
Jute Mills	-
Woollen Mills	-
Breweries	-
Flour Mills	-
Paper Mills	-
Cotton - cleaning and ginning Factories	56
Cotton Presses	17
Jute Presses	-
Leather Works	-
Iron Works or Foundries	-
Sugar Works	-
Printing Presses, &c.	-
Total	74

Number of Factories inspected	once	18
ditto, twice	-	22
ditto, three times	-	12
ditto, more than three times	-	12

A. Cumar,
Acting Collector and District Magistrate, Khairabad.

By stoppages, viz. from 6 a.m. to 12 noon, and from 1 p.m. to 4.30 p.m. on Monday to Friday, and on Saturday from 8 a.m. to 12.30 noon.	The workshops are closed from 12.30 o'clock on Saturday and whole day on Sunday. They are also closed on Christian holidays such as Christmas and Easter holidays and also on some of the Hindu holidays.	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	-	4	
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R. S. Sengupta,
District Magistrate, Nalga.

FORM I.—STATEMENT to accompany Annual District

Serial Number of Factory.	Name (and Locality) of Factory.	Nature of Industry.	Nature of Moving Power.	Amount of Moving Power.	Average Daily Number of Operatives Employed.						
					Adults.			Children.			Total, Columns 6 and 11.
					Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.
1	POONA: Gun Carriage Factory, Poona Branch, Kahun-road, Poona.	Wood-work of ordnance car- riages, wagons, transport carts, ambulance, &c.	High pressure pillar engine.	H. P. 12	172	-	172	-	-	-	172
2	Gunpowder Factory at Kirkee.	Making gun- powder.	Steam power.	100	186	-	186	-	-	-	186
3	Small Arms Ammunition, Fac- tory, Kirkee.	Manufacture of war stores.	High pressure horizontal engines.	1 30 h.p.; 1 12 h.p.; 1 9 h.p.	1,271	-	1,271	197	-	197	1,468
4	Reay Paper Mill, Mundhva.	Paper making.	Steam engine.	H. P. nominal 180	112	53	165	13	7	20	185
5	Locomotive Workshops, Lanewli.	Repairing railway stock.	Two horizontal engines.	H. P. 27-8	267	4	271	-	-	-	271
6	The Deccan Brewery, Dapori, near Kirkee.	Brewing.	Steam power.	H. P. nominal 16	254	-	254	-	-	-	254
Total				-	2,264	67	2,331	210	7	217	2,548

Report on the Working of the Factories Act—continued.

Whether the Factory is worked mainly, (1) by Shifts, or (2) by Midday Stoppages, or (3) otherwise.	Whether a General Holiday is ordinarily given (1) on Sundays or (2) on varying Week Days, or (3) whether Factory exempted under Section 5 B (3) (c), or (4) under Section 5 B (3) (d) of the Act, or (5) otherwise worked.	Number of Accidents Reported during the Year.				Number of Inspections held during the Year.					REMARKS.
		Fatal.	Serious.	Minor.	Total.	By Magistrates.	By Special Inspector of Factories.	By Medical Officers.	By other Officers (if any).	Total.	
13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.
Stoppage of half hour from 1.30 to 2 p.m., except on Saturday when factory closes at 2.30 p.m.	General holidays given, and factory closed on Sundays, except when urgent repairs usually are necessary.	-	-	6	6	4	-	-	-	4	ABSTRACT (DISTRICT TOTALS). Total Number of Factories:— Gunpowder - - - 1 Gun carriage - - - 1 Cotton mills - - - 1 Railway workshop - - 1 Paper mills - - - 1 Breweries - - - 1 6 Number of factories inspected more than three times - - - -
The factory works 8 hours a day except the incorporation of weaving mills which work from 6.30 a.m. to 4.30 p.m. The men are allowed half an hour for breakfast at 9 a.m.	The factory is entirely closed on Sundays, and on Saturdays from 12.30 p.m., throughout the year, and besides this on holidays authorised by Government.	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	4	
The factory is not worked by shifts, it opens for work at 8.30 a.m., and closes at 4.30 p.m., except on Saturdays when it is closed at 2.30 p.m., with half an hour's stoppage for adults and one hour's for children from 1 to 1.30 p.m., and from 4 to 4.30 p.m., daily for food and rest. The boys are dismissed at 4 p.m., but are not allowed to leave the factory till 4.30 p.m.	Sundays and the chief public holidays are recognised as general holidays.	-	-	5	5	4	-	-	-	4	
Portion by stoppages; 1½ hours midday rest for females, and 1 hour for males, and portion by shifts.	As a rule, Sunday observed as a holiday. If, however, the factory is closed for a native holiday on any week day, it is worked instead on Sunday preceding or following.	-	2	2	4	3	1	-	-	4	
From 8 o'clock to 12 o'clock, and 12 to 12-30 o'clock on week days and from 8 o'clock to 12-30 on Saturday.	General	-	-	-	-	4	1	-	-	5	
Worked by midday stoppages.	General holiday always on Sunday.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	2	13	15	10	2	-	-	21	

W. Porteous,
Collector and District Magistrate.

FORM I.—STATEMENT to accompany Annual District

FORM I.—STATEMENT to accompany Annual District											
Serial Number of Factory.	Name (and Locality) of Factory.	Nature of Industry.	Nature of Moving Power.	Amount of Moving Power.	Average Daily Number of Operatives Employed.						
					Adults.			Children.			Total, Columns 8 and 11.
					Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.
	SHOLÁPUR :										
1	Sholapur Spinning and Weaving Company, Sholapur.	Spinning and weaving.	Steam power	40	247	43	279	-	-	-	279
2	Martand Press at Barai	Cotton press	Hydraulic press	45	50	52	75	-	-	-	75
3	The New Prince of Wales Company.	- ditto -	- - -	20	32	30	32	-	-	-	32
4	India Cotton Company	- ditto -	- - -	33	51	25	76	-	-	-	76
5	New East India Company	- ditto -	- - -	80	85	40	125	-	-	-	125
6	Gowdas Kalyanji	- ditto -	- - -	50	45	30	65	-	-	-	65
7	Mohomai Maganhai	Ginning factory	Steam power	22	30	50	80	-	-	-	80
8	Damodar Gowdas	- ditto -	- - -	22	40	30	70	-	-	-	70
		Total	-	-	600	282	382	-	-	-	382

AHMEDNAGAR:				H. P.							
1	Ahmednagar Cotton Press	- Cotton pressing	Hydraulic and steam power.	19	44 to 48	10	54 to 55	-	-	-	54 to 55
2	The Akbar Cotton Press	- ditto	- ditto	25	50	16	66	-	-	-	66
3	Harvey and Sabapathy Cotton Press.	- ditto	- ditto	40	50	16	66	-	-	-	66
		Total		-	145	42	187	-	-	-	187

-	BELGAUM: The Fale Mills, Gohak, Belgaum District.	Cotton spinning.	Water power.	H. P.	750	520	247	867	180	120	220	1,200
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	BIJAPUR.			H. P.								
1	The New Prince of Wales Company, Limited, at Bijapur.	Cotton pressing	Steam power -	12	20	20	50	5	-	5	55	
2	Messrs. Harvey and Sabapathy Press and Company, Limited, Bijapur.	- ditto - -	- ditto - -	42	11	6	17	5	-	5	22	
3	West's Patent Press Company's Cotton Press at Bagalkot	}	Particulars regarding these two factories have not yet been received from the Assistant Collector, who is appointed by Government an Inspector of the factories in Bagalkot. His report will, on receipt be separately forwarded.									
4	Bhany's Cotton Press at Bagalkot - - - -											
5	West's Patent Press Company, Limited, Bagalkot.	Cotton pressing	Hydraulic pressure, obtained from steam engine.	15	25	50	75	-	-	-	75	
6	Bhany's Cotton Press, Bagalkot	- ditto - -	Engine and boiler.	4	20	70	90	-	-	-	90	
			Total - -	-	75	156	222	10	-	10	242	

Report on the Working of the Factories Act—continued.

Whether the Factory is worked mainly, (1) by Shifts, or (2) by Midday Stoppages, or (3) otherwise.	Whether a General Holiday is ordinarily given (1) on Sundays or (2) on varying Week Days, or (3) whether Factory exempted under Section 4 B (2) (c), or (4) under Section 4 B (2) (d) of the Act, or (5) otherwise worked.	Number of Accidents Reported during the Year.				Number of Inspections held during the Year.					REMARKS.
		Fatal.	Serious.	Minor.	Total.	By Magistrates.	By Special Inspector of Factories.	By Medical Officers.	By other Officers (if any).	Total.	
13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.
By midday stoppages.	If native festival falls on a week day, the mill is closed on that day; if not, on Sundays.	-	1	1	2	1	1	-	-	2	ABSTRACT (DISTRICT TOTALS). Total Number of Factories:— Cotton mills - - - 1 Cotton presses - - - 5 Ginning factories - - 2 - - - - - 8 Number of factories inspected once during the year - - - - 4 Twice - ditto - - - 4
By shifts.	A general holiday on varying week days is given.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	
- ditto -	- ditto -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	
- ditto -	- ditto -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	
- ditto -	- ditto -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	
- ditto -	- ditto -	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	2	
- ditto -	- ditto -	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	2	
- ditto -	- ditto -	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	2	
- ditto -	- ditto -	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	2	
- ditto -	- ditto -	-	1	1	2	4	1	-	7	12	

C. B. Winchester,
Acting Collector.

The labourers other than those who come in contact with machinery do the work by contract and make their own arrangements for leisure for food and rest. With respect to the others midday rest of one hour is allowed.	Sunday is general holiday, except when there is urgent work, in which case a holiday is given in the week following.	1	1	-	2	2	-	-	-	2	
- ditto -	- ditto -	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	
- ditto -	- ditto -	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	
- - -	- - -	1	2	1	4	2	-	-	-	2	

E. J. Ebdon,
Collector of Ahmednagar.

Midday stoppages.	Every Sunday is given.	-	-	10	10	4	1	4	-	9	
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F. L. Charles,
Collector, Belgaum District.

Neither by shifts nor by stoppages; intervals for rest given by turn.	The factory is not worked on Sunday, but if there be work on that day it is closed on some other day in the week.	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	ABSTRACT (DISTRICT TOTALS). Cotton Presses - - - 6 Total - - - 6
- ditto -	- ditto -	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	3	
- - -	- - -	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	3	
By both shifts and stoppages. In the latter case, one and a-half hour's stoppage in eleven hours. Stoppages daily from 12 to 1.30 p.m.	Factory is closed on Sundays. Not exempted from work on Sundays. Holiday is given on every Sunday throughout the year.	None	None	None	None	2	1	-	-	3	
- - -	- - -	-	-	-	-	10	2	-	-	12	J. Montagu, Collector.

FORM I.—STATEMENT to accompany Annual District

Serial Number of Factory.	Name (and Locality) of Factory.	Nature of Industry.	Nature of Moving Power.	Amount of Moving Power.	Average Daily Number of Operatives Employed.							
					Adults.			Children.			Total, Columns 8 and 11.	
					Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.		
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	
DHARWAR.												
1	Southern Maratha Railway Workshops, Hubli.	Erection and repairs of locomotive engines, construction and repairs of carriages and wagons, and manufacture of tools, plant and furniture for the Company's purposes.	Stationary and portable steam engines.	Approximate nominal horse-power, 130.	1,084	NH	1,084	NH	NH	NH	1,084	
2	The Southern Maratha Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, Hubli.	Cotton manufacture.	Steam	74 nominal horse-power.	456	234	690	31	7	38	728	
Total					-	1,512	234	1,776	31	7	38	1,814

RATNAGIRI.											
1	School of Industry, Ratnagiri	Cabinet making	Steam	H.P.	130	-	130	27	-	27	157

HYDERABAD, SIND.											
1	Gurimahal Gin Factory, Hyderabad, Fuleli Quarter.	Cleaning cotton	Steam	H.P.	17	40	57	12	7	19	76
2	Vishindas ditto	ditto	ditto	24	13	15	28	15	14	29	57
3	Tiakurdas ditto Kutcha West.	ditto	ditto	12 H (2 Engines.)	30	30	60	18	9	27	87
4	Hotchand Gin and Flour Factory, Hyderabad, Kutcha West.	Cleaning cotton, and grinding corn.	ditto	(2 Engines.)	7	25	32	12	9	21	53
5	Pokandash Chimandas & Co., Gin Factory, Tando Kassar, Taluka, Hyderabad.	Cleaning cotton	ditto	12	23	25	48	8	6	14	62
6	Kalimul Gin Factory, Allahyar, Mani, Taluka, Tando, Allahyar.	ditto	ditto	20	52	15	67	10	5	15	82
7	Santmal Gin Factory, Mirpurkhana.	ditto	ditto	12	18	36	44	15	13	28	72
8	Waseemul Gin Factory, Matiali, Taluka, Hala.	ditto	ditto	10	30	40	70	15	15	30	100
9	Khanchamal Gin Factory, Chastana, Taluka, Hala.	ditto	ditto	12	25	20	45	15	-	15	60
10	Ditto ditto	ditto	ditto	12	30	30	60	15	-	15	75
Total					225	266	491	135	78	213	704

Report on the Working of the Factories Act—continued.

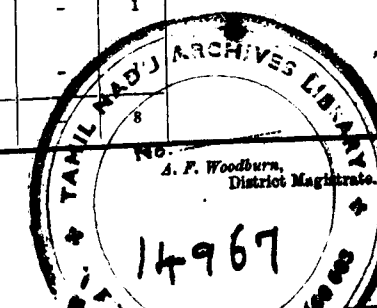
Whether the Factory is worked mainly, (1) by Shifts, or (2) by Mid-day stoppages, or (3) otherwise.	Whether a General Holiday is ordinarily given (1) on Sundays, or (2) on Varying Week Days, or (3) whether Factory exempted under Section 5 B (3) (c), or (4) under Section 5 B (3) (d) of the Act, or (5) otherwise worked.	Number of Accidents Reported during the Year.				Number of Inspections held during the Year.					REMARKS.
		Fatal.	Serious.	Minor.	Total.	By Magistrates.	By Special Inspector of Factories.	By Medical Officers.	By other Officers (if any).	Total.	
13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.
Mid-day stoppages, viz., from 11 a.m. to 12 noon.	General holiday on Sundays.	-	4	2	6	3	1	-	-	4	
Mid-day stoppages except in the case of children who are employed on shift system.	The mill is closed every Sunday.	1	1	1	3	3	2	-	-	5	
-	-	1	5	3	9	6	3	-	-	9	

J. Fairlie Muir,
District Magistrate, Dhawar.

Mid-day stoppages.	(1) yes, (2) to (5) no.	None	None	None	None	4	1	-	-	5	
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W. W. Drew,
Collector.

ABSTRACT (DISTRICT TOTALS).											
By mid-day stoppages.	Given holiday on Sunday.	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	Total Number of Factories.
ditto	ditto	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	Flour Mills
ditto	Varying 4 days in a month.	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	Cotton-cleaning Factories.
ditto	ditto	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	Total
ditto	ditto	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	
ditto	Sunday	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	
ditto	Friday	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	
ditto	Sunday	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	
ditto	ditto	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	
ditto	ditto	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	
											Number of Factories inspected once during the year
											8

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RETURN RELATING TO

FORM I.—STATEMENT to accompany Annual District

FORM I.—STATEMENT to accompany Annual District

Serial Number of Factory.	Name (and Locality) of Factory.	Nature of Industry.	Nature of Moving Power.	Amount of Moving Power.	Average Daily Number of Operatives Employed.						
					Adults.			Children.			Total Columns 8 and 11.
					Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.
1	KARACHI, SIND. N. W. Railway - -	Railway work- shops for repairs of Locomotive Engines, Car- riages, Wagons, &c.	4 steam engines	H. P. N. Averaging 81	1,444	NII	1,444	NII	NII	NII	1,444
2	MacLeod Road Iron Works and Metal Mart at MacLeod Road.	Engineering work- shops.	Horizontal high pressure En- gine with Loco- motive boiler.	H. P. 23	260	NII	260	NII	NII	NII	260
3	Karachi Iron Works, MacLeod Road.	Iron Manufac- turing.	Steam - -	8	200	NII	200	NII	NII	NII	200
			Total - - -	-	1,804	-	1,804	-	-	-	1,804

Note.—Columns 2 to 14 of this statement will be compiled from half-yearly Return I submitted by occupiers prescribed in Home Department Notification No. 438, dated 25th March 1892. Columns 15 to 23 will be compiled from the Registers kept in the Offices of Magistrates and Special Inspectors.
The mean of the figures shown in the two half-yearly statements to be entered in these columns.
In the case of factories worked "otherwise," full details to be given, e.g. (as to column 13), whether the factory is exempted under Section 5 A (2), or the reason for which shifts or stoppages were not enforced; and (as to column 14) the reasons for which the provisions of the law were not complied with, and the steps taken to enforce compliance.

No. 4,605, dated Bombay Castle, 23 December 1893.

From W. L. Harvey, Esq., I.C.S., Under Secretary to the Government of Bombay, General Department, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department.

WITH reference to Mr. Under Secretary Luson's letter No. 1,401, dated 17th November 1893, I am directed to forward, herewith, for the information of the Government of India, a copy of the Resolution No. 4,604, of to-day's date, passed by this Government on the Report on the Working of the Indian Factories Act in the Bombay Presidency for the year 1892.

EAST INDIA (FACTORY INSPECTION).

Report on the Working of the Factories Act—continued.

Whether the Factory is worked mainly (1) by Shifts, or (2) by Mid-day Stoppages, or (3) otherwise.	Whether a General Holiday is ordinarily given (1) on Sundays, or (2) on varying Week Days, or (3) whether Factory exempted under Section 5 B (2) (c) or (4) under Section 5 B (2) (d) of the Act, or (5) otherwise worked.	Number of Accidents Reported during the Year.				Number of Inspections held during the Year.					REMARKS.
		Fatal.	Serious.	Minor.	Total.	By Magi- strate.	By Special Inspector of Factories.	By Medical Officers.	By other Officers (if any).	Total.	
13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.
Stoppages from 11 to 12.	General holiday is given on Sun- day, and half- holiday on Sa- turday.	*1	1	7	9	4	-	-	-	4	* Since the submission of the report, No. 1,975, date 28th April 1893, it has been ascertained that one case was fatal, and hence it is now shown in this column. a
Stoppages from 12 to 12.30 at noon.	- ditto - -	1	1	-	1	4	-	-	-	4	ABSTRACT (DISTRICT TOTALS). Iron Works or Found- ries - - - 3 Total - - - 3
Stoppages from 12 to 1 p.m.	- ditto - -	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	4	Number of Factories in- spected more than three times - - - 2
-	-	1	2	7	10	12	-	-	-	12	

R. J. Crawford,
Collector of Karachi.

Morning shift, 4½ hours; Afternoon shift, 4 hours; Saturdays shift, 4½ hours, only 1 shift.	General holidays on Sundays and other Native and Christian holidays.	-	-	20	21	-	3	* 4	-	7	* In addition to the usual quarterly inspection, Surgeon Captain E. R. Price, I.M.S., Civil Surgeon of Sukkur, occasionally inspected the workshops, but of this no record is kept.
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Accidents to be shown as "Serious" where the injury caused results in or is equivalent to the loss of an eye or limb, or is so severe as to incapacitate the labourer from work for 21 days or more.
The number of factories of each class to be separately shown.

R. Guler,
Collector of Shikarpur.

INDIAN FACTORIES ACT: Provincial Report on the working of the — for the year 1892 (No. 4,604), General Department, Bombay Castle, 23 December 1893.

LETTER from the Collector of Land Revenue, Customs, and Opium, Bombay, No. F.I.—75, dated 27 June 1893—Submitting, in accordance with Government Resolution No. 4,529, dated 8 December 1892, the Provincial Report on the working of the Indian Factories Act for 1892.

LETTER from the Government of India, Home Department, No. 1401, dated 17 November 1893.

RESOLUTION.—The Provincial Report on the working of the Indian Factories Act for the year 1892, submitted by the Collector of Land Revenue, Customs, and Opium, Bombay, in accordance with the orders noted in the margin, is the first report of its kind. The delay in the submission of the report is mainly due to this cause; but Government trust that the experience now gained will enable the Collector to submit the next report by the prescribed date.

2. During the year under report there were 253 factories at work in the Bombay Presidency, of which 119 are situated in the Town and Island of Bombay. Of the total number of factories (253) 14 cotton gin factories and cotton

cotton presses in Khándesh and eight cotton presses in Bombay are reported to have employed less than 50 hands, but it is stated that the figures returned in the cases of these factories and presses represent only the permanent staff, much of the work being done by temporary hands employed by contractors, whose number varies from day to day. One hundred and fifty-seven factories worked all the year round, while 96, comprising the cotton gin factories and cotton presses, were seasonal, beginning work in November and continuing to run till March or June, according to the state of the market and the yield of the cotton harvest. Nine factories remained entirely uninspected, but it is explained that these were seasonable factories which the Collector could not arrange to visit during the working months.

3. The office of Inspector of Factories, Bombay Presidency, was held for short periods, first by Mr. H. Monie, who during his tenure of office enquired into the effect of the amended Indian Factories Act on the employment of women in the cotton mills of Ahmedabad, and after Mr. Monie by Mr. N. A. Moos, who reverted to his permanent appointment in the Elphinstone College on 31st October 1892; and it has since then been vacant. Mr. Campbell's scheme for the amalgamation of the Departments of Boiler and Factory Inspection and the abolition of the separate appointment of Inspector of Factories, Bombay Presidency, has been submitted to the Government of India. The question which Mr. Campbell has separately submitted as to the necessity of making temporary arrangements for the discharge of the duties of this office pending the decision of the Government of India on the scheme, is under the consideration of Government. Appointments of Medical Joint Inspectors of Factories have not yet been made, as the rules required to be laid down for their guidance are still under consideration.

4. It is satisfactory to note that the provisions of the Act regarding the weekly holiday and the midday rest are duly observed, and that no particular difficulty has been felt in enforcing them. Only one factory in the Presidency (viz., the Bombay Gas Works) has been exempted under Clause (c) of Section 5 B (2) from the prohibition against Sunday work. Only two prosecutions were instituted during the year.

Mr. Jackson has, in paragraph 32 of his report, discussed the advisability of granting separate certificates to children in addition to the record in the mill registers. This point is under the separate consideration of Government.

5. The provisions of the rules under the Act on the subject of ventilation have been the subject of a correspondence between the Collector of Bombay and the Mill Owners' Association. It is not quite clear why Rule 5 should, as remarked by the Collector of Thána, have been found unworkable, as it is at the discretion of the Inspector to waive the provision as to the measurement of the ventilating openings, when he is satisfied that the ventilation is good, and the enforcement of the exact measurement of ten feet for each person would be an unnecessary hardship. Mr. Campbell thinks that, except in a few of the older factories, no very considerable changes would be required to meet the wishes of Government. The Governor in Council will, however, await the result of the correspondence with the Mill Owners' Association.

6. The health of the factory hands is reported to be not inferior to that of other persons of the same rank in life. The facts stated in paragraphs 11—17 of the report seem generally to support the conclusion that the work which the mill operatives in this Presidency are required to perform is not such as to affect their health as a class.

7. It is observed that the reports as regards indebtedness of mill hands are very vague, but that the only cause of debt specially connected with factory work is the Bombay system of keeping wages two months in arrears, which forces some hands to run into debt on first engagement or return from leave. Mr. Campbell considers that a more prompt payment of wages is both practicable and necessary. The Indian Factory Commission of 1890 was of opinion that the monthly wages of the operatives should be paid on the 15th of the month following that for which they were due; but this was not considered to be a proper subject for legislation, and it was thought that the observance of a general rule by mill owners to the above effect would suffice.

8. In paragraph 24 of the report Mr. Campbell brings to notice that the meaning of the section which requires that women shall have one and a half hour's

hours' rest is sometimes misunderstood; that in Broach, for instance, the women are reported to get only half-an-hour's rest in the middle of the day. Mr. Campbell remarks that it might perhaps be more convenient to the female operatives themselves to curtail the midday rest and let them return home earlier in the evening. A similar suggestion was made in Mr. Campbell's letter No. F.I.—24, dated 1st November 1892, and has already been brought to the notice of the Government of India.

9. The Chief Inspector of Factories, Bombay, has made certain suggestions to the Mill Owners' Association as to the best way of preventing accidents in replacing the belts on moving pulleys, and Government are glad to learn that some of these suggestions have been adopted by that body.

10. A copy of this Resolution should be forwarded to the Government of India with reference to their letter No. 1401, dated 17th ultimo.

W. L. Harvey.

Under Secretary to Government.

To—

The Commissioner in Sind,
The Commissioner, N. D.,
The Commissioner, C. D.,
The Commissioner, S. D.,
All Collectors, including the Collectors and Deputy Commissioners in Sind,
The Collector of Land Revenue, Customs, and Opium, Bombay,
The Chief Inspector of Factories, Bombay,
The Surgeon General with the Government of Bombay,
The Accountant General,
The Government of India (by letter),
The Editors' Tables.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.—Miscellaneous (No. 388 T—G).—Darjeeling,
5 July 1893.

From H. H. Risley, Esq., C.I.E., Secretary to the Government of Bengal, to
the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department.

Sir,

IN compliance with the request contained in your letter No. ^{11 Jadhwal} 663, dated 30th June 1892, I am directed to submit the provincial report on the working of the Indian Factories Act, XV. of 1881, as amended by Act XI. of 1891, in Bengal during the year 1892. The prescribed returns I. and II. are appended. The instructions given by the Government of India for the preparation of the inspection reports seemed to Sir Charles Elliott to be sufficient, and no supplementary orders were therefore issued by this Government.

2. During the year, 150 factories came under the operation of the Act, the majority being situated in the Presidency, Burdwan, and
Inspections. Dacca divisions. Of these, 37 are jute mills, 34 jute presses, 13 iron works, eight cotton mills, nine dockyards, five railway workshops, four sugar mills, four printing presses, three paper mills, three oil mills, three silk filatures, three arms and ammunition factories, two ice factories, two flour mills, two coach-building establishments, one woollen mill, one brewery, one pottery, one rice mill, one bone mill, one weaving mill, one stone works, one instrument factory, one mint, one clothing agency, one telegraph works, one municipal workshop, one shellac factory, one opium factory, one gas works, and three other minor concerns. Twenty-one of the above belong to Government. The ice factories, the jute presses, Messrs. Renwick and Company's workshop at Kushtia, Messrs. Mylne and Company's factory at Behia, all the sugar refineries, the Blast Furnace Department of the Bengal Iron and Steel Company, the shellac factory at Cossipore, the Kujla silk filature at Rampur-Boalia, and Messrs. Burn and Company's pottery works at Raniganj, were exempted under section 5B (2c) from the provisions of the law which prohibit Sunday labour.

3. In

3. In 72 factories work was carried on by shifts or sets, and in 72 by midday stoppages, while the rest worked otherwise. In the jute presses, which work for only five or six months in the year, the main employment of the operatives, who are paid by contract, is sorting out and cleaning the raw material and cutting off the ends: the pressing of bales is done by only a few select men. The usual hours of labour in the jute mills are from 6 a.m. to 6 p.m., but in the hot weather, when the days are longer, the working time is extended by an hour and a-half. During the course of the day the operatives are allowed intervals amounting to three hours for food and rest, during which time they leave the mill entirely. The English system of giving one hour for breakfast and dinner, with other minor breaks, is not suited to this country, as the Indian operative has to cook his food himself, and requires a period of rest after eating. This is arranged for in the mills by introducing three shifts, one at 9 a.m., another at 12 a.m., and the third at 3 p.m. Children work in two shifts. The first set work from 6 a.m. to 9 a.m., and again from 12 a.m. to 3 p.m.; and the second from 9 a.m. to 12 a.m., and again from 3 p.m. to 7 p.m. In some mills these hours differ slightly, while in a few others the boys remain nine hours on the premises, but in these the intervals allowed during the day amount to fully two hours, so that the actual employment does not exceed seven hours.

4. The total daily number of operatives employed in the several factories was 120,007, 94,985 being men, 15,774 women, 8,381 boys, and 867 girls. The 24 jute mills in the Presidency and Burdwan divisions alone employed no less than 57,596 men, women, and children.

5. With the exception of two presses in the 24-Parganas, one sugar refinery in Jessore, one jute press in Howrah, one silk filature in Midnapore, three factories in Burdwan, one rice mill in Chittagong, and 17 jute presses in Dacca, all the factories were inspected twice during the year by the authorised officials, in accordance with Rule 16 of the rules framed under the Act. In the case of the Burdwan and Midnapore factories the second inspection was made after the close of the year. A jute press in Howrah and a sugar refinery in Jessore were inspected only once, as they were both closed for a part of the year, and the same reason seems to apply to the two presses in the 24-Parganas, which were not inspected a second time. It is observed that the magistrate of the 24 Parganas made no inspections at all. His attention will be drawn to this, and it will be pointed out that under the Act the district magistrate is an *ex-officio* inspector, and although his official duties are heavy, it is essential that he should make enough inspections to keep himself conversant with the practical working of the Act. The district magistrates of Dacca and Chittagong give no explanation of the omission to make a second inspection of the factories mentioned above. Except perhaps in the case of factories only open for a portion of the year, it seems to the Lieutenant Governor that the rules requiring at least two inspections should be rigidly enforced. It is frequently the case that small factories and workshops need even closer supervision than large ones. Those having the least amount of machinery naturally make the greatest possible use of what they have, and this may entail long hours of labour and occasionally night work, conditions under which accidents are most likely to occur.

6. Although the Act has not yet been thoroughly understood, and there are still some shortcomings in its administration, the managers of mills are beginning to regard it as settled law, and to recognise their obligation to observe it. Suggestions for improvement in the guarding of machinery and in sanitary arrangements have been readily carried out, warnings have been received and acted on, and in only five cases has it been necessary to have recourse to the courts. The special inspector mentions that the larger and more important a factory is, the more thorough and systematic is the compliance with the requirements of the law. This he attributes to the fact that the largest mills employ as their managers and chief hands English and Scotch operatives who have been accustomed from boyhood to the working of the Factory Act; while in smaller establishments, where domiciled Europeans or Eurasians are employed, "the Act is regarded as a nuisance, and as applying to all other factories but their own."

7. Generally

7. Generally speaking, the condition of the factories and their management was satisfactory, there was no overcrowding, and the sanitary condition and sanitary arrangements in buildings were kept clean. All the large mills are substantial lofty buildings, well lighted and ventilated. They are periodically lime-washed inside and colour-washed outside, and disinfectants are also liberally used. The jute mills are one-storied buildings, the rooms are from 15 to 19 feet in height, the doors and windows are kept constantly open, and the ventilation is described as excellent. The special inspector mentions one exception which "calls to mind the humid atmosphere and limited space occasionally allotted to the English operative." This is a mill built on the banks of the Hooghly about 70 years ago, from the designs of a Lancashire mill, the height of each room barely exceeding 10 feet. Artificial ventilation is only occasionally adopted; and in the case of cotton mills no reference is made to the pollution of the breathing space due to the necessity of maintaining a high degree of humidity in order to keep the thread from breaking. In some cotton mills of the Central Provinces the officiating Lieutenant Governor found that the doors were shut to exclude the dry external air, and artificial moisture produced by watering the floor (humidifiers not having yet been always introduced), so that the operatives worked in a polluted and oppressed atmosphere. Possibly the natural dampness of the Bengal climate renders it unnecessary to resort to these devices; but the point will be further inquired into. The coolie lines, where provided, are generally well laid out in squares with plenty of space between, but there is room for improvement in some cases. In one or two instances the supply of fresh air was deficient, the coolies themselves being, it is said, strongly opposed to ventilation. In connection with the amendment of the Bengal Municipal Act, the Lieutenant Governor's attention was drawn to the danger to the public health arising from the crowded state of the huts used as lodging-houses by day labourers and mill operatives in the suburban area lying round about Calcutta and Howrah. A section has therefore been inserted in the amending Bill now before the Council empowering the municipal commissioners to prevent overcrowding in such lodging-houses, and to enforce provision for a proper water supply, for latrine accommodation, and for the disposal of refuse. This section as now drafted would only apply to coolie lines if a charge for accommodation were made, and it would therefore be within the power of the mill managers to exclude the jurisdiction of the municipal commissioners by housing their operatives free of charge. The point will be further considered by the Select Committee on the Bill.

8. The water supply is generally derived from rivers, wells, and tanks, and is reported to be on the whole good. Where municipal hydrants exist use is made of them. In some of the factories the water is filtered, and the managers of the remainder, which do not get their supply from the municipal hydrants, have been recommended to introduce arrangements for filtering. The special inspector of factories has suggested the advisability of arranging for the supply of municipal water to the factories at Chitpur and Cossipore.

9. The latrines on the whole were fairly good and fairly well kept, but in many places it was found that the coolies preferred to use the fields. Where improvement was necessary, especially in the conservancy arrangements, attention was drawn to the subject. In this matter, however, the special inspector points out that the factory managers are not always to blame. Many large mills, it is stated, pay from 500 rupees to 1,200 rupees a year to the commissioners of the municipalities in which they are situated, on account of latrine tax, and do not succeed in getting their premises efficiently cleaned. Similar instances of neglect are brought to notice by the magistrates of Hooghly and the 24-Parganas, and in the former district action is said to have been taken to apply a remedy. The Commissioners of the Presidency and Burdwan divisions will be requested to warn the municipalities concerned, and instructions will be issued to local officers to see that in places where the latrine tax is in force the establishments employed by the municipalities pay special attention to the conservancy of factories.

10. The general health of the operatives was good, and no outbreaks of the disease occurred during the year. On this subject, Dr. Barker, civil surgeon of Serampore, writes:—

"The general health of the labourers is fairly good, and they appear happy and contented. There are a few weakly coolies amongst the weavers,

weavers, who are mostly local men or Bengalis. The majority of the operatives are North-West people; and the proportion of women and children among them is small. These coolies find their way down to Bengal without the assistance of the mills, and apparently prefer factory to other work. The health of the women and children is as good as the health of the lower classes engaged in other employments in the towns, though perhaps not so good as those residing in the rural tracts. I do not think there is anything in the nature of the jute manufacture injurious to health; at any rate I have closely observed the people engaged in this industry for seven years, and have discovered no special disease among them. Of course I do not class accidents with diseases. The North-West coolies are, however, very dirty in their habits, and the houses they live in are as a rule very close to each other, and the sanitary arrangements of these cooly lines or bustees are bad, and the municipalities do not devote proper attention to these crowded huts. The men also have a bad habit of crowding together in small houses, which is not conducive to health. I have seen as many as five in a low apartment six feet square. These people are, however, taller and physically stronger than the Bengalis; but owing to their not being inured to this climate, and their insanitary surroundings, they suffer from malarial fevers and outbreaks of cholera, diseases within the sphere of preventive measures. The manager of the Champdany jute mills has erected very good long ranges of houses for many of his coolies with airy compartments, and these labourers enjoy better health than those who are allowed to shift for themselves."

11. In the Burdwan district the factory hands are said to have suffered less from cholera and small-pox than their neighbours. Dr. Leahy, the civil surgeon of the 24-Parganas, while reporting favourably on the health of the operatives during the year, has suggested that the question of vaccinating all employes in factories should be taken up, and this suggestion will be considered in the Sanitation Department. The special inspector has paid particular attention to the health of the children employed in factories, and believes them to be thoroughly healthy, and that the work they perform is in no way detrimental to them. The fact that 5 or 10 per cent. of them are weak, feeble in growth, and stunted for their age, cannot, in his opinion, be attributed to the work they perform in the mills, as about the same proportion of undersized and weakly children may be observed among the outside population. The arrangements made for the medical care and treatment of the operatives were satisfactory. Some of the factories have a native doctor on the premises daily, and keep a good supply of medicines. When there are any serious cases of illness or accident, they are sent to the charitable hospitals for treatment.

12. The wages paid by the factories are generally liberal, being higher than wages and general conditions can be obtained by any other handicraft not requiring specially skilled labour. In the 24-Parganas there is said to be much competition among the lower classes to obtain work. Even in silk filatures, where the wages appear to be lowest, the operatives are reported to be sufficiently paid as compared with labourers and petty cultivators. The wages in private factories vary from Rs. 2. 8. to 40 rupees a month, according to the class of work performed, and in the Government factories from 6 rupees to 60 rupees. Men and women generally earn from 6 rupees to 8 rupees a month, and children from Rs. 2. 8. to 5 rupees. Skilled workmen ordinarily earn from 20 rupees to 40 rupees each a month, and thus, as the magistrate of Burdwan remarks, command better wages than the students trained at our higher English schools. In a great many of the factories the labourers are paid by contract, and the earnings vary from Rs. 2. 8. to 25 rupees a month. In some of the jute and cotton mills male operatives earn from 16 rupees to 20 rupees a month. A fair indication of the scale of wages paid in the factories near Calcutta is given in the table of rates supplied by the magistrate of Hooghly, a copy of which is annexed. The special inspector sums up the result of his observations on this branch of the subject by remarking that a family of four persons can earn from 30 rupees to 40 rupees a month in the jute mills, while a boy or girl of 10 or 11 years of age will draw from Rs. 3. 8. to 4 rupees a month. Nor does this entail specially hard and continuous work. "A number of men, women, and children, can at most times of the day be seen in the grounds of the large mills either asleep under trees or shady parts of the

building, taking their meals, bathing or smoking, a special shed having been built in many mills for this purpose. The question might suggest itself to some few as to why so many are able to leave their work at all times of the day, when in the home mills everyone is kept under lock and key. The answer is a simple but a very striking one. There are 100 per cent. more hands employed in every jute mill in Bengal than is required to work a similar sized mill in Dundee."

On the whole it may be said that the general condition of the operatives, many of whom, especially in the neighbourhood of Calcutta, come from the North-Western Provinces, is very satisfactory, and that factory work is on the whole popular with the labouring classes. The employes in all the large mills and workshops are appreciably better off than members of the same class engaged in other employment, and than petty cultivators in rural tracts. They are not only well-treated and receive good wages, but they have continuous employment, are paid regularly, and receive medicines free of charge when sick.

13. The work of the operatives is not arduous, and as the general rule in all the large factories is to engage more hands than are required, in order to provide against sickness and irregular attendance, there are always sufficient coolies present to take the place of those who desire to leave the premises. The working hours in the private factories are from sunrise to sunset, varying according to season. In some Government factories the work goes on from 7 a.m. to 3 p.m., and in others from 8 a.m. to 4 p.m., with intervals for rest and food, but in no case does the working day exceed nine hours. In those factories in which the shift system is not in vogue, there are stoppages of work during the day, aggregating from two to three hours. As a rule, there are three shifts in each of the large mills, one at 9 a.m., one at 12 a.m., and another at 3 p.m. The children in the jute mills work in two shifts. The first batch work from 6 to 9 a.m., and from 12 till 3 p.m.; and the second batch from 9 to 12 a.m., and from 3 to 7 p.m.

14. In the jute mills women are generally engaged in the sewing and weaving rooms, but a few are employed in feeding the jute-softener machine and carding machine, while in the cotton mills their work generally consists of winding the yarn on frames turned by hand power. They are allowed to take their babies and little children with them when no machinery is in use. If this were not allowed, it would be a great hardship to the mothers, and would debar them from taking work in the mills, as the children could not be left alone at home. Children of the standard age are employed only on light work. In the cotton mills they are chiefly engaged in the spinning department, and remain in the factories from eight to nine hours, the same as the adults; but they rest from 15 to 20 minutes each hour, while the bobbins are filling, so that they actually work only from six to seven hours. Dr. Barker, the Joint Inspector of Factories for the Serampore sub-division of Hooghly, raises the question whether, during these intervals of rest, the children can be deemed not to be actually employed within the meaning of section 7 (3). It seems to the Lieutenant-Governor that if such intervals are shown in the notice required by section 10 (1) they would thereby be legalised for the purposes of section 10 (2). The point is one upon which an authoritative ruling is called for, as at present the law appears to be technically infringed in the mills in question; but before issuing any orders on the subject, his Honour will await an expression of the views of the Government of India, as the same question may have arisen in other provinces. Another minor breach of the law in connection with the employment of children is reported now to have nearly disappeared. Until recently most mills have been in the habit of employing a number of women to sew bags by piece-work. A room was set apart for this purpose; the women brought their children with them, and as soon as they were old enough to hold a needle they were set to sew, in order to increase their mothers' earnings, thus infringing section 6 of the Act. It is now stated that bag sewing is more and more done by machinery, while the managers of mills discourage the presence of young children, in order that they may not be called to account for breaches of the law. The special inspector mentions that a far larger proportion of boys is engaged to attend to the work allotted to them than is required for the purpose in a Lancashire mill; so that each boy actually does less work than would be exacted in England. In many mills a difficulty has been found in knowing what

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what to do with the children out of working hours. They are forbidden by the Act to work more than seven hours, while, if they had nothing to do, their presence on the mill premises is a hindrance to work. On the other hand, they can hardly be allowed to make their way home alone; and the parents when going to work usually lock up their houses, so that the children would have nowhere to go to. In order therefore to find occupation for them, some mill-owners have opened schools, which the children attend twice a day for two hours at a time. This period, added to the hour allowed for recreation, enables them to remain at the mill throughout the day. The plan is one which deserves to be generally adopted.

15. Generally speaking, the law on the subject of the employment of women and children has been duly observed. In only one or two instances has it been found necessary to reject children on account of their being under age or in a delicate state of health. In some cases inconvenience is caused by the necessity of children being certified previous to employment. When the number varies from time to time, the services of certifying surgeons are constantly required, and if they are not readily available, the children are debarred from employment. In a few instances children were employed without inspection, except by the doctor employed on the premises; but it was brought to the notice of the managers that this was contrary to the law, and that children should not be employed until duly certified by the certifying surgeon. In consequence of this, some factory owners have dispensed with services of children altogether. Notices showing that the working and resting hours of the operatives, and the working seasons, were hung up in each factory, and the prescribed registers were regularly kept. All factories other than those exempted under section 5B (2c) were closed on Sundays and other holidays, but in a few instances the provisions of the law were infringed.

16. The special inspector bears testimony to the good work done by medical officers as inspectors and as certifying surgeons, and notices that their suggestions on subjects connected with sanitation have as a rule been efficiently carried out. As regards their special duties under section 5 of the Act, the information given in the reports is not very full, but on the whole there seems to have been no great demand for their services. In Hooghly the certifying surgeon rejected one or two children as being under age or in delicate health, and stopped several children from working, pending production of a certificate. In this district no one of the employed class applied for a certificate under section 5, nor have any such cases been reported from other districts. In Rajshahi five boys were rejected as being under the legal age; and in the silk filature in Midnapore and the Government workshop at Dehri certificates of the ages of the children employed were given. In other districts no action seems to have been taken under section 5 of the Act.

17. The machinery and mill gearing have been generally found sufficient. Nearly all the machinery in the new mills has been made in Lancashire, and the requisite shields for the protection of the dangerous parts have been sent out with the machinery. There have been some deficiencies in the fencing of the fly-wheels and engines, but prompt attention has given to the removal of the defects when pointed out.

18. The total number of accidents reported was 338, of which 171 were serious. The majority were due to carelessness on the part of the injured persons. This is found to take two forms—negligence while working with running gear, in consequence of the fingers of the operative are drawn in and injured more or less seriously; and attempts to clean machinery while in action, instead of having it stopped for the purpose. For the former class of negligence no certain remedy can be devised. There are limits to the possibility of fencing, and something must be left to the common sense and care of the operative. In the latter case stricter supervision managers has been drawn to the matter, and it has been suggested that they should insist more on the responsibility of the sardars and overlookers in this respect.

19. The following were the most serious accidents :—
In the Jamalpur workshop a ladleman was injured by melting iron being spilt over his legs whilst assisting in carrying a ladle full of molten iron. The

accident was caused by want of caution on the part of the injured man. A blacksmith, while engaged at the steam hammer in the locomotive workshop, severely injured his lower jaw by careless handling of the tools.

A workman at Saidpur got a cut 2 inches long $\frac{3}{4}$ inch wide on his ankle by a buffer beam turning over accidentally on to his left leg while he was cleaning some paint work on it.

At Samastipur a man injured his eye by improperly handling a pair of tongs while working at the steam hammer.

On the 9th September last a cooly employed at the Bengal Iron and Steel Works was sitting inside a boiler cleaning it, when poisonous gas, generated in an adjacent furnace, passed over the boiler, and the cooly died of suffocation. The Company's assistant surgeon was in immediate attendance, and every endeavour was made to save the man's life. The case was inquired into by the police and by the sub-deputy magistrate of Raniganj. The death was purely accidental, and no blame attached to any one.

On the 6th of December last, at the same factory, a khalasi named Fakir Muhammad was sitting under a boiler cleaning the flue, when one Palakdhari, a servant of a contractor, opened a hole through which water is let out of the boiler. The boiling water rushed out and severely scalded both the men. Fakir died at the Raniganj Hospital on the 17th December, and Palakdhari died at Lodna on the 19th idem. The latter refused to go to the hospital, and was treated by the Company's doctor. The case was fully inquired into by the police, and Fakir Muhammad's dying declaration was recorded by an honorary magistrate. The accident was due to gross carelessness on the part of the sufferers.

At the Clive jute mills Dost Muhammed, who was cleaning the driving pulley of the hydraulic press, slipped accidentally and fell on the lever, which commenced to work, dragging him under the pulley, and killing him on the spot. An investigation was held in the case, which was reported as an accident.

In the Serampore sub-division only one fatal accident occurred. This was the result of the broken end of a belt striking a boy on the head, fracturing the skull and injuring the brain. The boy was treated in the Serampore Charitable Hospital, and died 10 days after the accident.

The provisions of the law about reporting accidents have, with very few exceptions, been properly observed in all the factories.

20. There were only five prosecutions during the year under section 15 (1) of the Act, resulting in four convictions for infringement of the provisions of the law as to Sunday labour. On this subject the magistrate of the 24-Parganas writes :—

"No prosecutions were instituted against any of the occupiers of factories during the year. In a few cases where occupiers omitted to furnish the returns in spite of repeated reminders, warnings had to be sent, which were sufficient. Many complain that they are unable to submit correct returns of the holidays for any month before the beginning of that month, as prescribed in Form III. This is owing to the uncertainty of the trade, which does not allow them to state definitely beforehand the number of days in which a factory may be closed. The value of this return is not apparent, while the labour entailed on the office is heavy, owing to the number of reminders necessary before all returns can be obtained, and then only some time after the due date. The calls for this return apparently cause a good deal of irritation, and I think it might be discontinued with advantage. It would be quite sufficient to demand a quarterly return of the days in which the working of a factory was stopped, such return to be submitted at the close of the quarter. It is obviously much easier to report on what days a factory has actually been stopped than to state beforehand on what days it is going to be stopped, as there is clearly an element of uncertainty in the latter case which does not exist in the former."

The abolition of this return was recommended to the Government of India in this Government letter No. 1T.-G., dated 27th April 1893.

I have, &c.
(signed) H. H. Risley,
Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

FORM I.—DISTRICT of the 24-PARGANAS, 1892.

Serial Number of Factory.	Name (and Locality) of Factory.	Nature of Industry.	Nature of Motive Power.	Amount of Motive Power.	Average Daily Number of Operatives employed.						
					Adults.			Children.			
					Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Total Columns 8 and 11.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.
1	Budge-Budge Jute Mill	Manufacture of gunny bags and cloth.	Steam - - -	Indicated 1,973 H. P. -	2,789	277	3,066	696	16	712	3,778
2	Empress India Cotton Mill, Shampur, Budge-Budge.	Cotton spinning -	ditto - - -	660 " -	788	20	808	105	-	105	913
3	Barnagore Jute Factory, Southern Division.	Jute manufacture -	ditto - - -	1,300 " -	1,148	271	1,419	181	41	222	1,641
4	Barnagore Jute Mill, Northern Division.	- - ditto - -	ditto - - -	230 " -	2,329	935	3,264	249	51	300	3,564
5	Kamarhatti Jute Mill -	Manufacture of gunny cloth.	ditto - - -	80 " -	1,741	439	2,180	181	50	231	2,461
6	Comipore Sugar Works	Sugar refining -	ditto - - -	86 I. H. P. -	308	24	332	18	-	18	350
7	Bengal Silk Mill, Cotta-danga.	Silk weaving -	ditto - - -	25 H. P. -	126	18	144	-	-	-	144
8	Olive Jute Mill, 42, Garden Reach.	Jute manufacture -	ditto - - -	180 " -	843	251	1,094	247	6	253	1,347
9	Bengal Cotton Mill, 42, Garden Reach.	Cotton spinning -	ditto - - -	264 " -	1,416	214	1,630	285	30	315	1,945
10	Garden Reach Spinning and Manufacturing, 22, Garden Reach.	Manufacture of cotton.	ditto - - -	180 " -	664	84	748	54	-	54	802
11	Garden Reach Foundry, 10, Garden Reach.	Iron foundry and workshop.	ditto - - -	24 " -	54	-	54	-	-	-	54
12	Koohly Jute Mills, 3, Garden Reach.	Jute manufacturing	ditto - - -	180 " -	2,285	474	2,759	284	20	304	3,063
13	Barnagore Jute Works, Barnagore.	- - ditto - -	ditto - - -	1,900 " -	2,743	247	2,990	292	50	342	3,332
14	Dunbar Cotton Mills, Barnagore.	Cotton spinning -	ditto - - -	1,200 I. H. P. -	1,180	24	1,204	67	26	93	1,300
15	Gunpowder Factory, Ichhapur.	Gunpowder manufacture.	ditto - - -	200 H. P. Nominal.	461	2	463	31	-	31	494
16	Tittagar Paper Mill, Tittagar.	Paper manufacture	ditto - - -	500 H. P. -	421	14	435	-	-	-	435
17	Tittagar Jute Mill, Tittagar.	Jute manufacture -	ditto - - -	2,000 I. H. P. -	2,062	720	2,782	285	13	298	3,080
18	Gouripur Jute Mill	Jute spinning, &c.	ditto - - -	1,800 H. P. -	1,724	207	1,931	186	13	199	2,130
19	Leon, Carriage Shop, Bijpur, Kancharipara.	Mechanical carriage building and repairing.	ditto - - -	-	1,227	2	1,229	-	-	-	1,229
20	India General Steam Navigation Company's Factory, 6, Garden Reach.	Dockyard ship building and repairing.	ditto - - -	20 H. P. General.	466	-	466	-	-	-	466
21	Government Dockyard, Kidderpur.	Ship building and repairing.	ditto - - -	200 H. P. -	1,400	-	1,400	-	-	-	1,400
22	Foundry and Shell Factory, Comipore.	Manufacture, casting of shell.	ditto - - -	500 " -	1,069	-	1,069	24	-	24	1,093
23	Shellac Factory, Comipore.	Shellac manufacture.	ditto - - -	24 " -	140	100	240	1	-	1	241
24	Union Jute Mills, Seal-dah.	Manufacture of gunny bags.	ditto - - -	1,200 I. H. P. -	1,175	101	1,276	160	-	160	1,436
25	Barnagore Branch Mills, Seal-dah.	Jute spinning and weaving.	ditto - - -	700 " -	878	440	1,318	230	1	231	1,549
26	Calcutta Municipal Workshop, Estally.	Foundry in brass and iron mechanical contracts.	ditto - - -	60 H. P. -	423	1	424	20	-	20	444
27	Gas Works, Bellinghatta	Manufacture of gas	ditto - - -	7 " -	400	-	400	-	-	-	400
28	Small Arms Ammunition Factory.	Manufacture of small arms and ammunition.	ditto - - -	20 " -	1,566	-	1,566	174	-	174	1,740
29	Alipore Jail Jute Mill, Alipore.	Jute manufacture -	ditto - - -	20 " -	293	-	293	-	-	-	293
30	Kankinara Jute Mill	Jute spinning -	ditto - - -	1,645 " -	2,217	524	2,741	284	45	329	3,070

FORM I.—DISTRICT of the 24-PARGANAS, 1892.

Whether the Factory is worked mainly (1) by Shifts, or (2) by Mid-day Stoppages, or (3) otherwise.	Whether a General Holiday is ordinarily given (1) on Sundays, or (2) on varying Week-days, or (3) whether Factory exempted under Section 5 B (2) (c), or (4) under Section 5 B (2) (d) of the Act, or (5) otherwise worked.	Number of Accidents reported during the Year.				Number of Inspections held during the Year.					REMARKS.
		Fatal.	Serious.	Minor.	Total.	By Magistrates.	By special Inspector of Factories.	By Medical Officers.	By other Officers (if any).	Total.	
13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.
1 Worked by shifts - -	General holiday on Sunday.	-	1	1	2	-	2	1	-	3	
2 - - ditto - - -	- - - ditto - - -	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	3	
3 - - ditto - - -	- - - ditto - - -	-	3	5	8	-	2	-	-	2	
4 - - ditto - - -	- - - ditto - - -	-	6	4	10	-	2	-	-	2	
5 - - ditto - - -	- - - ditto - - -	-	-	3	3	-	2	-	-	2	
6 - - ditto - - -	Exempted under Section 5 B (2) (c).	-	4	2	6	-	2	1	-	3	
7 Worked by mid-day stoppage.	General holiday on Sunday.	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	3	
8 Worked by shifts - -	- - - ditto - - -	1	2	-	3	-	2	1	-	3	
9 - - ditto - - -	- - - ditto - - -	-	1	-	1	-	2	1	-	3	
10 - - ditto - - -	- - - ditto - - -	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	3	
11 Worked by mid-day stoppage.	- - - ditto - - -	-	2	-	2	-	1	1	-	2	
12 Worked by shifts - -	- - - ditto - - -	-	8	1	9	-	2	2	-	4	
13 - - ditto - - -	- - - ditto - - -	-	1	2	3	-	2	1	-	3	
14 - - ditto - - -	- - - ditto - - -	-	8	6	14	-	2	-	-	2	
15 Worked by mid-day stoppage.	- - - ditto - - -	-	2	2	4	-	2	-	-	2	
16 Worked by shifts - -	- - - ditto - - -	-	3	3	6	-	2	-	-	2	
17 - - ditto - - -	- - - ditto - - -	-	2	2	4	-	2	1	-	3	
18 - - ditto - - -	- - - ditto - - -	-	2	1	3	-	2	2	-	4	
19 Worked by mid-day stoppage.	- - - ditto - - -	-	8	5	13	-	2	-	-	2	
20 - - ditto - - -	- - - ditto - - -	-	1	4	5	-	2	1	-	3	
21 - - ditto - - -	- - - ditto - - -	-	2	1	3	-	2	1	-	3	
22 - - ditto - - -	- - - ditto - - -	-	6	6	12	-	2	1	-	3	
23 Worked by shifts - -	Exempted under Section 5 B (2) (c).	-	1	-	1	-	1	1	-	2	
24 - - ditto - - -	General holiday	-	3	5	8	-	2	1	1	4	
25 - - ditto - - -	- - - ditto - - -	-	3	-	3	-	2	1	1	4	
26 - - ditto - - -	- - - ditto - - -	-	-	1	1	-	2	1	-	3	
27 - - ditto - - -	Exempted under Section 5 B (2) (c).	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	3	
28 Worked by mid-day stoppage.	General holiday on Sunday.	-	-	1	1	-	2	-	-	2	
29 - - ditto - - -	- - - ditto - - -	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	3	
30 Worked by shifts - -	- - - ditto - - -	-	5	1	6	-	2	1	-	3	

FORM I.—DISTRICT of the 24-PARGANAS, 1892—continued.

Serial Number of Factory.	Name (and Locality) of Factory.	Nature of Industry.	Nature of Motive Power.	Amount of Motive Power.	Average Daily Number of Operatives employed.						
					Adults.			Children.			Total Columns 8 and 11.
					Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.
31	Boorah Jute Mill, 73, Narikaldanga.	Manufacture of gunny bags.	Steam - - -	50 N. H. P. -	452	153	605	73	11	84	684
32	Army Clothing Agency, Alipore.	Tailoring - -	ditto - - -	2 H. P. -	583	-	583	55	-	55	638
33	Hooghly Hydraulic Press, Chitpur.	Jute pressing -	ditto - - -	30 " -	550	-	550	-	-	-	550
34	Chitpur Hydraulic Press - -	ditto - - -	ditto - - -	30 " -	230	25	255	-	-	-	255
35	Calcutta Hydraulic Press, Chitpur.	- ditto - - -	ditto - - -	30 " -	100	100	200	-	-	-	200
36	Ashcroft Hydraulic Press, No. 18, Nowab-patty-road.	- ditto - - -	ditto - - -	40 " -	225	40	265	-	-	-	265
37	Canal Press, Nowab-patty-road, Chitpur.	- ditto - - -	ditto - - -	High-pressure horizontal engine, 60 nominal.	23	-	23	-	-	-	23
38	Victoria Hydraulic Press, Chitpur.	- ditto - - -	ditto - - -	16 H. P. -	162	25	187	-	-	-	187
39	Bengal Hydraulic Press, Compiere.	- ditto - - -	ditto - - -	30 " -	725	25	750	-	-	-	750
40	Compiere Jute Warehouse, No. 3, Sugar Work-lane.	- ditto - - -	ditto - - -	300 " -	1,000	300	1,300	-	-	-	1,300
41	Strand Bank Hydraulic Press, No. 5, Kali Prasanee Singh's street.	- ditto - - -	ditto - - -	40 " -	67	100	167	-	-	-	167
42	Union Press Company, Limited, 8, Nowab-patty, Chitpur.	- ditto - - -	ditto - - -	Two boilers, one compound engine, and cyclone presses.	600	75	675	-	-	-	675
43	Watson Patent Press, Chitpur.	- ditto - - -	Hydraulic power -	-	186	10	196	-	-	-	196
44	Gheel Press, Compiere	Baling jute - -	Four hydraulic jute presses.	-	275	30	305	-	-	-	305
45	India General Steam Navigation Company, 21, Dockyard.	Ship building -	Steam - - -	20 H. P. -	266	-	266	15	-	15	281
46	Bengal Ice Manufacturing Company, Limited, 4, Compiere-st.	Ice making - -	ditto - - -	500 I. H. P. -	100	-	100	-	-	-	100
47	Vulcan Iron Works, 13, Garden Reach.	Engineering - -	ditto - - -	16 H. P. -	235	2	237	-	-	-	237
48	Indian Patent Stone Company, Balinghatta.	Manufacturing artificial stone.	ditto - - -	8 " -	30	-	30	-	-	-	30
49	Government Telegraph Workshop.	Manufacture of telegraph line.	ditto - - -	40 " -	610	-	610	-	-	-	610
District Totals (4 to 12, and 16 to 23) - - -					42,873	7,249	50,122	4,590	278	4,868	55,120

DISTRICT of NADIA, 1892.

1	Kumbha Sugarcane Mill Factory.	Manufacture and repair of sugarcane crushing mills.	Boiler and engine.	One boiler and engine.	30	-	-	-	-	-	30	
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DISTRICT of JESSORE, 1892.

1	Tarapur Sugar Factory	Sugar refining	Steam	20 H. P.	37	-	37	-	-	-	37	
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FORM I.—DISTRICT of the 24-PARGANAS, 1892—continued.

	Whether the Factory is worked mainly (1) by Shifts, or (2) by Mid-day Stoppages, or (3) otherwise.	Whether a General Holiday is ordinarily given (1) on Sundays, or (2) on varying Week-days, or (3) whether Factory exempted under Section 5 B (2) (c), or (4) under Section 5 B (2) (d) of the Act, or (5) otherwise worked.	Number of Accidents reported during the Year.				Number of Inspections held during the Year.					REMARKS.
			Fatal.	Serious.	Minor.	Total.	By Magistrate.	By special Inspector of Factories.	By Medical Officers.	By other Officers (if any).	Total.	
12.	14.		15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.
31	Worked by shifts - -	General holiday on Sunday.	-	6	2	8	-	2	1	-	3	Abstract (District Totals). Total Number of Factories. Cotton mills - - - - 4 Jute mills - - - - 14 Silk mill - - - - 1 Paper mill - - - - 1 Municipal workshops - 1 Government Clothing Agency - 1 Telegraph works - - - 1 Railway works - - - - 12 Jute presses - - - - 1 Leather works - - - - 1 Stone works - - - - 1 Iron works or foundries - 2 Gas works - - - - 1 Sugar works - - - - 1 Ice works - - - - 1 Arms ammunition - - - 2 Dockyards - - - - 2 Shellac factory - - - - 1 Total - - - - 49 Number of factories inspected once during year - 3 Number of factories inspected twice during year - 12 Number of factories inspected three times during year - 21 Number of factories inspected more than three times during year - 4
32	Worked by mid-day stoppage.	- - - ditto - - -	-	-	1	1	-	2	1	-	3	
33	Worked by shifts - -	Exempted under Section 5 B (2) (c).	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	3	
34	- - ditto - - -	- - - ditto - - -	-	1	-	1	-	2	1	-	3	
35	- - ditto - - -	- - - ditto - - -	-	1	-	1	-	2	1	-	3	
36	- - ditto - - -	- - - ditto - - -	-	-	1	1	-	2	1	-	3	
37	- - ditto - - -	- - - ditto - - -	-	1	-	1	-	2	1	-	3	
38	- - ditto - - -	- - - ditto - - -	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	3	
39	Worked by mid-day stoppage.	- - - ditto - - -	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	
40	- - - ditto - - -	- - - ditto - - -	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	
41	Worked by shifts - -	- - - ditto - - -	-	1	1	2	-	2	1	-	3	
42	- - ditto - - -	- - - ditto - - -	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	3	
43	- - ditto - - -	- - - ditto - - -	-	-	2	2	-	2	1	-	3	
44	- - ditto - - -	- - - ditto - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	
45	Worked by mid-day stoppage.	General holiday on Sunday.	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	3	
46	Worked by shifts - -	Exempted under Section 5 B (2) (c).	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	2	
47	Working time from 8 a.m. till 5 p.m. Stoppage for time from 3 p.m. to 2.30 p.m.	General holiday on Sunday.	-	1	1	2	-	2	1	-	3	
48	Worked by mid-day stoppage.	- - - ditto - - -	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	3	
49	- - - ditto - - -	- - - ditto - - -	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	3	
			1	86	64	151	-	91	42	2	135	

DISTRICT of NADIA, 1892.

1	Stops for two hours at mid-day in cold weather, and three hours in the hot season.	Exempted from Sunday closing.	-	-	-	No accidents	1	1	-	-	2	
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DISTRICT of JESSORE, 1892.

1	Six hours' shift	Exempted from the rule as to Sunday labour, vide Government notification, dated 16th February 1892.	-	-	-	nil	nil	1	-	1	Sugar works - - - - 1 Number of factories inspected once during year - 1
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PRESIDENCY TOWN OF CALCUTTA, 1892.

Serial Number of Factory.	Name (and Locality) of Factory.	Nature of Industry.	Nature of Motive Power.	Amount of Motive Power.	Average Daily Number of Operatives employed.						
					Adults.			Children.			Total Columns 6 and 11.
					Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.
1	Stewart and Company, Old Court House-street.	Coach builders	Steam	7 H. P.	500	-	500	30	-	30	530
2	Phoenix Iron Works	Castings and machinery.	ditto	1 30 " 1 12 "	500	-	500	-	-	-	500
3	Government Printing, 104, Dhurumtollah.	Printing type making.	ditto	12 "	380	-	380	-	-	-	380
4	Mackintosh, Burns, and Company.	Builders and engineers.	ditto	1 15 " 1 12 "	337	6	343	16	-	16	359
5	Presidency Jail	Printing, &c.	ditto	16 "	304	-	304	4	-	4	310
6	Dykes and Company, Circular-road.	Coach builders	ditto	8 "	225	-	225	30	-	30	255
7	Her Majesty's Mint	Coining	Pneumatic and steam	Silver Mint, 140 H. P. Copper Mint, 180 H. P.	548	-	548	8	-	8	556
8	Riverside Press	Jute pressing	Hydraulic	55 H. P.	500	100	600	-	-	-	600
9	Crystal Ice Company	Ice making	Steam	210 "	65	-	65	-	-	-	65
10	Thacker, Spink	Printers and publishers.	Gas engine	7 "	270	-	270	4	-	4	274
11	Indian Pressing Company.	Pressing jute	Hydraulic	40 "	600	15	615	-	-	-	615
12	Oil Mill, Sealdah	Oil manufacture	Steam	12 "	49	-	49	-	-	-	49
13	Goldsbary Company	Pressing jute	ditto	40 "	380	50	430	-	-	-	430
14	Oil Mill, Sealdah	Oil manufacture	ditto	About 12 H. P.	35	1	36	-	-	-	36
15	Oil Mill, Circular-road	ditto	ditto	" 12 "	54	6	60	-	-	-	60
16	Iron Foundry	Castings, &c.	ditto	6 H. P.	60	-	60	-	-	-	60
17	15, Wood-street, Government.	Government mathematical instrument makers.	ditto	6 "	173	-	173	28	-	28	200
District Totals (6 to 12, and 14 to 22)					4,821	178	4,999	190	-	190	5,119

DISTRICT OF HOWRAH, 1892.

1	Ball Paper Mills at Ball	Paper making	Steam-engine	1,476 H. P.	504	95	599	-	-	-	599
2	Bowraah Cotton Mills at Bowraah.	Cotton spinning	ditto	800 "	987	50	1,037	64	-	64	1,101
3	Ghnsery Cotton Mills at Ghnsery.	ditto	ditto	1,000 "	703	352	1,145	36	-	36	1,181
4	Victoria Cotton Mills at Ghnsery.	Cotton spinning	ditto	50 N. H. P.	352	71	423	30	7	37	460
5	Calcutta Cotton Mills at Ghnsery.	Manufacturing gunny bags.	ditto	60 "	378	181	559	167	11	178	737
6	Fort Gloster Jute Mills at Fort Gloster.	Manufacturing jute cloth and gunny bags.	ditto	1,000 H. P.	1,589	224	1,813	172	4	176	2,008
7	Ganges Jute Mills, Sibpur.	ditto	ditto	400 "	2,080	781	2,861	206	43	249	3,109
8	Central Jute Mills at Ghnsery.	Manufacturing gunny bags and cloth.	ditto	1,100 I. H. P.	1,380	374	1,754	163	30	193	1,947
9	Howrah Jute Mills at Ramkrishnapur.	Manufacturing jute cloth and bags.	ditto	2,322 H. P.	2,203	770	2,973	419	101	520	3,493
10	Sibpur Jute Mills, Sibpur.	Jute spinning and weaving.	ditto	1,300 I. H. P.	217	797	1,014	230	67	297	1,311
11	Calcutta Port Commissioners' Dock at Howrah.	Ship building and repairing.	ditto	153 H. P.	533	-	533	-	-	-	533
12	Caledonian Dock at Suliak.	Docking and repairing.	Pumping engine and workshops.	-	73	-	73	-	-	-	73
13	Howrah New Dock, Howrah.	ditto	Pumping engine	25 H. P.	986	-	986	-	-	-	986
14	Hooghly New Dock, Hooghly.	ditto	ditto	325 "	40	-	40	-	-	-	40

PRESIDENCY TOWN OF CALCUTTA, 1892.

Whether the Factory is worked mainly (1) by Shifts, or (2) by Mid-day Stoppages, or (3) otherwise.	Whether a General Holiday is ordinarily given (1) on Sundays, or (2) on varying Week-days, or (3) whether Factory exempted under Section 5 B (2) (c), or (4) under Section 5 B (2) (d) of the Act, or (5) otherwise worked.	Number of Accidents reported during the Year.				Number of Inspections held during the Year.					REMARKS.
		Fatal.	Serious.	Minor.	Total.	By Magistrates.	By Special Inspector of Factories.	By Medical Officers.	By other Officers (if any).	Total.	
13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.
1 Mid-day stoppage - -	Holiday on Sunday -	-	nil -	nil -	nil -	nil -	2	1	1	4	
2 - - ditto - - -	- - ditto - - -	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	3	
3 - - ditto - - -	- - ditto - - -	-	-	1	1	-	2	1	-	3	
4 - - ditto - - -	- - ditto - - -	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	3	
5 - - ditto - - -	- - ditto - - -	-	1	1	2	-	2	1	1	4	
6 - - ditto - - -	- - ditto - - -	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	3	
7 - - ditto - - -	- - ditto - - -	-	-	2	2	-	2	-	-	2	
8 Contract system - -	Exempt from Section 5 B	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	4	
9 Shifts - - -	- - - ditto - - -	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	4	
10 Stoppages - - -	Holiday on Sunday	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	3	
11 Contract* - - -	Exempt from Section 5 B	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	
12 Shifts and stoppages	Holidays on varying week-days.	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	
13 Contract system* -	Exempt from Section 5 B	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	
14 Shifts and stoppages	Holidays on varying week-days.	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	
15 - - ditto - - -	- - - ditto - - -	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	
16 Stoppages - - -	Holiday on Sunday	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	
17 - ditto - - -	- - - ditto - - -	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	9	4	47	
Abstract (District Totals).											
Total Number of Factories, 17.											
Cotton mills - - - - nil											
Jute mills - - - - nil											
Woolen mills - - - - nil											
Paper mills - - - - nil											
Ice mills - - - - 1											
Oil mills - - - - 2											
Cotton-cleaning factories - nil											
Cotton presses - - - - nil											
Jute presses - - - - 3											
Leather works - - - - nil											
Iron works or foundries - 3											
Instrument makers - - - 1											
Printing presses, &c. - - 3											
Coach builders - - - - 1											
Mint - - - - 1											
Total - - - - 17											
Number of factories inspected once during year - - -											
Number of factories inspected twice during year - - -											
Number of factories inspected three times during year -											
Number of factories inspected more than three times during year - - -											

Abstract (District Totals).

Total Number of Factories, 17.

Cotton mills	-	nil.
Jute mills	-	nil.
Woollen mills	-	nil.
Paper mills	-	nil.
Ice mills	-	1
Oil mills	-	3
Cotton-cleaning factories	-	nil.
Cotton presses	-	3
Jute presses	-	3
Leather works	-	nil.
Iron works or foundries	-	3
Instrument makers	-	1
Printing presses, &c.	-	3
Coach builders	-	2
Mint	-	1

Total - 17

Number of factories inspected once during year	-	1
Number of factories inspected twice during year	-	8
Number of factories inspected three times during year	-	5
Number of factories inspected more than three times during year	-	4

17

DISTRICT OF HOWRAH, 1892.

1	By shifts	Holidays on Sundays	-	3	1	4	1	1	1	-	3	Total Number of Factories.
2	ditto	ditto	1	4	2	7	2	1	1	-	4	Cotton mills - 4
3	ditto	ditto	-	3	5	8	1	1	1	-	3	Jute mills - 5
4	ditto	ditto	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	-	3	Paper mills - 1
5	ditto	ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	Breweries - 2
6	ditto	Holidays on Sundays, and also Hindu and Muhammadan festivals.	-	4	1	5	-	2	1	-	3	Flour mills - 4
7	ditto	ditto	-	3	3	6	1	2	1	-	4	Jute presses - 5
8	ditto	ditto	-	7	7	14	-	2	1	-	3	Iron works or foundries - 1
9	ditto	ditto	-	3	6	9	-	2	1	-	3	Printing presses, &c. - 1
10	ditto	ditto	-	4	1	5	-	2	1	-	3	Dockyards - 6
11	By stoppage from 1 to 1.30 p.m.	ditto	-	3	4	7	-	1	1	-	2	Rope works - 2
12	By stoppage from 12 noon to 1 p.m.	Holidays on varying week days.	-	1	1	2	-	1	1	-	2	
13	By stoppage from 11 a.m. to 12 noon.	Sundays and other holidays.	-	6	5	11	-	2	1	-	3	
14	By stoppage from 1 p.m. to 1.30 p.m.	On Sundays	-	2	-	2	-	1	1	-	2	

* The sorters and balers of jute have no fixed hours; they come and go as they please, and are paid so much a bale.

DISTRICT of HOWRAH, 1892—continued.

Serial Number of Factory.	Name (and Locality) of Factory.	Nature of Industry.	Nature of Motive Power.	Amount of Motive Power.	Average Daily Number of Operatives employed.						
					Adults.			Children.			Total Columns 6 and 11.
					Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.
15	Union Dock, Salka	Docking and repairing.	Pumping engine	30 H. P.	249	-	249	-	-	-	249
16	Commercial Dock, Salka.	- ditto -	Steam engine	45 "	39	-	39	-	-	-	39
17	Ghanshy Rope Works at Ghanshy.	Rope-making	- ditto -	50 "	3	69	245	11	-	11	268
18	Salkar Rope Works at Sibpur.	- ditto -	- ditto -	-	176	14	190	15	-	15	205
19	Albion Foundry at Howrah.	Engineering, &c.	- ditto -	26 H. P.	117	-	117	-	-	-	117
20	East Indian Railway Carriage and Wagon Department at Howrah.	Building and repairing vehicles.	Stationary loco. engine.	148 "	1,786	-	1,786	-	-	-	1,786
21	Howrah Foundry, Howrah.	Mechanical engineering.	Cylinder engine	8 "	115	-	115	-	-	-	115
22	Howrah Iron Works, Howrah.	Ironwork	Steam engine	150 "	2,166	3	2,169	17	-	17	2,186
23	Victoria Engine Works at Howrah.	Engineering, &c.	- ditto -	-	691	1	692	-	-	-	693
24	Calcutta Workshop at Sibpur.	Wood and Iron-working.	Horizontal engine	63 H. P.	228	-	228	-	-	-	228
25	Hydraulic Jute Press at Salka.	Pressing and cutting jute.	Cutting engine	25 "	250	3	253	-	-	-	253
26	Ghanshy Jute Press, Ghanshy.	Screwing bales	Steam and hydraulic engine.	30 "	220	60	280	-	-	-	280
27	Kanayth's Press, Ghanshy.	Pressing jute	Steam engine	120 "	50	-	50	-	-	-	50
28	Calcutta Printing Works at Salka.	Steam printing	- ditto -	-	487	-	487	4	-	-	491
29	West Patent Press at Salka.	Jute baling	Engine and baling presses.	-	325	75	400	-	-	-	400
30	Oil and Flour Mills, Benares-road, Salka.	Oil and flour-making.	Horizontal engine	30 H. P.	63	-	63	-	-	-	63
31	Oil and Flour Mills, Harganj-road, Salka.	- ditto -	- ditto -	-	61	5	66	-	-	-	66
District Totals (6 to 12) and (15 to 23)					13,823	2,927	16,750	1,513	263	1,776	18,526

DISTRICT of MIDNAPORE, 1892.

1	Guruli - - -	Raw silk reeling.	Steam - - -	About 2 H. P.	504	2	511	6	-	6	517	
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DISTRICT of BURDWAN, 1892.

1	Baniganj Pottery Works, Baniganj.	Manufacture of fire-bricks, stoneware, drainage pipes, and other kinds of pottery.	Steam and hydraulic pressure.	220 H. P.	1,184	249-5	1,433-5	106-5	20	106-5	1,540	
2	Bengal Paper Mills, Baghatbhat, Baniganj.	Paper making.	Steam - - -	400 I. H. P.	247	77	324	23	-	23	347	
3	Bengal Iron and Steel Works, Burdwan.	Manufacture of pig iron and castings.	Steam-boilers.	448 H. P.	234	75	309	8-5	8-5	17	326	
District Total					2,365	401-5	2,766-5	207	28-5	325-5	3,092	

* The factory was closed for some time.

DISTRICT of HOWRAH, 1892—continued.

Whether the Factory is worked mainly (1) by Shifts, or (2) by Mid-day Stoppages, or (3) otherwise.	Whether a General Holiday is ordinarily given (1) on Sundays, or (2) on varying Week-days, or (3) whether Factory exempted under Section 5 B (2) (c), or (4) under Section 5 B (2) (d) of the Act, or (5) otherwise worked.	Number of Accidents Reported during the Year.				Number of Inspections held during the Year.					REMARKS.	
		Fatal.	Serious.	Minor.	Total.	By Magistrates.	By Special Inspector of Factories.	By Medical Officers.	By other Officers (if any).	Total.		
13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	
15	By stoppage from 1 to 3 p.m.	On Sundays and other holidays.	-	-	2	2	-	1	1	-	2	Number of factories inspected once during the year - 10 Number of factories inspected twice during the year - 13 Number of factories inspected three times during the year - 16 Number of factories inspected more than three times during the year - 2 Total - - - 21
16	By stoppage from 1.30 to 2 p.m.	General holidays - -	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	3	
17	By stoppage from 12 noon to 3 p.m., and for children from 11 a.m. to 3 p.m.	On Sundays - - -	-	-	1	1	-	2	1	-	3	
18	By shifts - - -	On Sundays and public holidays.	1	-	1	2	-	1	1	-	2	
19	By stoppage from 2 to 2.30 p.m.	- - - ditto - - -	-	1	-	1	-	2	1	-	3	
20	Monday to Friday 11 a.m. to 12 noon.	On Sundays, and half-holidays on Saturday.	1	19	15	25	-	2	1	-	3	
21	By stoppage from 1 to 1.30 p.m.	- - - ditto - - -	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	3	
22	By stoppage from 2 to 2.30 p.m.	- - - ditto - - -	-	-	1	1	-	2	1	-	3	
23	By stoppage from 1 to 1.30 p.m.	- - - ditto - - -	-	1	1	2	-	2	1	-	3	
24	- - - ditto - - -	Sundays and gazetted holidays.	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	2	
25	By stoppage from 1 to 3 p.m.	Exempted from Sunday labour.	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	
26	By shifts - - -	Exempted, vide Government Notification No. 3176, dated 6th December 1892.	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	3	
27	- ditto - - -	Exempted from Sunday labour.	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	2	
28	By stoppage from 10 to 11.30 a.m.	On Sundays - - -	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	2	
29	By shifts - - -	Exempted by Lieutenant Governor's order, dated 6th December 1893.	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	2	
30	By shifts, and also by, and stoppage from, to 2.30 p.m.	On Sundays - - -	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	2	
31	By stoppage from 6 to 7 a.m., and 5 to 6 p.m.	It is worked on Sunday, if it is not worked on Thursday and Friday.	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	2	
-	-	-	3	71	63	137	7	44	30	-	81	

DISTRICT of MIDNAPORE, 1892.

1	Stoppage from 11 a.m. to noon.	For registered boys every Sunday.	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	
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DISTRICT of BURDWAN, 1892.

1	By stoppage from 12 noon to 12.30 p.m., the working hours being from 7.30 a.m. to 4.30 p.m.	General holiday on Sundays.	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	1	Abstract (District Totals). Total Number of Factories, & Pottery - - - 1 Paper mills - - - 1 Iron and steel works - 1 Total - - - 3
2	By shifts - - -	- ditto -	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	1	
3	Heat furnaces by shifts: foundry, 5 hours per day; 3 hours stoppage in the middle of the day.	General holiday on Sundays and on festivals, except on blast furnaces, which has since been exempted under section 5 B (2) (c), vide Government notification No. 224, dated 7th March 1893.	2	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	3	Number of factories inspected once during the year - 3
-	-	-	2	-	2	4	-	2	-	-	4	

DISTRICT OF HOOGHLY, 1892.

Serial Number of Factory.	Name and Locality of Factory.	Nature of Industry.	Nature of Motive Power.	Amount of Motive Power.	Average Daily Number of Operatives employed.							
					Adults.			Children.			Total Columns 6 and 11.	
					Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.		
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	
1	Hutings Jute Mill, N. shra.	Jute manufacturing	Steam-engine	1,700 H. P.	3,234	738	3,192	290	22	312	3,504	
2	Wellington Jute Mill, N. shra.	- - ditto - -	- ditto - -	1,100 "	1,885	347	2,232	243	13	256	2,487	
3	India Jute Mill, Serampore.	- - ditto - -	- ditto - -	352 "	1,516	346	2,062	272	11	283	2,345	
4	Champrany Jute Mill, Champdany.	- - ditto - -	- ditto - -	1,383 "	1,891	808	2,699	179	12	191	2,890	
5	Victoria Jute Mill, Telindpara.	- - ditto - -	- ditto - -	100 "	1,124	352	1,477	181	9	190	1,667	
6	Bally Bore Mill, Uttarpara.	Bone-crushing	- ditto - -	54 "	131	17	148	-	-	-	148	
District Totals					8,981	2,029	11,010	1,145	64	1,209	12,219	

DISTRICT OF CHITTAGONG, 1892.

1	Rice Mill at Bodargh, on the river-side.	Husking and cleaning rice.	Two Cornish steam-boilers, one non-condensing steam-engine.	196 H. P.	360*	-	360	-	-	-	360		
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DISTRICT OF CUTTACK, 1892.

1	Zobra, town Cuttack	Miscellaneous work	Steam-engine	24 N. H. P.	289	12	300	-	-	-	300		
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DISTRICT OF Dacca, 1892.

1	Messrs. W. David and Company's at Charnaghob.	Jute baling	Two steam-engines	90 & 22 H. P.	980	67	1,017	-	-	-	1,017		
2	Messrs. Ralli Brothers' Agency at Janbazar.	ditto	Three horizontal condensing engines.	Combined power, 44 H. P., working 22 hydraulic pumps, with power to 7 Watson's press.	755	20	775	-	-	-	775		
3	Messrs. F. Wilson and Company's at Nitalganj.	Jute assorting	None	None	As the work is done by piece-workers, no record is kept								
4	Messrs. R. Sin and Company's at Mandumala.	Jute baling	Steam-engine	6 N. H. P.	300	-	300	-	-	-	300		
5	Mr. Highson's at Hajiganj.	Jute business	-	-	141	5	146	15	-	15	161		
6	Mr. D. Easton's at Choto Bhagabanganj.	ditto	Two hydraulic presses.	Hand-power	100	-	100	-	-	-	100		
7	Mr. D. Easton's at Nabiganj.	ditto	Three boomer presses.	ditto	125	-	125	-	-	-	125		
8	Messrs. Donaldson and Company's at Madaniganj.	ditto	ditto	ditto	90	-	90	-	-	-	90		
9	Messrs. Donaldson and Company's at Sital Lakhy.	ditto	Three hand presses	ditto	75	-	75	-	-	-	75		
10	Messrs. Donaldson and Company's at Marainiganj.	ditto	ditto	ditto	85	-	85	-	-	-	85		

DISTRICT OF HOOGHLY, 1892.

Whether the Factory is worked mainly (1) by Shifts, or (2) by Mid-day Stoppage, or (3) otherwise.		Whether a General Holiday is ordinarily given (1) on Sundays, or (2) on varying Week-days, or (3) whether Factory is exempted under section 5 B (2) (c), or (4) under Section 5 B (2) (d) of the Act, or (5) otherwise worked.	Number of Accidents Reported during the Year.				Number of Inspections held during the Year.					REMARKS.
			Fatal.	Serious.	Minor.	Total.	By Magistrate.	By Special Inspector of Factories.	By Medical Officers.	By other Officers (if any).	Total.	
13.		14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.
1 By shifts		Sunday is described as gener l holiday, not except section 5 B (2) (c), or section 5 B (2) (d).	-	2	-	2	-	2	1	-	3	Total Number of Factories. 6.
2 ditto		ditto	-	2	3	5	-	2	1	-	3	Jute mills - - - 5 Bone-crushing mill - - 1
3 ditto		ditto	-	-	7	7	-	2	1	-	3	Total - - - 6
4 ditto		ditto	1	1	8	10	-	2	1	-	3	Number of factories inspected once during the year - - - 0
5 ditto		ditto	-	2	-	2	-	2	1	-	3	Ditto twice - - - 0
6 Mid-day stoppage		ditto	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	-	4	Ditto three times - 5 Ditto more than three times - 1
			1	7	18	26	1	12	6	-	19	

DISTRICT OF CHITTAGONG, 1892.

1	Worked by shifts	General holiday on Sunday.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	*In the milling season only. In other seasons the average is 160.
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DISTRICT OF CUTTACK, 1892.

1	Stoppage	Half-day on Saturdays. All Sundays and gazetted holidays; but in case of urgent work, the shops are kept open for such work only not specially exempted.	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	2	
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DISTRICT OF Dacca, 1892.

1	Machinery worked by shifts.	Exempted	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	
2	Two shifts of men, changed every three hours.	In busy season there is no fixed holiday.	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	
3	The workers attend as they please.	As the workers attend as they please, there is no special holiday.	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	
4	By shifts	Exempted	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	2	
5	The coolies are employed here by contract, and make their own arrangements as to working by shifts of stoppages, or on Sundays.		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	
6	Mid-day stoppages	The labourers attend as they please.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	
7	ditto	ditto	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	2	
8	ditto	Holidays on varying week-days, and sometimes on Sundays.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
9	ditto	ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
10	ditto	ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	

DISTRICT of DACCA—continued.

1. Serial Number of Factory.	2. Name and Locality of Factory.	3. Nature of Industry.	4. Nature of Motive Power.	5. Amount of Motive Power.	Average Daily Number of Operatives employed.							12. Total Columns 8 and 11.
					Adults.			Children.				
					6. Males.	7. Females.	8. Total.	9. Males.	10. Females.	11. Total.		
11	Union Jute Company, Limited, at Nabiganj.	Jute business	Three hand-presses	Hand-power	88	-	88	-	-	-	88	
12	Messrs. M. Sarkis and Sons, at Hajiganj.	Jute baling	Four steam hydraulic presses.	-	300	-	300	-	-	-	300	
13	Birkmyre Brothers, at Tantipara.	- ditto -	-	-	178	-	178	-	-	-	178	
14	Mr. J. Nicholas's, at Bandor.	Jute pressing	Four boomer presses, worked by an engine of 10-12 H. P.	-	480	-	480	80	-	80	560	
15	Messrs. M. David and Company's, at Sital Lekhya.	- ditto -	One steam-engine	35 H. P.	500	5	505	-	-	-	505	
16	Messrs. M. David and Company's, at Omsipore.	- ditto -	- ditto -	8 "	178	-	178	-	-	-	178	
17	Messrs. Alexander and Company's, at Sonarunda.	- ditto -	Three steam boomer presses and one hand-press.	-	330	-	330	10	-	10	340	
18	Mr. A. N. Stephen's, at Madanganj.	- ditto -	Two boomer hand-presses	-	150	-	150	6	-	6	156	
19	Mr. A. N. Stephen's, at Sital Lekhya.	- ditto -	- ditto - ditto -	-	150	-	150	6	-	6	156	
20	Pir Mahamed and Company's, at Madanganj.	Kutcha pressing	Hand-presses	-	56	-	56	-	-	-	56	
21	A. C. Mukherjee's, at Godnail.	- ditto -	- ditto -	-	100	-	100	-	-	-	100	
22	J. Das and Company's at Sital Lekhya.	Jute business	Two hydraulic hand-presses	-	80	1	81	-	-	-	81	
23	Mr. J. Lazarus', at Sital Lekhya.	- ditto -	-	-	40	-	40	-	-	-	40	
24	Mr. T. S. Nahapiet's, at Bandar.	- ditto -	One horizontal pumping-engine of 45 H. P., and two hand-presses.	-	300	4	312	6	-	6	318	
25	Messrs. B. Tim and Company's, at Gokchar.	Jute ping	-	6 H. P.	188	-	188	-	-	-	188	
26	Swarighat, Dacca.	Jute and cotton	One steam-engine	Cotton gin and two hand screws.	381	45	426	106	96	195	621	
27	Locomotive and Carriage Workshop, Fulbariah, Dacca.	Repairs of machinery for locomotive carriage and flotilla.	Engine and machines.	(1) 25 H. P. engine. (28) Machines for metal work. (7) Machines for wood-work. (1) 6 cwt. steam hammer. 12 men	170	-	170	-	-	-	170	
28	Imamganj	Jute pressing	Hand labour	-	80	2	82	-	-	-	82	

DISTRICT of PATNA, 1892.

1	Chest Department and Saw Mill, Patna, Gulzarbagh.	Provision and sh-kari chests for packing opium.	Compound engine	70 N. H. P.	231	36	267	-	-	-	267	
District Totals (6 to 19 and 16 to 22)					231	36	267	-	-	-	267	

DISTRICT of SHAHABAD, 1892.

1	Buxar Central Jail	Weaving cloth and tailoring.	Steam	16	550-775	-	550-775	-	-	-	550-775	
2	Dakri Workshop	General engineering	ditto	66	168	2	171	17	-	17	186	
3	Bekia Sugar Mill	Making of sugar-mill machine.	ditto	10	123	3-6	126-6	17	1-6	10-6	143	
District Totals (6 to 13 and 16 to 22)					840-775	5-6	846-375	34	1-6	26-6	881-775	

DISTRICT of DACCA—continued.

12.	13.	14.	Number of Accidents Reported during the Year.				Number of Inspections held during the Year.					24. REMARKS.
			15. Fatal.	16. Serious.	17. Minor.	18. Total.	19. By Magistrate.	20. By Special Inspector of Factories.	21. By Medical Officers.	22. By other Officers (if any).	23. Total.	
No stoppage from August to November.	On Sundays only	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	2	
Free labour	Free labour	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	
Ascerting by mid-day stoppage under bailing by shifts.	There are no holidays from September to December.	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	3	
Mid-day stoppage	Sunday observed when no pressure of work.	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	2	
Machinery worked by shifts.	Exempted	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	
- ditto -	- ditto -	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	
-	Sunday observed	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	
Mid-day stoppage	No holidays except when business is slack.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	
- ditto -	- ditto -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	
- ditto -	All Sundays and Hindu and Muhammadan holidays.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	
By shifts	Sundays observed	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	2	
Mid-day stoppage	Three or four days in a month.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	
- ditto -	Sunday observed	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	
- ditto -	- ditto -	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	2	
By shifts	Exempted	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	
Mid-day stoppage for two hours.	General holiday	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	
Mid-day stoppage for one hour.	No Sunday work. Gazetted holidays observed.	-	-	1	1	-	-	2	-	-	2	Several times by officers connected with the Eastern Bengal State Railway System.
Only by mid-day stoppage.	Sundays generally closed, as also when festivals intervene.	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	

DISTRICT of PATNA, 1892.

1	Mid-day stoppages	General holidays on Sundays. The mill works only five days per week.	-	-	-	-	2	2	1	-	5	
			-	-	-	-	2	2	1	-	5	

DISTRICT of SHAHABAD, 1892.

1	Work commences from 6.30 to 11 a.m., and again from 12 to 4.30 p.m.	General holidays, Sundays, Christmas Day, Good Friday, and Queen's Birthday.	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	3	Abstract (District Totals). Total Number of Factories - 1 Weaving - 1 General engineering - 1 Sugar mill - 1 Total - 4
2	Work stops at 11.30 a.m. and recommences at 1.30 p.m.	Holidays as per Government Gazette and all Sundays.	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	3	Number of factories inspected twice during year - 1 Number of factories inspected three times during year - 2 Total - 3
3	Mid-day stoppages	The work is by contract and the holidays optional.	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	2	
			-	-	-	-	5	2	-	-	7	

DISTRICT of DARBHANGA, 1892.

Serial Number of Factory.	Name and Locality of Factory.	Nature of Industry.	Nature of Motive Power.	Amount of Motive Power.	Average Daily Number of Operatives employed.						
					Adults.			Children.			Total Columns 6 and 11.
					Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.
1	Somestipur Workshop, Somestipur.	Repairs of locomotive carriages and waggons.	One pair engine - Two portable engines.	100 H. P., 12 and 18 H. P. respectively.	444.5	-	444.5	-	-	-	444.5

DISTRICT of SARAN, 1892.

1	Sompur Workshop	Repairs to carriages and waggons.	One 20 horse-power engine, driving machinery, and two 8 horse-power portable, driving saw benches, &c., in saw mills.	-	410	-	410	-	-	-	410	
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DISTRICT of MONGHYR, 1892.

1	Somastipur Workshop, Somastipur.	Repair of locomotive carriages and waggons.	One pair engine - Two portable engines.	100 horse-power, 12 and 18 horse-power respectively.	444.5	-	444.5	-	-	-	444.5	
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DISTRICT of BHAGALPUR, 1892.

1	Central Jail, Bhagalpur	Manufacture of woollen goods.	Steam - - -	25 horse-power, nominal, works up to 90 horse-power.	434.05	-	434.75	-	-	-	434.65	
District Total (6 to 13 and 15 to 23)					-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

DISTRICTS of RAJSHAHI, PABNA, and RANGPUR, 1892.

1	Kagla - - - -	Silk - - - -	Vertical engine and boiler.	About 10 horse-power.	258	-	258	46	-	46	304	
2	Sirajganj Jute Company, Limited, Sirajganj.	Gunny bags and cloths.	Steam - - -	300 horse-power.	2,123	829	2,951	473	39	511	3,473	
3	Locomotive Carriage Workshop, Saidpur.	Repairs and renewals of railway rolling stock.	Steam-engines, one 25 horse-power vertical, one 10 horse-power engine.	One 25 horse-power engine and one 10 horse-power engine.	647	-	647	-	-	-	647	

DISTRICT of DARBHANGA, 1892.

Whether the Factory is worked mainly (1) by Shifts, or (2) by Mid-day Stoppages, or (3) otherwise.	Whether a general Holiday is ordinarily given (1) on Sundays, or (2) on varying Week-days, or (3) whether Factory is exempted under Section 5 B (2) (c) or (4) under Section 5 B (2) (d) of the Act, or (5) otherwise worked.	Number of Accidents Reported during the Year.				Number of Inspections held during the Year.					REMARKS.
		Fatal.	Serious.	Minor.	Total.	By Magistrates.	By Special Inspector of Factories.	By Medical Officers.	By other Officers (if any).	Total.	
13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.
1 Worked from 6 a.m. to 4.30 p.m., with a mid-day stoppage of 1½ hours, from 11 to 12.30.	General holidays on Sunday and Saturday afternoon.	-	-	1	1	1	1	-	-	3	The accident mentioned was caused by an axle-box slipping on the left foot of an operative and thereby hurting him slightly.

DISTRICT of SARAN, 1892.

1	Worked by stoppages	Sunday whole holiday, and Saturday afternoon half-holiday.	-	1	-	1	1	1	1	-	3	Besides the holidays noted in Column 14, the factory was closed on the following days in each month, as shown below:- 5th and 6th August 1892, Mohurrum - 2 days. 26th to 30th September 1892, Durga Puja - 5 " 1st and 3rd October 1892, Durga Pujah - 5 " 3rd, 4th, 5th, 7th and 8th November 1892, Sonepur Fair - 5 " 23rd to 31st December 1892, Christmas - 9 " 23 "
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DISTRICT of MONGHYR, 1892.

1	Worked from 6 a.m. to 4.30 p.m., with a mid-day stoppage of 1½ hours, from 11 to 12.30.	General holidays on Sunday and Saturday afternoon.	-	-	1	1	1	1	-	-	2	The accident mentioned was caused by an axle box slipping on the left foot of an operative and thereby hurting him slightly.
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DISTRICT of BHAGALPUR, 1892.

1	Work is stopped daily from 11 a.m. to 12 noon in winter, and from 10.30 a.m. to 1 p.m. in the hot weather; no night work.	Work is stopped on all Sundays, Good Friday, Christmas Day, and Empress's Birthday, being general holidays for the whole day.	-	-	5	5	11	1	311	17	340	
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DISTRICTS of RAJSHAHI, PABNA, and RANGPUR, 1892.

District Rajshahi.											
1	Worked by stoppage, 7.30 to 11.30 a.m. and 1.30 to 4.30 p.m.	The factory is exempted from the operation of Sub-section 1 of Section 5 B; vide Bengal Government notification, No. 29 T.G., dated 11th October 1892.	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	4
District Pabna.											
2	This mill is worked by shifts.	General holiday on Sundays.	-	2	2	4	2	1	2	-	-
District Rangpur.											
3	Worked by stoppages; working hours 6.30 to 10.30 a.m. and 11.30 a.m. to 3.30 p.m.	General holiday on Sundays.	-	1	-	1	-	2	-	-	4

FORM II.—STATEMENT to accompany Annual Provincial Report on the

NAME OF DISTRICT.	Number of Factories within the Scope of the Act.												
	Cotton Mills.	Jute Mills.	Woollen Mills.	Paper Mills.	Breweries.	Flour Mills.	Cotton Cleaning Factories.	Cotton Presses.	Jute Presses.	Leather Works.	Iron Works or Foundries.	Sugar Works.	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	
24 Parganas - - -	4	14	-	1	-	-	-	-	12	-	2	1	1
Calcutta - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	2
Nadia - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3
Jessore - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4
Howrah - - -	4	6	-	1	1	2	-	-	4	-	2	-	5
Midnapore - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
Burdwan - - -	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	7
Hooghly - - -	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
Chittagong - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	9
Cuttack - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	10
Dacca - - -	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	-	1	-	11
Patna - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12
Shahabad - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	13
Darbhanga - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14
Saran - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15
Monghyr - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16
Bhagalpur - - -	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17
Rajshahi - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18
Patna - - -	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19
Rangpur - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20
TOTAL - - -	8	27	1	2	1	2	-	-	24	-	12	4	21

Working of the Factories Act for the Province of Bengal.

Number of Factories within the Scope of the Act.														
Printing Presses.	Pottery Works.	Rice Mills.	Bone Mills.	Ice Mills.	Weaving.	Oil Mills.	Instru- ment Makers.	Cosmet- Builders.	Mint.	Silk Mills.	Railway Workshop.	Clothing Agency.	Telegraph Works.	
14.	14(a).	14(b).	14(c).	14(d).	14(e).	14(f).	14(g).	14(h).	14(i).	14(j).	14(k).	14(l).	14(m).	
1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	
2	2	-	-	1	-	2	1	2	1	-	-	-	-	
3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	
7	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
8	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
9	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
13	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	
15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	
16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	
17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	
19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	
21	4	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	2	2	5	1	1	

(Continued on page 128.)

(Continued on page 128.)

FORM II.—STATEMENT to accompany Annual Provincial Report on the

NAME OF DISTRICT.	Number of Factories within the Scope of the Act.									Number of Factories entered in Columns 2 to 16.		
	Municipal Works.	Stone Works.	Gas Works.	Dock- yards.	Arms and Ammuni- tion.	Shellac Factories.	Opium Factories.	Other Factories within Scope of Act.	Total of Columns 2 to 16.	In which Steam Power is used.	In which Steam Power is not used.	Total of Columns 17 and 18.
	14(n).	14(p).	14(q).	14(r).	14(s).	14(t).	14(u).	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.
24-Parganas - -	1	1	1	3	3	1	-	-	49	47	2	49
Calcutta - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	16	2	17
Nadia - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1
Jessore - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1
Howrah - - -	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	2	31	37	4	41
Midnapore - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1
Burdwan - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	3
Hooghly - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	6	-	6
Chittagong - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1
Cuttack - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1
Dacca - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28	13	15	28
Patna - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1
Shahabad - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	3	-	3
Darbhanga - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1
Saran - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1
Monghyr - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1
Bhagalpur - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1
Rajshahi - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1
Patna - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1
Rangpur - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1
TOTAL - - -	1	1	1	9	3	1	1	3	100	127	23	100

Working of the Factories Act for the Province of Bengal—continued.

Number of Factories entered in Columns 2 to 16.							Average Daily Number of Operatives Employed on the Factories entered in Columns 2 to 16.						Total of Columns 20 and 22.
Inspected during the Year.					Not Inspected during the Year.	Total of Columns 24 and 25.	Adults.			Children.			
Once only.	Twice (but not Three Times).	Three Times.	More than Three Times.	Total of Columns 20 to 23.			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
2	12	31	4	49	-	49	42,873	7,349	50,222	4,530	278	4,908	55,130
-	6	5	4	17	-	17	4,321	178	4,999	120	-	120	5,119
-	1	-	-	1	-	1	90	-	90	-	-	-	90
1	-	-	-	1	-	1	87	-	87	-	-	-	87
1	12	16	2	31	-	31	19,633	3,937	23,570	1,513	263	1,776	25,346
1	-	-	-	1	-	1	60	2	62	6	-	6	68
3	-	-	-	3	-	3	2,265	402	2,667	207	29	236	2,903
-	-	5	1	6	-	6	8,981	2,829	11,810	1,165	66	1,231	13,041
-	-	-	-	-	1	1	360	-	360	-	-	-	360
-	1	-	-	1	-	1	288	12	300	-	-	-	300
17	9	1	1	28	-	28	6,080	149	6,329	228	90	318	6,647
-	-	-	1	1	-	1	231	26	257	-	-	-	257
-	1	2	-	3	-	3	841	6	847	24	2	26	863
-	1	-	-	1	-	1	445	-	445	-	-	-	445
-	-	1	-	1	-	1	410	-	410	-	-	-	410
-	-	1	-	1	-	1	4,049	55	4,104	60	-	60	4,164
-	-	-	1	1	-	1	434	-	434	-	-	-	434
-	-	-	1	1	-	1	268	-	268	46	-	46	304
-	-	-	1	1	-	1	2,132	899	2,961	472	29	511	3,472
-	-	-	1	1	-	1	647	-	647	-	-	-	647
25	45	62	17	149	1	150	94,985	15,774	110,759	8,881	867	9,348	120,007

FORM II.—STATEMENT to accompany Annual Provincial Report on the

NAME OF DISTRICT.	Number of Factories entered in Columns 2 to 16 worked mainly by—				Number of Factories entered in Columns 2 to 16.						Number of Accidents during the Year on Factories entered in Columns 2 to 16.			
	Shifts or Sets.	Mid Day Stop- pages.	Other- wise.	Total of Columns 34 to 36.	On which General Holiday ordinarily given.		Exempted.		Worked "otherwise," i.e., not falling under Columns 38 to 41.	Total of Columns 38 to 43.	Fatal.	Serious.	Minor.	Total.
					On Sundays.	On varying Week- Days.	Under Section 5B (2) (c).	Under Section 5B (2) (d).						
34.	35.	36.	37.	38.	39.	40.	41.	42.	43.	44.	45.	46.	47.	
24-Parganas - -	23	16	-	49	23	-	16	-	-	49	1	86	64	151
Calcutta - - -	4	10	3	17	10	3	4	-	-	17	-	1	4	8
Kadia - - -	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Jessore - - -	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Howrah - - -	15	16	-	31	26	1	5	-	-	31	3	71	43	137
Midnapore - -	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Burdwan - - -	2	1	-	3	2	-	1	-	-	3	2	-	2	4
Hooghly - - -	6	1	-	6	6	-	-	-	-	6	1	7	18	26
Chittagong - -	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Outback - - -	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Dacca - - -	9	16	3	28	8	-	20	-	-	28	-	-	1	1
Patna - - -	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Shahabad - - -	-	2	-	2	2	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
Darbhanga - -	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1
Saran - - -	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1
Monghyr - - -	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	2
Bhagalpur - - -	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	5	6
Rajshahi - - -	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Patna - - -	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	2	4
Rangpur - - -	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1
TOTAL - - -	72	72	6	150	95	4	51	-	-	150	7	171	100	288

Working of the Factories Act for the Province of Bengal—continued.

Number of Persons Convicted during the Year in respect of Factories entered in Columns 2 to 16.													REMARKS.
Under Section 15 (1) of the Factories Act, Clauses—										Under Section 15 (2) of Factories Act.	Total of Columns 57 and 58.		
a.	b.	c.	d.	e.	f.	g.	h.	i.	Total (a) to (i).				
48.	49.	50.	51.	52.	53.	54.	55.	56.	57.				
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
5	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	4	
6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	4	

RETURN RELATING TO

STATEMENT showing the Rates of Wages of different Class of Operatives Employed in the Mills of the Hooghly District.

Names of Mills.	Class of Operatives.	Rates of Wages of the Workers paid Monthly.	Rates of Wages of the Labourers paid Weekly.	REMARKS.
Wellington Jute Mills, Rishra.	Males	Ra. 5 to Ra. 28	Ra. 1-8 to Ra. 5-	The mill worked partly throughout the week and partly for a number of days only, the total working days for the year being 273½.
	Females	Nil	" 1-6 to " 3	
	Boys	Nil	" 1 to " 3	
	Girls	Nil	" 1 to " 1-6	
Hastings Jute Mills, Rishra, Serampore.	Males	Ra. 11 to Ra. 50	Ra. 1-8 to Ra. 5-8	The mill worked throughout the year ending 31st December full weeks.
	Females	Nil	" 1-4 to " 3	
	Boys	Ra. 3 to Ra. 9	" 0-12 to " 1-6	
	Girls	Nil	" 0-12 to " 1-6	
India Jute Mills, Serampore.	Males	Ra. 10 to Ra. 25	Ra. 1-8 to Ra. 4-8	The mill worked throughout the year ending 31st December full weeks.
	Females	Nil	" 1-4 to " 1-12	
	Boys	Nil	" 0-12 to " 2-4	
	Girls	Nil	Nil.	
Champdany Jute Mills	Males	Ra. 10 to Ra. 30	Ra. 1-8 to Ra. 5	The mill worked throughout the year ending 31st December full weeks.
	Females	Nil	" 1-4 to " 3	
	Boys	Nil	" 0-12 to " 2-4	
	Girls	Nil	Nil.	
Victoria Jute Mills	Males	Ra. 5 to Ra. 25	Ra. 1-8 to Ra. 4-8	The mill worked throughout the year ending 31st December full weeks.
	Females	Nil	" 1-4 to " 1-12	
	Boys	Nil	" 0-12 to " 1-8	
	Girls	Nil	Nil.	
Bally Bone Mill, Uttarpara.	Males	Ra. 7 to Ra. 30	Nil	The mill worked full time, except since August to 31st December 1892. During that time the mills closed 27 days in addition to Sundays.
	Females	" 5 to Ra. 5-8		
	Boys	Nil.		
	Girls	Nil.		

Hooghly Magistracy, April 1893.

F. W. Dute, Officiating Magistrate.

No. 1,827 of 1893.

From the Chief Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, to the Secretary of the Government of India, Home Department (Judicial); dated Naini Tal, 26 July 1893.

Sir,

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

I AM directed to forward copy of a letter No. 238, dated 11th April 1893, from the special inspector of factories in these Provinces, being a report on the working of the Factories Act during the Year 1892, together with the Provincial Statement (form II), and to make the following observations for the consideration of the Government of India.

2. The revised rules under the Indian Factories Act (a copy of which is enclosed, as directed in your letter No. ^{14 Judicial} 753, dated 4th July 1893) were issued on 6th May 1893, and were therefore not in force during the year reported on, and the new Act (XI. of 1891) has hardly been in force for a sufficient time to enable the Lieutenant-Governor to make any observations of much value. The proper number of inspections, as required by the revised rules, were not made during the past year, but it is expected that they will be made during the current year.

3. The total number of factories within the scope of the Act in these Provinces was 47, of which the largest number (14) were cotton presses; of the remainder six are breweries, five cotton mills, and six railway workshops. Steam power is used in 38 of the 47 factories. Mr. Walsh's report, which includes Bengal as well as the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, notices the general suitability of the larger mills to the purposes for which they are intended.

EAST INDIA (FACTORY INSPECTION).

Thirteen factories were not inspected during the year. Of this number the Agra district alone accounts for eight; these were cotton presses, and were not working till the magistrate, who was on leave part of the year, had gone out into camp. The officiating magistrate only inspected the other two factories in the district. One factory not inspected during the year was the railway workshops at Jhansi. These workshops were not entered on the register of factories till last month, but are included in the Provincial Statement, as they should have been entered as a factory and inspected. Their non-entry was due to doubts entertained by the local officers on the applicability to them of the definition of "factory" as given in the Act.

4. The average daily number of persons employed in the factories is made up of 16,631 men, 615 women, 1,113 boys and 12 girls. The health of the children employed in mills is said not to be as good in these Provinces as it is in Bengal. This is a point which should receive attention during the current year; and civil surgeons should at their inspections note any facts which are likely to be prejudicial to the health of the younger employés. Nine of the factories are reported to be worked by shifts or sets and 26 by midday stoppages, whilst the working of six factories is partly by one and partly by the other of these methods. Five of these six are Cawnpore factories, where the children are worked by shifts. Thirty-two factories are returned as having holidays on Sundays.

5. The factories exempted from certain provisions of the Act are the Government Army Boot and Equipment Factory and the Government Harness and Saddlery Factory in Cawnpore, which are exempted under section 5 B (2) (c), and the Rosa Sugar Works and Distillery, in the Sháhjahánpur district, which exempted under both 5 B (2) (c) and 5 B (2) (d).

6. The number of accidents during the year was 78, of which four were fatal, 24 serious and 50 minor. Two of the fatal accidents occurred in Cawnpore mills, where, however, the fencing of machinery is said to be carried out. The other two cases occurred in Lucknow, one in the Upper India Couper Paper Mills, where there is said to have been an unprotected driving belt, and to this the accident is presumably due. The magistrate has reported that the defect has been rectified.

The protection of dangerous machinery is understood to be generally carried out in a satisfactory manner, and Mr. Walsh is of opinion that the more serious accidents are, as a rule, due to gross carelessness on the part of the person injured.

7. No convictions in respect of any of the factories in these Provinces occurred during the year.

8. This Government approves generally of the special inspector's proposal that an inspector of boilers, to be paid by fees, should be appointed. The matter will be further considered on receipt of specific proposals for the appointment of an inspector, with a statement of the fees which it is suggested should be paid to him. The inspection of boilers would presumably only occupy a portion of his time, and arrangements might be made by which the locomotive superintendents of railways or some tried competent subordinates might be appointed inspectors.

9. The suggestion that the special inspector should be empowered, jointly with the magistrate of the district, to cross off the register of presses those that have complied with the Factory Act in such a way as to ensure the good health and comfort of those working in them, also commends itself to the Lieutenant-Governor.

I have, &c.
(signed) J. J. D. La Touche,
Chief Secretary to Government,
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

FORM II.—STATEMENT to accompany Annual Provincial Report

Name of Presidency or Province :

NAME OF DISTRICT.	Number of Factories within the scope of the Act.												
	1. Cotton Mills.	2. Jute Mills.	3. Woollen Mills.	4. Paper Mills.	5. Breweries.	6. Flour Mills.	7. Cotton cleaning Factories.	8. Cotton Presses.	9. Jute Presses.	10. Leather Works.	11. Iron Works or Foundries.	12. Sugar Works.	13. Printing Presses.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.
Aligarh	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	5	-	-	-	-	1
Saharanpur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Dehra Dun	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Shahjahanpur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4
Bareilly	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Agra	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	1	-	-	6
Farukhabad	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
Muttra	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	8
Cawnpore	4	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	9
Allahabad	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	10
Jhansi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11
Almora	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12
Naini Tal	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13
Lucknow	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14
TOTAL	5	1	1	1	6	1	1	14	-	2	2	1	15

Working of the Factories Act during 1892.

Western Provinces and Oudh.

Number of Factories within the scope of the Act.										Number of Factories entered in Columns 2 to 16.		Number of Factories entered in Columns 2 to 16.					
14(a).	14(b).	14(c).	14(d).	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.	27.	28.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.
1	1	-	-	-	-	9	7	2	9	7	1	-	8	1	9	-	9
2	-	1	1	1	-	2	2	1	2	2	1	-	2	-	2	-	2
3	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	2	2	1	1	-	2	1	2	-	2
4	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1
5	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1
6	-	-	-	-	-	10	7	2	10	-	1	1	2	8	10	-	10
7	-	-	-	-	21	1	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1
8	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1
9	-	-	-	-	-	8	8	-	8	-	2	6	8	-	8	-	8
10	-	-	-	1	-	2	2	-	2	1	2	-	2	-	2	-	2
11	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1
12	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1
13	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1
14	-	-	-	2	-	4	4	-	4	-	4	-	4	-	4	-	4
15	1	1	1	6	1	47	28	9	47	11	12	5	6	24	13	47	47

(Concluded on page 136.)

FORM II.—STATEMENT to accompany Annual Provincial Report

Name of Presidency or Province :

NAME OF DISTRICT.	Average Daily Number of Operatives Employed on the Factories entered in Columns 2 to 16.							Number of Factories entered in Columns 2 to 16 worked mainly by				Number of Factories entered in Columns 2 to 16.					
	Adults.			Children.			Total of Columns 29 and 32.	Shifts or Sets.	Midday Stoppages.	Otherwise.	Total, Columns 24 to 26.	On which general Holiday ordinarily given.		Exempted.		Worked "otherwise," i.e. not falling under Columns 28 to 41.	Total, Columns 28 to 42.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.						On Sunday.	On varying Week-days.	Under Section 2B. (2) (c).	Under Section 2B. (2) (d).		
27.	28.	29.	30.	31.	32.	33.	34.	35.	36.	37.	38.	39.	40.	41.	42.	43.	
Aligarh - - -	5442	-	5442	2929	-	2929	56959	4	4	-	8 (9)	{	-	-	-	13 (12)	
Saharanpur - - -	864	-	864	-	-	-	864	-	1	3	3	3	-	-	-	3	
Dehra Dun - - -	179	-	179	-	-	-	179	-	3	-	3	3	-	-	-	3	
Shahjahanpur - - -	767	-	767	38	-	38	806	{	1	-	2	-	-	{	-	3	
Bareilly - - -	90	-	90	-	-	-	90	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	
Agra - - -	88448	14929	93374	66	-	66	89964	4	3	7	10	5	2	-	7	19	
Farukhabad - - -	556	-	556	16	-	16	572	-	1	-	1	{	-	-	-	2	
Muttra - - -	41	5	46	14	-	14	60	-	1	-	1	{	-	-	-	2	
Cawnpore - - -	8,770-83	482	9,252-83	944-50	11-5	955-06	10,178-91	{	3	3	-	13	6	-	2	9	
Allahabad - - -	244	-	244	-	-	-	244	-	3	-	3	1	2	-	-	3	
Jhansi - - -	989	-	989	-	-	-	989	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	
Almora - - -	30	-	30	-	-	-	30	-	1	-	1	{	-	-	-	2	
Naini Tal - - -	54	-	54	-	-	-	54	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	
Lucknow - - -	2,738	85	2,738-5	10	-	10	2,746-5	1	3	-	4	4	-	-	-	4	
TOTAL - - -	16,631-48	614-29	17,246-37	1,118-07	11-5	1,129-47	18,371-84	15	22	5	152	22	16	3	1	54	
											53					55	

on the working of the Factories Act during 1892—continued.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh—continued.

Number of Accidents during the Year, in Factories entered in Columns 2 to 16.				Number of Persons Convicted during the Year in respect of Factories entered in Columns 2 to 16.															REMARKS.
Fatal.	Serious.	Minor.	Total.	Under Section 15 (1) of the Factories Act, Clauses—											Under Section 15 (2) of Factories Act.	Total, Columns 57 & 58.			
				a.	b.	c.	d.	e.	f.	g.	h.	i.	Total, (a) to (i).						
				44.	45.	46.	47.	48.	49.	50.	51.	52.	53.	54.			55.	56.	
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	* Detail of printing press not given.
2	-	3	2	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
4	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
6	-	-	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	† For three factories details have not been given as they have either been closed during the year or worked occasionally; they have accordingly been entered in the alternative columns.
7	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	‡ Gun-carriage factory.
8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
9	2	11	32	45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	§ Children worked by shifts.
10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
11	-	1	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	¶ The excess of six over columns 16, 19, and 26, is due to the inclusion of the sugar works in Shahjahanpur, and five mills in Cawnpore, working both by shifts and stoppages.
14	2	8	8	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	¶ The excess of eight over columns 16, 19, and 26 is due to four presses in the Aligarh District, the one in the Muttra District, the Gun Carriage Factory at Farukhabad, and the Brewery at Almora, having holidays on both Sundays and varying week-days, and the Shahjahanpur Sugar Works being exempted under Section 2B. (2) (c) and (d).
15	4	24	24	78	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

No. 238, dated 11 April 1893.

From C. A. Walsh, Esq., A.M.I.C.E., Special Inspector of Factories, North-West Provinces and Oudh, to Chief Secretary to Government, North-West Provinces and Oudh.

Sir,

YOUR No. ⁴⁵⁷_{III-3018}, dated 10th March. In compliance with the above, and in accordance with Government of India letter No. ^{11-Jadl.}₅₄₃, dated Simla, 30th June, I have the honour to submit my annual report on the working of the Indian Factory Act in Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. I find there would be some difficulty in reporting on the factories of one province without reference being made to those of the other, hence I considered it desirable to compile one report, forwarding a copy of the same to the Government of Bengal and North-Western Provinces' Government simultaneously. Much that relates to one province is common to both, and subjects that are applicable to one only will be dealt with separately. I think by so doing the report may be of greater interest and useful in comparing the manner in which the Act has been generally received, and its various sections observed and rules carried out.

2. The amended Act of 1891 is comparatively new to the mill owners, and has not as yet been thoroughly understood by all, but in the majority of the cases I have been very favourably impressed by the manner in which the Act has been observed in both provinces, and the general result of my inspections has been extremely satisfactory.

3. Details regarding the number of inspections made by myself, magistrates, ^{Letter No. 457, paragraph} medical officers, and others can be obtained by reference _{2, dated 10th March 1893.} to Form II. compiled from district statements, Form I, together with other information respecting the number of operatives employed, the system of working, accidents, &c.

4. There has been some unavoidable delay in circulating the rules issued under the Act in the North-Western Provinces, due principally to the draft rules having been forwarded to me and to the Secretary of Upper India Chamber of Commerce, inviting the opinions of managers and myself on certain points before final publication. Only a few inspections were made by the civil surgeon in some districts on that account, as their position as factory inspectors in the year under review was not clearly understood, but this year the full complement of inspections will be made.

5. The jute mills situated in Calcutta and the suburbs employ a far greater ^{Number employed.} number of operatives than any other industry in the country. For example, there are 19 jute mills in the Presidency Division and Howrah, employing no less than 48,311 men, women, and children. Comparing these figures with the cotton mills, and a considerable difference is noticeable, taking eight large cotton mills of Bengal and four in the North-Western Provinces, they jointly employ 13,434 adults and children. Dividing these figures by the number of mills, we have the following result: each jute mill averagely employs 2,542 operatives, and each cotton mill averagely employs 1,117 operatives.

6. All the large mills of both provinces are exceedingly fine, strongly built, the rooms lime washed inside and colour washed outside periodically; most of the rooms are well lighted and ventilated. The jute mills are usually built on one floor, each room averaging from 15 to 19 feet in height, a height seldom or never attained in the home factories. I attribute the excellent ventilation more to this fact, combined with open doors and windows, than to any artificial means of ventilation occasionally adopted. There is, however, one exception that calls to mind the humid atmosphere and limited space occasionally allotted to the English operative in home factories, and this was built on the banks of

the Hughly 70 years ago from the designs of a Lancashire mill, the height of each room barely exceeding 10 feet. In my former report, dated 25th October, and addressed to the Government of Bengal, I expressed my opinion on the suitability of the mills of this country in general, and further comment now seems unnecessary.

7. The usual working hours in the jute mills average from 6 a.m. till 6.30 p.m. ^{Working hours for adults and children.} During the hot weather the mills may work from one to one and a half hours longer; it should, however, be remembered that no jute mill works by artificial light; consequently the hours are again reduced as the days become shorter. There are intervals during the day amounting to three hours, and it is the custom for the Indian operative to leave the mill entirely for this period. The English system of breakfast and dinner hours and other intervals are not suited to this country, as the Indian operative, preparatory to taking his food has to cook it, and then prefers an interval for rest or sleep after. This is arranged in the mills by introducing three shifts; one at nine a.m., one at 12 p.m., and another at three p.m. This custom has always met with general approval.

The children in the jute mills work in two shifts, two separate sets being required for the purpose. A set working from six till nine and again from 12 till three p.m.; B set works from nine till 12 p.m. and three till seven a.m. In some mills these hours slightly differ. Again there a few mills in which the boys remain nine hours on the premises, but the intervals allowed during the day fully amount to two hours, so the actual employment does not exceed seven hours.

8. Respecting the health of the children, I have no reason to deviate from or ^{Health of children.} alter the opinion I have previously arrived at, viz., that the majority of the children are thoroughly healthy, and that the work they perform is in no way detrimental to their health. This also appears to be the opinion of the civil surgeons I have spoken to, whose duty it is to inspect the children. No doubt possibly 5 or 10 per cent. of the children employed are weak, stunted in growth, and feeble for their age, but this cannot be attributed to the light work they perform in these mills. I have paid particular attention to the condition of the children as regards their health when travelling through the many villages and bazars my duties take me, and the same percentage may be observed that could not be brought under the category of healthy children. I allude to those that are not employed in either textile or non-textile factories.

The children working in the North-Western Provinces' mills do not appear on the whole as healthy as those in Bengal, but I can attribute no special reason for this; the wages they earn are less, but on the other hand living is cheaper.

9. There is no doubt the large mills have added much to the comfort and pleasure of the native worker, both adults and children, and they are now able to indulge in luxuries which were previously unobtainable. A family of four can earn from 30 to 40 rupees a month in the jute mills, a boy or girl alone of 10 or 11 years of age earning from three rupees eight annas to four rupees per mensem. In the North-Western Province these figures may be taken at one-third less, as labour is cheaper. The above wages appear to be higher than can be obtained by any other handicraft not requiring specially skilled labour. Comparing the average standard of wages earned by children and adults employed in these mills with the average obtainable in payment of outside labour, there is a striking difference in favour of the former. As a proof of this I will quote a passage from a recent report on the economic condition of Bengal: "A fairly comfortable living is gained in the Patna division by 60 per cent. of the agricultural population, about 5 per cent. of the population are in a better plight than the agriculturists. Blacksmiths, carpenters, masons, and thatchers earn an average of Rs. 12 a month, or more than sufficient to keep a family of five in comfort." A number of men, women, and children can at most times of the day be seen in the grounds of the large mills, either asleep under trees or shady parts of the buildings, taking their meals, bathing, or

smoking. A special shed having been built in many mills for this purpose, the question might suggest itself to some few, why are so many able to leave their work at all times of the day, when in the home mills every one is kept under lock and key? The answer is simple, but a very striking one. There are 100 per cent. more hands employed in every jute mill in Bengal than is required to work a similar sized mill in Dundee.

10. The working of the Factory Act in the large cotton mills of Cawnpore is not as satisfactory as I could wish regarding the employment of the children and the hours they work, a percentage apparently working longer than they are entitled to by Section 7 of the Factory Act. The fault principally lies with the boys themselves, as they do all in their power to evade this order, as by so doing it enables them to receive double pay. The managers experience considerable difficulty while endeavouring to prevent this, but have not always been successful. If the boys are turned out of a mill in the middle of the day they have frequently been known to take the opportunity of working the second half-day in another mill in the vicinity, drawing pay from both. It is not an easy matter to check this, as the boys change from mill to mill frequently, thus making it difficult to recognise them. To prevent this some mill owners have introduced a school on the premises with fairly good results. The boys attend twice a day for two hours at a time, and one hour interval besides for recreation enables them to remain at the mill throughout the day, with this advantage to the boys that they receive some free education. It should be borne in mind that the managers gain little or nothing by the employment of small boys, or "half times" as they are termed, as they are paid in proportion to the hours they work, viz., "half times" Re. 1-8 per mensem, and "full times" Rs. 3 per mensem.

11. Looking at the question of child labour from a supposed humane point of view, is there any great kindness shown to small boys or girls by turning them out of a mill in which their parents are at work to find their way home in the heat of the day alone to some distant village? It is no home to them when reached, as the doors are padlocked and must remain so until their parents or elder members of the family arrive. My experience has given me the impression that the mills are by many of the children regarded more in the light of a playground than a workshop with the advantage that their employment affords considerable assistance to their parents. Under these circumstances I should be glad if all managers would see fit to erect a school in or outside the mill premises, as the cost would be trivial and the advantage to themselves and boys considerable. Like the jute mills of Bengal (but not to the same extent) a far larger proportion of boys are engaged to attend to the work allotted them (generally at the ring spinning frames of the cotton mills) than is required for the purpose in a Lancashire mill; so it must be satisfactory to all those who have interested themselves on behalf of the child labour of this country to know the children are not expected to perform the same amount of work as is required from a boy or girl in an English mill.

12. I notice the mills situated in the principal towns of the North-Western Provinces will shortly be able to obtain a plentiful supply of pure water. It is I think impossible to overrate the manifold advantages occurring from the power of being able to obtain in a mill of this country an unlimited supply of good drinking water, and I hope all will take advantage of this supply when the works are completed. The native operative once accustomed to good filtered water will doubtless relinquish the custom of drinking and bathing from the tanks and cesspools that so frequently surround their villages, a custom which cannot but result in the spread of infectious diseases. It would be conferring a great boon on the jute presses and other large factories situated at Chitpur and Cossipur if connection with the main pipes of the municipal supply could be arranged, and thus enable these large mills to obtain good drinking water, which is sadly needed in those parts.

13. I should like to bear testimony to the great assistance rendered and benefit conferred by the appointment of Civil Surgeons and other medical officers as inspectors of factories. Any suggestion I notice that they have made regarding sanitary arrangements, ventilation, or kindred subjects, have as a rule been efficiently carried out. It should however,

however, be pointed out that in some cases where complaint has been laid regarding disagreeable or noxious effluvia arising from latrine, drain, &c., the blame should not always be attached to the manager or owner. Many large mills pay from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,200 annually to the municipal authorities for the purpose of securing cleanliness and efficient attention to this department. Managers should certainly be able to compel the municipality to carry out the work they undertake, not only by prompt and regular removal of night soil, but also by the frequent use of disinfectants. However, I am able to record that great improvements have been made by many mill owners in the matter of latrines, and orders in my last report have received due attention, and in a few instances in which no accommodation had been provided, suitable latrines are now in course of erection.

14. I am glad to notice that managers are tending far more than was formerly the case to recognise the Act as a law, and I have to offer my thanks to those magistrates who, having acquainted themselves with certain points in my reports, have in some cases enforced the law against the parties concerned. I have usually noticed that the way in which the provisions of the Act are complied with varies to some extent in proportion with the size and importance of the factory concerned; that is to say, the larger and more important a factory is, the more thoroughly and systematically are the various sections of the Act carried out. I attribute this fact to the circumstance that the largest mills obtain as a rule their leading hands from England and Scotland, who have been brought up from boyhood in the observance of, and on the lines of the Factory Act; whereas, in smaller establishments, where the manager and chief hands have received their training in this country, the Act is regarded as a nuisance and as applying to all other factories but their own.

15. As regards accidents, there are few fatal ones that occurred in the year under review. Although the percentage may appear high, many are so trivial that they should hardly be brought under the definition "accidents." The more serious ones are generally due to gross carelessness on the part of the person injured. However, I trust accidents will be reduced to the minimum, as dangerous parts of belting, gearing, &c., become better protected. The machinery in the newer mills requires little to be done in the way of fencing, as the machinery has been sent out well protected by the makers. In my next annual report I shall deal more fully with this subject, as copies of all accidents will be entered in my register. Now only those occurring in the town of Calcutta are forwarded direct to me.

16. When inspecting certain factories in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh it occurred to me that it would be advantageous for Government to introduce a system of supervision and periodical inspection of boilers. In several instances managers have expressed a wish that their boilers might be inspected by a competent official, and although it might not be considered necessary to appoint a boiler inspector similar to Bengal, yet at the same time it would be desirable to appoint some competent authority, such as the Locomotive Superintendent of a State Railway (if willing to accept the post), as his training qualifies him for such important duties. This would not add to the expense of Government supervision, as the fee for inspecting a boiler would naturally be paid by the owner.

17. I should like to say a few words regarding the inspection of jute and cotton presses situated in outlying districts. It appears to me that these need hardly be brought under the operation of the Factory Act, but at the same time the Government might reserve to themselves the right of placing any press under the Act for the purpose of securing and enforcing the adoption of suitable sanitary arrangements. As a press is solely used to press raw material into a smaller space to facilitate export and reduce freight, it can hardly be termed a factory, and the number of days they work during the year would seldom amount to four months. Again the sorters of cotton and jute have no restriction placed on them as regards working hours, the system being piece or contract work. They come and go as they please. Much of my time is taken up travelling about the country in search of these presses, and when found are generally closed. I recommend

RETURN RELATING TO

Bengal and North-Western Provinces' Governments empower me, jointly with the magistrate of the district, to cross off the register of presses that have complied with such sections of the Factory Act as shall ensure the good health and comfort of those working in them.

18. I have said little regarding the employment and condition of the women working in these mills, but in my next report I shall deal fully with this subject. The women to all appearance are healthy and generally engaged in the sewing and hemming rooms, but a few are employed in feeding the jute softener machine and carding machine, while in cotton mills their work generally consists of winding the yarn or frames turned by hand power. The women are usually allowed to bring their babies and little ones with them in such departments where no machinery is in use. The children may be seen at any time asleep or playing about. If this were not allowed it would be a great hardship to the mothers, as it would prevent them from earning their living, as the children are too young to be left alone. If any one entertains any doubt on this point, believing the babies are made to work, I feel sure Mr. Alexander, of the Ganges Jute Mill, would have no objection to them visiting his mill and seeing this department for themselves, when any doubts they may have held on this point would at once be dispelled. I mention the "Ganges" as it is one of the largest in Bengal and more easily accessible from Calcutta than any other.

19. Finally, it is with satisfaction I am able to state that, with few exceptions, the rules issued under the Act have been posted, the Government of India returns duly submitted, and the register of children maintained in the forms prescribed.

I regret I have been unable to report quite in the order suggested by the Government of India in the above quoted letter, as one subject has led on to another, but in my next report I may better be able to conform to the order laid down.

No. $\frac{1,900}{III-301B-177}$ of 1893.

NOTIFICATION.—General Department.—Dated 6 May 1893.—Miscellaneous.

WITH reference to this Department Notification No. ²²¹ 111-301B-159, dated the 17th February 1893, the following rules have been made by the Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and Section 18 (4) of the Indian Factories Act XV. of 1881, as amended by Act XI. of 1891, and are hereby published for general information and guidance :—

Rule 1.—Every inspector who is appointed in respect of any factory shall

Rule 1.—Every inspector who is appointed under Section 3 of the Act shall, in respect of the factories in any district, be officially subordinate to the magistrate of the district. The magistrate of the district, in his capacity of inspector, shall be officially subordinate to the Commissioner of the division.

2. Each inspector shall keep a register of all factories within his jurisdiction in the Form A attached to these rules, and a permanent serial number shall be given to each factory.

3. Inspectors shall inspect factories within their jurisdiction not less than twice a year, and shall satisfy themselves that the provisions of the Act are duly observed. The inspectors should arrange between themselves for suitable dates of inspection.

4. Inspectors may enter a factory for the purposes of Section 4 of the Act at any time during the day, provided that they shall, in order to verify registers kept under Section 9 of the Act, examine the children employed only in working hours.

5. The magistrate of the district or provincial inspector shall send through the post, under registered cover, a notice to the occupier of any factory which he may consider as coming within the purview of the Act, intimating his intention of placing the factory upon his register.

6. Any person served with a notice under Rule 5 whose premises do not fall within the definition of a factory given in the Act may, within 15 days of the receipt of such notice, forward to the magistrate of the district a statement setting forth his objections to the registration of the premises as a factory. The district magistrate shall consider and dispose of such objections after making such inquiry as he may deem necessary, and shall make up his register of factories in accordance with the provisions of the Act, intimating his decision to the provincial and medical inspectors.

7. When any premises cease to be occupied as a factory, the occupier may give notice of the fact to the district magistrate, who shall, if satisfied that the Act is no longer applicable to such premises, remove them from his register of factories, and intimate the fact of his having done so to the provincial and medical inspectors.

8. Each inspector shall keep a register of inspections in Form B below, in which shall be recorded all orders or remarks passed by him at each inspection.

9. Each inspector shall at once furnish a copy of his inspection memorandum to the Commissioner of the division (through the magistrate of the district, if the inspector be not himself such magistrate) and also to the occupier of the factory inspected. The despatch through the post, under registered cover, of a copy of the inspection memorandum shall be deemed to be sufficient service on the occupier of the factory of any orders or directions therein contained.

10. It shall be the duty of the civil surgeon in each district to certify, in Form C below, the age of any person employed, or desirous of being employed, in a factory, when called upon to do so under Section 5 of the Act. A fee of four annas shall be the fee payable to a certifying surgeon by a person employed in a factory for examining him. After examination the civil surgeon shall give him a certificate as to his age according to the provisions of that section. The district magistrate shall provide the civil surgeon with the required forms of certificate.

11. Every occupier of a factory shall keep a file of all certificates of certifying surgeons relating to children in his employ, and shall produce it when required by the inspector. Every such certificate shall be returned by such occupier to the parent or guardian of the person to whom it relates on his leaving the factory for other employ, and on demand of such parent or guardian and on receipt of the cost of the certificate, if such cost has been paid by the occupier.

12. Every occupier of a factory shall keep a monthly register in Form D attached to these rules, and no such register shall be destroyed or removed from the factory without the written permission of the magistrate of the district.

13. Notice in writing of all accidents resulting in death or from which the injury is evidently so severe that there is no reasonable hope that the injured person will be able to return to his work within 48 hours shall be given on the day on which the accident occurs. Notice of accidents of a less severe character, but which, nevertheless, prevent the person injured from returning to his work within 48 hours of their occurrence, shall be given immediately on the expiry of the 48 hours' interval allowed by Section 13 of the Act. All notices of accidents shall be in Form E, and shall contain the name of the person or persons injured, and full information as to the nature and cause of the accident, and shall be sent by special messenger to the magistrate of the district and to the nearest police-station. A copy of the notice shall be sent by post to the provincial inspector at his headquarters, Calcutta.

14. Every order for the fencing of any part of the machinery or mill-gearing of a factory which the district magistrate or provincial inspector may pass under Section 12 (e) of the Act shall state clearly what is required, so that the said machinery or gearing may be securely fenced, and shall specify a reasonable time within which what is required to be done shall be completed, and it shall further give notice that if it shall not be so completed, the person responsible for the breach of the order will be prosecuted under Section 15 of the Act.

15. Every occupier of a factory shall set up and maintain, in a conspicuous place in the factory, a printed or written notice, in English and the vernacular, of the daily working hours of the factory, in Form F below.

16. Appeals from the orders of inspectors under the Act shall lie to the Commissioner of the division in which the factory is situate.

17. Appeals should be in the form of a memorandum of appeal, similar to that contained in the fourth schedule to the Civil Procedure Code, No. 173, and the stamp fee for such appeal should be regulated by Article 11, Schedule II. of the Court Fees Act.

18. If the order of an inspector is set aside or modified in appeal, the inspector, shall, as early as possible, deliver to the occupant of the factory such amended order as may be in conformity with the orders of the Commissioner.

19. The matters which medical inspectors should enquire into mainly are—

(1) Cases in which children under the authorised age (9 years) are employed in factories;

(2) The observance of the sanitary rules issued under Section 2, Sub-section (1), Clauses (b) and (c).

Their reports should give the information required by the questions in Appendix I. Factories must be inspected once a quarter; the visits should be made unexpectedly.

20. In every factory a supply of pure potable water from one or other of the following sources shall be provided:—

(a) from a general municipal water service;

(b) from one or more wells so situated as not to be liable to be polluted or contaminated with organic matter or other impurities.

21. When taps are not used, a suitable establishment must be maintained for the drawing, protection, and distribution of the water.

22. Proper arrangements must be made for maintaining, in drained and cleanly condition, the area around the spot set apart for the distribution of the water.

23. Every occupier of a factory shall, on every day on which work is carried on in the factory he occupies, have available at the said factory for the use of the persons employed therein, free of cost to them, a water supply consisting of at least twice as many gallons of water as there are persons employed in the factory. Of the whole supply at least as many gallons as there are persons employed in the factory shall be fit for potable purposes, and the remainder shall be fit for purposes of washing.

24. All the inside walls of the rooms of every factory, and all the ceilings, or tops of such rooms (whether such walls, ceilings, or tops be plastered or not), and all the passages and staircases of every factory, if they had not been painted with oil or varnished once at least within seven years, shall be lime-washed by the occupier of the factory once at least within every 14 months to date from the period when last lime-washed; and if they have been so painted or varnished shall be washed by the said occupier with hot water and soap once at least within every 14 months, to date from the period when last washed.

25. The

25. The floors of factories shall be swept at least once a week, or oftener if to do so is necessary to maintain them in a cleanly condition.

26. For every factory adequate latrine accommodation shall be provided in part of the grounds detached from any other factory buildings. In no case shall there be less than one latrine seat for every 50 persons employed.

27. Whenever women are employed, separate latrines, properly screened off from observation and secluded from latrines for the males, shall be provided for women.

28. When any general system of underground sewerage is in force in a municipality, all factory latrines and urinals within the municipality shall be connected with the sewerage system.

29. When no underground sewerage system exists, the dry-earth system, with separate vessels for solid and liquid excreta, must be adopted, and satisfactory arrangements must be maintained for the regular removal and disposal of excreta.

30. All drains carrying waste or sullage water shall be constructed in masonry or other impermeable material, and shall be regularly flushed and connected with some recognised drainage line.

31. The compound surrounding every factory shall be maintained in a strictly sanitary and cleanly condition.

32. A legible copy of these rules, with a translation thereof in the vernacular of the district in which the factory is situated, shall be kept hanging in a conspicuous place in each factory.

33. If the copy become defaced or illegible, a fresh copy must be purchased. Copies of these rules and of the Factory Act can be obtained at a price of five annas each, either in English or vernacular, from the Government Press, Allahabad.

FORM A.

REGISTER OF FACTORIES.

REGISTER OF FACTORIES.

District.

Division.

Serial Number.	Town, thána, or other Local Division in which Factory is situated.	Name or Description of Factory.	Nature of Business carried on.	Name of Occupier.	Number of Persons ordinarily Employed.				Dates of Inspection during the Year 18 .
					Adults.		Children.		
					Men.	Women.	Male.	Female.	

commencement of each calendar year.]

[N.B.—This register should be re-written at the commencement of each calendar year.]

FORM B.

REGISTER OF INSPECTIONS OF FACTORIES.

District. _____ Division. _____

Number of Factory in Register A.	Name or Description of Factory.	Name of Occupier.	Date of Inspection.	Number of Persons at Work on Date of Inspection.			
				Adults.		Children.	
				Men.	Women.	Male.	Female.

REMARKS AND ORDERS.

1. Condition of fencing.
2. Supply of drinking water.
3. Sanitary arrangements.

4. Whether returns are submitted in due time.
5. Whether registers are duly kept.
6. Age of children.
7. Other remarks.

FORM C.

No. _____

Dated the _____ day of _____

Name of person examined _____

Son of _____ }
Daughter of _____ }

Residing at _____

Name and locality of factory at
which to be employed _____

Age certified _____

(Signed)
Certifying Surgeon.

FORM C.

(Under Rule 12 of the Rules made
under Section 18 of the Indian
Factories Act, 1881.)

CERTIFICATE under Section 5 of the
Indian Factories Act, 1881.

No. _____

Dated the _____ day of _____ 18 ____

I HEREBY certify that I have this
day examined—

(Name) _____

son of _____

daughter of _____

residing at _____

who is _____ employed in the _____
(state name and lo-
cality of factory)
and that his age, as nearly as it can
be ascertained from my examination,
is _____ years.

(Signed)
Certifying Surgeon.

FORM D.

Monthly Factory Register of Children admitted to employment in _____
Name and locality of Factory _____

Serial Number.	Name of Child.	Sex.	Name of Parent or Guardian.	Parent's Residence.	Age on Admission as given by Parent or certified by Certifying Surgeon.	Nature of Employ- ment.	Date of First Admission.	Name of Certifying Surgeon (if any), and Number and Date of his Certificate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

FORM E.

(Under Rule 13 of the Rules made under Section 18 of the Indian Factories Act,
XV. of 1881, as amended by Section 16 of Act XI. of 1891.)

Form of Notice of Accidents occurring in a Factory.

To _____

I, _____, beg hereby to give notice, under
Section 13 of the Indian Factories Act, that an accident occurred in the factory
of _____ at _____ o'clock this day, causing
to the persons mentioned below :—

Name.	Caste.	Sex.	Age.	Nature of Injury.

2. The accident was caused by _____
3. The injured persons are under treatment by _____
have been removed to the hospital).

(or

I have, &c.
Manager.

Dated
108.

T 2

RETURN RELATING TO

FORM F.

Form of Register of Hours of Employment.

HOURS OF COMMENCING AND CLOSING WORK DAILY.									REMARKS.
Commencing Hour.			Intervals of Rest.			Closing Hour.			
Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	

The following notifications of the Government of India are republished:

No. 122.

Government of India, Home Department (Judicial). Dated Calcutta, the 27th January 1892.

NOTIFICATION.

IN exercise of the powers conferred by Section 5 of the Indian Factories Act (XV. of 1881), as amended by Act XI. of 1891, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to prescribe a fee of four annas as the fee payable to a certifying surgeon by a person employed, or desirous of being employed, in a factory for examining him and granting him a certificate in accordance with the provisions of that section.

No. 428.

Government of India, Home Department (Judicial). Dated Calcutta, the 25th March 1892.

NOTIFICATION.

IN exercise of the power conferred by clause (2), Section 18, of the Indian Factories Act, 1881, as amended by Act XI. of 1891, the Governor-General in Council has been pleased to make the following rule:

Every occupier of a factory shall furnish to the magistrate of the district or, if the factory is situate within the limits of a presidency town, to the Special Inspector of Factories, or other officer designated in this behalf by the Local Government, the undermentioned returns on or before the dates specified against each:

I. On

EAST INDIA (FACTORY INSPECTION).

I. On or before the 15th July and the 15th January, respectively, a half-yearly return relating to the first and second half of each calendar year in the following form:

Following form :											
Name and situation of Factory.	Name of owner or occupier.	Name of manager.	Nature of industry.	Nature and amount of moving power.	Average daily number of operatives employed.				Whether the factory is worked by shifts or stoppages. If the latter, the hour and extent of daily stoppage.	Whether there is a general holiday on Sunday or on varying week days, or whether the factory has been exempted from the rule as to Sunday labour, under Section 5 B (1), Clause (c) of the Act.	Remarks.
					Adults.		Children.				
					Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.			

N.B.—The average daily number of children is to be taken from the register of children kept in the factory.

II. On or before the 15th January of each year an annual return in the following form regarding measurements and space:—

Name and situation of Factory.	Name of occupier.	Measurements and cubical contents of each room in the Factory.	Area of the floor space of any room shown in the preceding column occupied by machinery or other fixtures.	Remarks.

III. Before the end of each calendar month a return giving notice of all the days on which the factory will be closed during the ensuing month.

RETURN RELATING TO

APPENDIX I.

Name of factory _____

Date of inspection _____

1. Number of persons at work on date of inspection :

Adults	- - - - -	Male.
		Female.
Children	- - - - -	Male.
		Female.

2. Names of children, if any, who in the opinion of the inspector are under nine.

3. Names of any children, if any, under 14 who are not entered in register of children (Form D.).

4. Have you inspected the file of certificates kept by the occupier of the factory under Rule 13 of the rules of 1882? Is it in order?

5. How many certificates have you tested by personal examination of the children to whom they refer?

6. Is the notice required by Section 10, Clause 1 of the Act, set up in a conspicuous place in the factory?

7. Are the intervals of rest prescribed by Section 6, Sub-section (3), and Section 7, Sub-section (4), and detailed in the notice, duly observed?

8. From what source (a) is the drinking water, (b) the washing water, supplied?

9. Is the supply in each case equal to that prescribed by rule?—

10. Is the water pure?

11. Is the drinking water properly protected from pollution, and are the arrangements prescribed by Rules 2, 3, and 4 properly maintained?

12. When were the ceilings, walls, passages and staircases last lime-washed?

13. Are they in need of a fresh wash?

14. Is the factory generally in a cleanly condition?

15. Is there adequate latrine accommodation?

16. How many seats are there —

(a) in the latrine for men;
(b) in the latrine for women?

17. If there is a system of underground sewerage; are the latrines and urinals connected with it?

18. Is the dry earth system adopted, and what are the arrangements for the removal and disposal of the excreta?

19. On the date of inspection were the latrines in a cleanly condition?

20. Are all the drains carrying waste or sullage water constructed in masonry or other impermeable material?

21. Are they connected with some recognised drainage line?

22. Are the arrangements for flushing them adequate?

23. Is the compound kept in a strictly sanitary and cleanly condition?

24. Can you detect any defect in ventilation which would cause an accumulation of gasses, vapours, dust or other impurities whereby injury to health is likely to arise?

25. What is the general health of the operatives, especially of the women and children?

26. General remarks.

By order, &c.

J. Woodburn,

Chief Secretary to Government, North-Western
Provinces and Oudh.

EAST INDIA (FACTORY INSPECTION).

Nos. 1201 to 1257, III.—301 B-178.

COPY forwarded to all Commissioners of Divisions and District Officers, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, for information and guidance.

No. 1258.—III. 301 B-179.

Copy forwarded to Mr. C. A. Walsh, Special Inspector of Factories, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, for information and guidance.

No. 1259.—III. 301 B 180.

Copy also forwarded to the Secretary, Upper India Chamber of Commerce, Cawnpore, for information, with reference to correspondence ending with his letter, dated 29th March 1893.

No. 1260.—III. 301 B-181.

Copy also forwarded to the Inspector General of Civil Hospitals, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, for information and communication to Civil Surgeons.

By order &c.,

F. E. Taylor,

Under Secretary to Government, North-Western
Provinces and Oudh.

No. 1396.

From R. E. Younghusband, Esq., Officiating Junior Secretary to Government, Punjab and its Dependencies, to the Secretary to the Government of India Home Department, dated 12th December 1893.

(Home.—Judicial.)

Sir,

WITH reference to your letters noted on the margin, I am directed to forward, for the information of the Government of India, a copy of the Report on the working of the Indian Factories Act in the Punjab during the year 1892, together with a copy of Notifications Nos. 969 and 970, dated 22nd October 1892 respectively, publishing rules for the better control of factories in the Punjab.

I have, &c.
(signed) R. E. Younghusband,
Officiating Junior Secretary to
Government, Punjab.

REPORT on the Working of the Factories Act in the Punjab during the Year 1892.

THERE were 35 factories in the Punjab during the year under report which came within the scope of the Act. Of these 34 were worked with steam power, and there was one in which steam power was not used. The number of factories inspected during the year was 18. Of the factories inspected six were inspected once only, 10 twice, one three times, and one more than three times. The rules, which require at least two inspections of each factory to be made in the year, were not published till near the end of 1892. The attention of district magistrates and civil surgeons will be drawn to their duties in regard to the inspection of factories. It appears from the reports received that some of the factories which are not recorded as having been formally inspected were visited by inspecting officers.

Delhi

Delhi District.—There are eight factories in the Delhi district which came within the scope of the Act. Each of these was inspected twice during the year.

At his inspection of the Delhi Cloth and General Mills the inspector found that the cog-wheels were not sufficiently protected, and that the rope bands passing round the driving wheel also needed protection by a railing. It was also observed that the notice required under Section 10 of the Act had not been set up, and that the platform of the drinking well needed to be protected. These defects were pointed out to the manager of the mills by the inspector, who fixed a date by which his orders should be complied with. When the second inspection was made by the joint inspector it was found that all the orders of the inspector had been fully carried out.

Delhi Cotton Mills.—It was found on inspection that the rope pulleys had not been protected by a hand rail, and that the axles of the wheels needed a box cover. The notice under Section 10 had also not been exhibited, and the drinking well needed a protecting platform. The inspector's orders to remedy these defects were fully carried out before the date of the second inspection.

Delhi and Northern Flour Mills.—In these mills the inspector noticed that the sunk race that holds the driving ropes and the vertical bevelled cogs of two of the sifting machines needed proper protection, and that the belting of the rollers on the first floor required a box cover to the height of about one foot. The orders given to remedy these defects were promptly carried out.

Iron Foundry, Chaori Bazar.—In this factory the gearing of the planing machine required protection, and a small shaft was needed to work the boring machine. The inspector's orders were duly carried out by the prescribed date.

Delhi Iron Works, Chariwala Bazar.—In his inspection of these works the district inspector directed that the children employed should be sent to the civil surgeon for certification, this matter not having been attended to by the management, and the order was at once complied with.

In the remaining mills in the Delhi district the inspector found that the machinery was sufficiently well protected and that due attention had been paid to the matters of sanitation and water supply.

Gurgaon District.—It appears from Statement I. that the cotton press at Rewari was inspected once during the year by the district magistrate; but the deputy commissioner makes no mention of this in his report, and does not say what was the result of his inspection.

Mooltan District.—In the Mooltan district there were three factories working in the year 1892 which came within the scope of the Act. None of these were inspected till after the close of the year under report. A general résumé of the inspections, the results of which were on the whole satisfactory, will be given in the report for 1893.

Montgomery District.—The cotton factory at Okara was inspected on the 30th of November 1892. Eighty-four operatives were employed at the time. Certain defects were discovered, and the inspector passed the following orders to remedy them:—

(1) For the fencing by a wall or woodwork of that part of the machinery called the "Opener."

(2) For the provision of separate latrine accommodation for females.

(3) For the closure of the factory on Sundays or grant of a whole day as a holiday on one of three days preceding or succeeding the Sunday.

(4) Approving the employment of operatives by shifts at three shifts daily for eight hours a shift to prevent violation of Section 6 (2) of the Act.

(5) For the posting of a written notice showing the working hours and hours for relaxation in accordance with Section 10 (1) of the Act.

A copy of these orders was communicated to the managers of the factory, and it is understood that the defects pointed out have been remedied.

Lahore

Lahore District.—Besides the large North-Western Railway workshops the only factories in the Lahore district during the year were the Punjab Oil and Flour Mills and Messrs. Robson & Co.'s brass and iron foundry, the latter of which has been closed since Mr. Robson's death on the 30th November 1892. It is to be regretted that none of the factories were inspected during the year, but as the factories are, with these exceptions, all State railway workshops, there is reason to believe that all proper precautions are taken and that the arrangements are satisfactory.

Amritsar District.—The Deputy Commissioner reports that the Government forage factory is under competent management and is periodically inspected by a Government mechanic. The only other factories in the Amritsar district are the Amritsar Manufactory Company's factory and the Cotton Ginning Company's factory. Regular inspections of these factories were not made during the year, but it appears from the Deputy Commissioner's report that he has since inspected them and passed such orders as he found necessary.

Gurdáspur District.—There are two factories in the Gurdáspur district, viz., the New Egerton Woollen Mills at Dháriwál and the Punjab Sugar Works the Factory at Sujánpur. The former was inspected twice during the year and the latter once. In both cases the results of the inspection were most satisfactory, and everything was found in good order. In the Punjab Sugar Works the notice required by Section 10 was not hung up; the manager was instructed to remedy this defect.

Rawalpindi District.—There are six factories in the Rawalpindi district to which the Act applies. Steam power is employed in five of these, while manual power is used in one, viz., Búta Singh's Tent Manufactory. The two breweries were inspected by the inspector. All the factories in the district were inspected by the joint inspector. The Deputy Commissioner reports that he found the sanitary arrangements and ventilation of the two breweries all that could be desired, and that the joint inspector's reports were also satisfactory.

2. The sanitary condition of factories and sanitary arrangements are reported to be generally satisfactory. In two or three factories in Delhi it was found that insufficient attention had been paid to the sanitary requirements of the mill hands. The Civil Surgeon's suggestions in this matter were promptly attended to. It was also found that there was no separate latrine accommodation for females at the Okára factory in the Montgomery district, and necessary orders were issued on this point.

3. The health of operatives employed in factories in the Punjab was generally good. In the Delhi, Mooltan, and Gurdáspur districts they suffered a good deal from fever, but this was due rather to the general unhealthiness which prevailed throughout these districts during the past autumn than to any sanitary defects in the factories in which they were employed. Malarious fevers were prevalent throughout the province during the autumn months to an unusual extent, and the death-rate from fevers alone in the Punjab during the year was over 34 per thousand. In the Gurdáspur district especially the health of the operatives was very poor, 40 per cent. in one factory being off duty owing to fever. The health of the women and children was generally good.

4. In the Delhi district no complaints on the part of the operatives in regard to their wages or the treatment they receive was made. The Deputy Commissioner reports that they are well paid and appear to be quite satisfied with their lot.

In the cotton press at Rewari in the Gurgaon district the following wages are said to be paid:—

For miscellaneous work.

	Rs.	a.	p.	
Able-bodied male labourers	-	-	3	each per diem.
Women labourers	-	-	2	ditto.
Children	-	-	1 6	ditto.

For carrying cotton to the press.

Rs. a. p.
For 100 bales - - - - - 5 5 -, or 10 pies per bale.
Male labourers are exclusively employed on this work.

For packing bales.

Rs. a. p.
For 100 bales - - - - - 4 12 -, or 9 pies per bale.
Male labourers are exclusively employed on this work.

The Commissioner of the Lahore division makes the following remarks on this subject:—"Wages paid to operatives seem to be good throughout the division, and even if they receive slightly less than the ordinary wages of other labourers of their class (as in Mooltan), they prefer factory work, as their employment is continuous, whereas ordinary labourers can only get work when there is a demand for their labour."

"In the Lahore district the greater portion of factory operatives are artisans, and they are reported by the Deputy Commissioner to receive better wages than can be had in the outside market. One advantage the factory employé has over the rural labourer is that the former is paid cash either daily or at regular intervals; the rural labourer, on the other hand, receives his wages in kind, generally grain, and this at the termination of each harvest."

In the Mooltan district the wages paid to mill hands are reported to be four annas a day to men, three annas to women, and two annas to children.

Wages on an average at the rate of three annas a day are paid to the operatives in the Cotton Ginning Factory at Okara, exclusive of those employed on special work, who are paid higher.

In the New Egerton Woollen Mills, Dháriwál, wages vary from 5 rupees to 60 rupees per mensem, and in the Sugar Works at Sujánpur from 4 rupees to 50 rupees per mensem. The condition of operatives in the mills is good, as they have continuous employment and a fixed income and reside conveniently close to their work. Labourers of other classes depend upon the demand for labour which at times slackens and leaves them unemployed. In the Sugar Works Factory the condition of the operatives is not so good as at the Dháriwál Woollen Mills, since the former only works four months in the year.

The Deputy Commissioner of Ráwalpindi makes the following remarks regarding wages in his district:—"The general condition of operatives was good, but wages are invariably high. This is due to the fact that skilled labour has to be imported, and the price of articles of food and clothing is high. Therefore to attract skilled labour liberal wages have to be offered. Zamíndárs work as coolies only and generally demand high wages of necessity."

5. In the Delhi district the employment of women and children is not very largely resorted to, their being only 31 women and 68 children employed out of a total number of 979 employés.

In the Cotton Press at Rewári women and children are more largely employed, there being 62 of the former and 26 of the latter employed for 40 days in the year for miscellaneous work.

The number of women and children employed in the factories of the Lahore division as compared with men are given in the following table:---

DISTRICT.	Number of Men Employed.	Number of Women Employed.	Number of Children Employed.	TOTAL.
Mooltan - - - - -	63	56	-	123
Montgomery - - - - -	35	38	4	78
Lahore - - - - -	2,978	4	7	2,989
Amritsar - - - - -	99	29	-	128
Gurdáspur - - - - -	551	70	37	668
TOTAL - - - - -	3,736	197	48	3,981

This table shows that women are more largely employed in the Gurdáspur than in any other district in the Lahore division; In Lahore the great preponderance

ponderance of male operatives is due to the large number of persons engaged in the railway workshops, for which female labour is not suitable. Only 48 children were employed in the whole division, and of these 37 were employed in factories in the Gurdáspur district. No girls were employed during the year.

No women are employed in the factories in the Ráwalpindi division, but it appears that a daily average of 17 boys were employed during the year in Búta Singh's tent manufactory. The Civil Surgeon, however, found none at work when he inspected the workshop.

In most of the district reports the work of the certifying surgeon has not been noticed. The attention of Deputy Commissioners and of Civil Surgeons will be drawn to the provisions of Section 5 of the Indian Factories Act and to the orders of this Government that civil surgeons are primarily responsible for detecting the employment of children under the authorised age. The Deputy Commissioner of Delhi reports that all the children employed in the factories in that district have been duly certified.

6. As above stated, the fencing of the machinery in some of the factories in the Delhi district was found to be defective, but the defects were remedied after the necessary orders had been issued.

All machinery and mill gearing in the factories in the Ráwalpindi division is reported to be properly fenced.

The majority of the machinery at the factories in the Mooltan district is not of such a kind as to involve danger to those using it. The cotton ginning machines are so enclosed in frames that no danger is incurred by those employed in inserting cotton into them.

The machinery in the cotton mill at Okara was not properly fenced, and the necessary orders were issued to the managers to remedy the defect.

The machinery of the Government Forage Factory and the Amritsar Manufacturing Company is properly fenced, but the machinery of the Cotton Ginning Factory at Amritsar was not properly protected. Steps have been taken to have this done.

The dangerous parts of the machinery in the factories in the Gurdáspur district are properly fenced.

7. There were 20 accidents during the year under report, of which 2 were fatal, 6 serious, and 12 minor. The two fatal accidents occurred in the woollen mills at Dháriwál. The inspector reports that they were caused through the men disregarding the existing rules of working of the factory. One workman fell into a hot dye vat, and another in endeavouring to place a leather belt on a pulley while in motion had his dhoti entangled with the shaft, which whipped him round, resulting in a compound fracture of his left arm and other injuries. Both accidents ended fatally. Of the serious accidents two occurred in the two cotton mills at Delhi. These occurred before the date of the Deputy Commissioner's inspection and before the machinery was properly protected. Four serious accidents and ten minor ones occurred in the North-Western Railway workshops at Lahore. The Deputy Commissioner reports that in most cases they were directly due to the carelessness of the men injured.

8. There were no prosecutions under the Act during the year under report.

RETURN RELATING TO

FORM L.—STATEMENT to accompany Annual District Report on the working of the Factories Act.

DELHI DISTRICT.

DELHI DISTRICT.

Serial Number of Factory. 1.	Name (and Locality) of Factory. 2.	Nature of Industry. 3.	Nature of Moving Power. 4.	Amount of Moving Power. 5.	Average Daily Number of Operatives employed.							
					Adults.			Children.			Total, Columns 8 and 11.	
					Males. 6.	Females. 7.	Total. 8.	Males. 9.	Females. 10.	Total. 11.		
I.	Delhi Cloth and General Mills, Rohtak-road.	Spinning and weaving.	Steam - - -	600 H. P. -	374	17	391	15	-	15	406	1
II.	Delhi Cotton Mills, Sakrimandi	Cotton spinning -	ditto - - -	650 H. P. -	363	14	377	24	-	24	401	2
III.	Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills, Boulevard-road.	Flour milling -	ditto - - -	66 H. P. -	39	-	39	-	-	-	39	3
IV.	New Mofussil Company, Pahari DhiraJ.	Cotton pressing -	ditto - - -	30 H. P. -	50	-	50	-	-	-	50	4
V.	Imperial Iron Workshop, Aj- mere Gate.	Casting and turn- ing.	ditto - - -	6 and 8 H. P. -	50	-	50	-	-	-	50	5
VI.	Delhi Iron Works, Churiwala Basar.	Iron works. Manu- facture of sugar- cane presses.	ditto - - -	12 H. P. -	60	-	60	8	-	8	68	6
VII.	Casting Iron Work Factory, Ajmere Gate.	- ditto - -	ditto - - -	10 H. P. -	40	-	40	4	-	4	44	7
VIII.	Iron Foundry, Chauri Basar	- ditto - -	ditto - - -	30 H. P. -	35	-	35	4	-	4	39	8
				Total - - -	890	31	921	68	-	68	989	

GURGAON DISTRICT.

1	Cotton Press, Rewari - -	Cotton press - -	Steam - - -	- - - -		61	135	26	26	151
					Total . . .	61	135	26	26	151

MOOLTAN DISTRICT.

1	Beth Sukh Dev Bux & Co., Mooltan City.	Cotton - - -	Steam - - -	20 H. P. -	16	31	46	-	-	-	46
2	Lala Chiman Das, Tek Chand & Co., at Taraf Daira, Mooltan City.	ditto - - -	ditto - - -	20 H. P. -	22	17	39	-	-	-	39
3	Bhai Gurdit Singh, Mooltan Cantonment.	Cotton, and grind- ing corn, and wood cutting.	ditto - - -	12 and 18 H. P.	26	8	34	4	-	4	38
				Total - - -	64	56	119	4	-	4	123

MONTGOMERY DISTRICT.

1	Cotton Factory, Okima	Cotton ginning	Steam	35 H. P.	35	38	73	-	-	-	73
				Total	35	38	73	-	-	-	73

FORM I.—STATEMENT to accompany Annual District Report on the working of the Factories Act.

DELHI DISTRICT.

[illegible]

GURGAON DISTRICT.

Cotton Presses										Abstract (District Totals).				
										Total Number of Factories.				
.	.	.	.	.	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	Cotton press
														Total
														Number of factories inspected once during the year . .
														Total
.	.	.	.	.	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	

MOOLTAN DISTRICT.

[illegible]

MONTGOMERY DISTRICT.

By midday stoppages, and since 9th Decem- ber 1903 by shifts.	Sunday is observed as a general holiday.	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	Abstract (District Totals). Total Number of Factories. Cotton cleaning factory Total . . . Number of factories inspected once during the year . . . Total . . .
		-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	

FORM I.—STATEMENT to accompany Annual District Report on the working of the Factories Act—continued.

LAHORE DISTRICT.

Serial Number of Factory.	Name (and Locality) of Factory.	Nature of Industry.	Nature of Moving Power.	Amount of Moving Power.	Average Daily Number of Operatives employed.							
					Adults.			Children.			Total, Columns 8 and 11.	
					Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.		
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	
1	Locomotive Works, Lahore Turning Shop (North West- ern Railway).	Turning, planing, shaping, slathing, drilling, &c., loco- motive and other machinery.	Steam and manual	95 H. P. -	250	-	250	-	-	-	250	1
2	Carriage Shops, Lahore (North Western Railway).	Carriage and wagon building.	Steam - - -	48 H. P. -	1,396	-	1,396	-	-	-	1,396	
3	Locomotive Works, Lahore, Blacksmith Shop (North Western Railway).	General blacksmiths' work.	ditto - - -	20 H. P. -	230	-	230	-	-	-	230	3
4	Locomotive Works, Lahore Boiler Shop (North Western Railway).	Erecting and re- pairing locomotive and other boilers.	ditto - - -	30 H. P. -	204	-	204	-	-	-	204	4
5	Locomotive Works, Lahore, Pattern Shop (North-Western Railway).	Pattern making -	Steam and manual	-	27	-	27	-	-	-	27	5
6	Locomotive Works, Lahore, Painting, File-cutting, Fit- ting (North Western Railway).	Fitting, erecting, repairing and painting locomot- ive and other engines.	ditto - - -	-	265	-	265	7	-	7	272	6
7	Locomotive Works, Lahore, Iron and Brass Foundry (North Western Railway).	Iron and brass moulding.	ditto - - -	-	121	-	121	-	-	-	121	7
8	Locomotive Works, Lahore (North-Western Railway).	Dispatching and receiving of stores, locomotive yard.	ditto - - -	-	95	-	95	-	-	-	95	8
9	Locomotive Millwright Shop, Lahore (North Western Rail- way).	Repairs to shop en- gines and ma- chinery.	ditto - - -	-	62	-	62	-	-	-	62	9
10	Punjab Oil and Flour Mills, Lahore.	Oil and flour mills	Steam - - -	30 H. P. -	70	4	74	-	-	-	74	10
11	Lahore Engineering Works, Messrs. Robson & Co.	Engineering brass and iron foundry.	ditto - - -	14 H. P. -	160	-	160	-	-	-	160	11
				Total - - -	2,796	4	2,800	7	-	7	2,807	

FORM I.—STATEMENT to accompany Annual District Report on the working of the Factories Act—continued.

LAHORE DISTRICT.

	Whether the Factory is worked mainly (1) by Shifts, or (2) by Mid-day Stoppage, or (3) otherwise.	Whether a General Holiday is ordinarily given (1) on Sundays, or (2) on varying Week-days, or (3) whether Factory exempted under Section 5 B (2) (c), or (4) under Section 5 B (2) (d) of the Act, or (5) otherwise worked.	Total Accidents in Railway Workshops.				Number of Inspections held during the Year.					REMARKS.
			Fatal.	Serious.	Minor.	Total.	By Magistrates.	By Special Inspector of Factories.	By Medical Officers.	By other Officers (if any).	Total.	
13.	14.											
1	Worked by regular daily shifts; one hour for breakfast between 10 and 12.30.	Sunday is a general holiday, but the shops work extra time in urgent cases for repairs of machinery, &c.	-	4	10	14	-	-	-	-	-	Abstract (District Totals). Total Number of Factories. Flour mills - - - - 1 Other Factories - - - - 10 Total - - - - 11 Inspections - - - - Nil.
2	By stoppages: January 11.30 to 12.30; February to March, 11 to 12; March to April, 10.30 to 11.30; April to June, 10 to 11.	Sunday is a general holiday.	Vide above.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
3	Worked by regular daily shifts; one hour for breakfast between 10 and 12.30.	General holiday on Sunday.	Vide above.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
4	ditto	ditto	Vide above.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
5	ditto	Sunday is a general holiday.	Vide above.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
6	ditto	Sunday is a general holiday; but in the event of any special work on engines, &c., men are employed to do work as overtime.	Vide above.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
7	ditto	Sunday is a general holiday.	Vide above.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
8	ditto	ditto	Vide above.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
9	ditto	Sunday is a general holiday, but in the event of shop engines and machine requiring special repairs, men are employed to do the work, as it cannot be done otherwise.	Vide above.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
10	Twelve-hours shift with one-hour stoppage in each shift.	General holiday on Sundays, or one other week-day.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
11	Commencing at 6 a.m.; stop at 11.30 for food; close at 2 p.m.	Sunday is a general holiday.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Closed from date of death of Mr Robson, which took place on 20th November 1892. Premises taken over by mortgagees (the Agra Bank); work not renewed.
			-	4	10	14	-	-	-	-	-	

FORM I.—STATEMENT to accompany Annual District Report on the working of the Factories Act—continued.

AMRITSAR DISTRICT.

Serial Number of Factory.	Name (and Locality) of Factory.	Nature of Industry.	Nature of Moving Power.	Amount of Moving Power.	Average Daily Number of Operatives employed.							
					Adults.			Children.			Total Columns 8 and 11.	
					Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.		
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	
1	Government Forge Factory near Roman Catholic Chapel.	Forge pressing	Steam . . .	25 H. P. . .	71	-	71	-	-	-	71	
2	Amritsar Manufactory Company	Ginning cotton	ditto . . .	30 H. P. . .	13	17	30	-	-	-	30	
3	Cotton Ginning Factory . . .	ditto . . .	ditto . . .	16 H. P. . .	16	12	28	-	-	-	27	
Total . . .					99	19	118	-	-	-	128	

GURDASPUR DISTRICT.

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.
1	The New Egerton Woollen Mills Co., Dhariwal.	Woollen manu- facture.	Steam	240 H. P.	492	90	582	30	-	30	612	1	
2	Sugar Works, Sojanpur	Sugar and spirits.	ditto	Not reported	60	10	70	7	-	7	77	2	
Total					552	100	652	37	-	37	689		

RAWALPINDI DISTRICT.

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.
1	Murree Brewery Co., Limited, Gorgali.	Brewing and malt- ing.	Steam	10 H. P.	230	-	230	-	-	-	230	1	
2	Murree Brewery Company, Limited, Rawalpindi.	Brewing and ice making.	ditto	Two 12 H. P. and one 26 H. P.	210	-	210	-	-	-	210	2	
3	Beta Singh's Tent Manufactory at Rawalpindi City.	Tent making and manufacture of camp furniture.	Manual	-	90	-	90	-	-	-	90	3	
4	North Western Railway Work-shops, Rawalpindi.	Repairs of engines and vehicles.	Steam	One 50 H. P. and one 30 H. P.	840	-	840	-	-	-	840	4	
5	Commissioner's Steam Flour Mill and Bakery.	Flour and bread making.	ditto	One 36 H. P.	90	-	90	-	-	-	90	5	
6	Executive Engineer, Military Works, Workshops at Rawalpindi.	Public works connected with military works.	ditto	Two 12 H. P.	160	-	160	17	-	17	177	6	
Total					1,620	-	1,620	17	-	17	1,637		

FORM I.—STATEMENT to accompany Annual District Report on the working of the Factories Act—continued.

AMRITSAR DISTRICT.

Whether the Factory is worked mainly (1) by Shifts, or (2) by Mid-day Stoppages, or (3) otherwise.	Whether a General Holiday is ordinarily given (1) on Sundays, or (2) on varying Week-days, or (3) whether Factory exempted under Section 5 B (2) (c), or (4) under Section 5 B (2) (d) of the Act, or (5) otherwise worked.	Number of Accidents reported during the Year.				Number of Inspections held during the Year.					REMARKS.
		Fatal.	Serious.	Minor.	Total.	By Magistrates.	By Special Inspector of Factories.	By Medical Officers.	By other officers (if any).	Total.	
13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.
1	Stoppage one hour	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Abstract (District Totals). Total Number of Factories. Cotton cleaning - - - 2 Forge press - - - 1 Total - - - 3
2	By shifts day and night	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Note. - The Government Forge Factory is periodically inspected by a Government mechanic.
3	Occasionally by shifts; half hour allowed mid-day.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

GURDASPUR DISTRICT.

1	By mid-day stoppage	Holiday allowed on Sundays.	2	-	-	2	2	-	1	-	3	Abstract (District Totals).
												Total Number of Factories.
												Woollen mills - - - - 1
												Sugar - - - - - 1
												Total - - - - 2
2	By shifts	Exempted from restrictions of law as to Sunday labour.	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	Number of Factories inspected.
												Once during year - - - 1
												Twice during year - - - 1
												Total - - - - 2
			2	-	-	2	3	-	1	-	4	

RAWALPINDI DISTRICT.

1	In winter there are two shifts in 24 hours. In summer there is no night work. An hour is always given mid-day.	The brewing and malting is exempted from the Sunday clause, but all men leave work at 12 noon, except those in charge of malt house and fermentations in the winter months.	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	3	Abstract (District Totals). Total Number of Factories. Breweries - - - - 2 Flour mills - - - - 1 Iron works - - - - 2 Tent manufactories - - - 1 Total - - - - 6
2	ditto	ditto	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	2	
3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	
4	Only by mid-day stoppages.	Sundays and gazetted holidays are given.	-	-	6	6	-	-	1	-	1	
5	Shifts	Sunday is given as a holiday in the flour mill only.	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	6	7	
6	Only by mid-day stoppages.	No holiday except on Sunday, and only then when there is no urgent work on hand.	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	
			-	-	6	6	2	-	7	6	15	

FORM II.—STATEMENT to accompany Annual Provincial Report on the working of the Factories Act.

NAME OF PRESIDENCY OR PROVINCE—PUNJAB.

NAME OF DISTRICT.	Number of Factories within the Scope of the Act.																Number of Factories entered in Columns 2 to 16.			Number of Factories entered in Columns 2 to 16.						Average Daily Number of Operatives employed in the Factories entered in Columns 2 to 16.												
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	14(a).	14(b).	14(c).	14(d).	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	Inspected during the Year.				25.	26.	Adults.		Children.						
																								20.	21.	22.	23.			24.	27.	28.	29.	30.	31.	32.		
		Cotton Mills.	Jute Mills.	Woollen Mills.	Paper Mills.	Breweries.	Flour Mills.	Cotton Cleaning Factories.	Cotton Presses.	Jute Presses.	Leather Works.	Iron Works or Factories.	Sugar Works.	Printing Presses.	Tent Manufactories.	Ice Manufactories.	Forage Presses.		Other Factories within Scope of Act.		Total of Columns 2 to 16.	In which Steam Power is used.	In which Steam Power is not used.	Total of Columns 17 and 18.	Once only.	Twice (but not Three Times).	Three Times.	More than Three Times.	Total of Columns 20 to 22.	Not Inspected during the Year.	Total of Columns 24 and 25.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Total of Columns 29 and 32.
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	14(a).	14(b).	14(c).	14(d).	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.	27.	28.	29.	30.	31.	32.	33.	
Delhi	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	8	-	8	-	8	-	-	-	8	8	880	31	911	68	-	68	979	
Gurgaon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	64	61	125	26	-	26	151		
Mooltan	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	63	66	119	4	-	4	123		
Montgomery	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	25	26	79	-	-	-	73		
Lahore	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	11	11	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	11	11	2,976	4	2,982	-	7	7	2,989	
Amritsar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	3	3	-	3	-	6	6	6	6	-	-	99	29	128	-	-	-	128	
Gurdaspur	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	2	2	1	1	-	-	3	-	461	70	631	37	-	37	668	
Bawalpindi	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	6	1	6	3	1	1	1	1	6	-	6	1,610	-	1,610	17	-	17	4,657
TOTAL	5	-	1	-	-	3	3	3	-	-	-	6	1	-	1	-	-	-	10	25	24	1	25	6	10	1	1	1	18	11	29	6,280	268	6,578	125	7	130	6,728

* The Government Foreign Factory, periodically inspected by a Government inspector.

RETURN RELATING TO

Name of Presidency or Province—Punjab—continued.

NAME OF DISTRICT.		Number of Factories entered in Columns 2 to 16 worked fully by—				Number of Factories entered in Columns 2 to 16.						Number of Accidents during the Year entered in Columns 2 to 16.				Number of Persons Covered during the Year in respect of Factories entered in Columns 2 to 16.														REMARKS.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															
		34. Shifts or Sols.	35. Midday Stoppage.	36. Otherwise.	37. Total of Columns 34 to 36.	38. On Sundays.	39. On varying Week-days.	Exempted.		42. Worked "otherwise," i.e., not falling under Columns 38 to 41.	43. Total Columns 38 to 41.	44. Total.	45. Serious.	46. Minor.	47. Total.	Under Section 15 (1) of the Factories Act, Clauses—															48. Under Section 15 (2) of the Factories Act.	49. Total Columns 47 and 48.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
								40. Under Section 5 B (7) (c).	41. Under Section 5 B (7) (d).							50.	51.	52.	53.	54.	55.	56.	57.	58.	59.	60.	61.	62.	63.				64.	65.	66.	67.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																									
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EAST INDIA (FACTORY INSPECTION).

GAZETTE NOTIFICATIONS.—22nd October 1892.

No. 969.—*Notification.*—Under the provisions of Section 18 (1) of Act XV. of 1881 (the Indian Factories Act), as amended by Act XI. of 1891, the honourable the Lieutenant Governor is pleased to make the following rules for the better control of factories situated within the limits of the Punjab and its dependencies, in supersession of the rules published with "Punjab Government Gazette" Notification, No. 998—4660, dated 24th September 1883 :—

RULES.

1. The terms "factory," "child," "mill-gearing," and "employed," when used in these rules, shall have the meaning given to them in the Act. "Inspector" means the district magistrate. "Joint inspector" means an inspector appointed by the Lieutenant Governor under Section 3 of the Act.

2. Every joint inspector shall be subordinate to the district magistrate for the carrying out of the Factories Act and rules under it.

3. Each inspector shall keep a register of all factories within his jurisdiction in the form A attached to these rules.

4. On the publication of these rules the inspector shall send, through the post under registered cover, a notice to the occupier of every factory within his jurisdiction intimating his intention of placing such factory upon his register of factories.

5. Any person served with a notice under Rule 4 who considers that his premises do not fall within the definition of a factory given in the Act may, within 15 days of the receipt of such notice, forward to the inspector a statement setting forth his objections to the registration of his premises as a factory. The inspector shall consider and dispose of such objections after making such inquiry as he may deem necessary, and shall make up his register of factories in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

6. The inspector may at any time serve a notice, as provided in Rule 4, upon the occupier of any factory which is not already entered in his register of factories; and the provisions of Rule 5 shall apply to the subsequent proceedings in all such cases.

7. When any premises cease to be occupied as a factory, the occupier may give notice of the fact to the inspector, who shall, if satisfied that the Act is no longer applicable to such premises, remove them from his register of factories.

8. Every factory shall be inspected by the inspector or joint inspector as often as the former may deem sufficient, but not less than twice in each calendar year, and at each inspection the inspecting officer shall examine all registers required to be kept under the Act, and see that all orders respecting the secure fencing of machinery are being duly carried out.

9. The inspector shall keep a register of his inspections of each factory in the form B appended, in which he shall record all orders and remarks made by him on each occasion of his inspection. When a factory is inspected by joint inspector his orders and remarks shall be recorded in the inspector's register.

10. A copy of every entry made under Rule 5, and of every order passed by an inspector or joint inspector under Section 4 (c) or Section 12 (c) of the Act, shall be furnished without delay to the occupier of the factory concerned.

11. The occupier of a factory shall, if required by the inspector or joint inspector, bring before him on the occasion of any inspection all children and any other persons employed in the factory whom the inspector or joint inspector may wish to see.

12. Every order for the fencing of any part of the machinery or mill-gearing of a factory which an inspector or joint inspector may pass under Section 12 (c) of the Act shall state clearly what is required, so that the said machinery or gearing may be securely fenced, and shall specify a reasonable time within which

which what is required to be done shall be completed, and shall further give notice that if it shall not be so completed, the persons responsible for the breach of order will be prosecuted under Section 15 of the Act.

13. Appeals against orders passed under Section 12, Clause (c), of the Act shall be presented and heard as follows. Such appeals shall be in writing and shall be accompanied by a copy of the order appealed against, and shall be presented within 15 days of the date of the order at the office of the inspector by whom the order appealed against was passed. The inspector shall forward within seven days of its presentation each such appeal to the authority appointed under Section 12 by the Local Government in this behalf, with any remarks or explanations which he may see fit to make. The authority appointed as aforesaid shall, on receipt of the appeal, fix a time and place for hearing it, and shall give due notice of such time and place to the appellant. The appeal shall be heard at the time and place intimated, or at another time and place of which due notice has been given to the appellant.

In computing the period prescribed by this rule the day on which the order complained of was passed, and the time requisite for obtaining a copy of such order, shall be excluded.

13a. A copy of every order passed under Section 12 (c), or an appeal from such an order, shall forthwith be transmitted to the Local Government by the authority who passed it.

14. Notice shall be given of every accident occurring in a factory, which causes death, on the same day on which the accident occurs. Notice of accidents of a less severe character, but causing bodily injury which prevents the person injured from returning to his work within 48 hours of their occurrence, shall be given immediately on the expiry of the 48 hours during which the person injured is unable to return to his work. Such notices shall be in writing and shall contain full information as to the nature and cause of the accident, and shall be sent by the occupier of the factory, or, in his absence, by his principal agent in the management of such factory, to the inspector within whose jurisdiction such factory is situated.

15. Every occupier of a factory shall, on every day on which work is carried on in the factory he occupies, have available at the said factory for the use of the persons employed therein, free of cost to them, a water supply consisting of at least twice as many gallons of water as there are persons employed in the factory. Of the whole supply, at least as many gallons as there are persons employed in the factory shall be fit for drinking purposes, and the remainder shall be fit for the purpose of washing.

16. The minimum space provided for each person employed in any room of a factory shall be 36 superficial feet, 500 cubic feet, and 10 square feet of lateral ventilating opening. Provided that, in cases in which lateral ventilation cannot be contrived on account of the nature of the industry carried on in such room, sufficient interchange of fresh air shall be ensured by forced ventilation or other means as the inspector may deem sufficient, or if this cannot be managed, a minimum of 54 superficial feet and 900 cubic feet shall be provided for each person employed.

Provided also that, subject to the control of the Commissioner, the inspector, or, with the consent of the inspector, a joint inspector may, for reasons to be recorded in writing, relax the conditions of this rule where in his opinion this may be done with due regard to the health of the factory hands employed in any particular room or rooms of a factory.

17. For every factory adequate latrine and urinal accommodation shall be provided in a part of the grounds detached from any other factory building. In no case shall there be less than one latrine seat for every 50 persons employed.

18. Whenever women are employed, separate latrines, properly screened off from observation and secluded from the latrines for males, shall be provided for women.

FORM A.—REGISTER OF FACTORIES.

(Under Rule 3 of the Rules under Section 18 of the Indian Factories Act, XV. of 1881.)

N.B.—This Register should be re-written at the commencement of each Calendar Year. •

District.

Division.

[illegible]**FORM B.**

(Under Rule 9 of the Rules under Section 18 of the Indian Factories Act, XV. of 1881.)

District.

Division.

[illegible]

REMARKS AND ORDERS.

No. 970.—Notification.—Under the provisions of Section 12 of Act XV. (Indian Factories) of 1881, as amended by Act XI. of 1891, the Lieutenant Governor hereby appoints the Commissioner of the division the authority to hear appeals against orders passed under Section 12, Clause (c), of the Act, except in cases connected with railway factories, for which the appellate authority shall be the Consulting Engineer for Railways.

No. 5769, dated Nagpur, the 1st August 1893.

From *L. K. Lawrie, Esq.*, Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces to the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department.

I AM directed, in accordance with the instructions contained in Home Department letter No. ^{11-Judicial}₈₆₆, dated the 30th June 1892, to submit the accompanying copy (with 12 spare copies) of the Report on the Working of the Factories Act in the Central Provinces during the calendar year 1892.

**REPORT on the working of the Factories Act in the Central Provinces
during the year 1892.**

From the Statement appended to this Report it will be seen that the total number of factories (within the scope of the Factories Act) which were at work in the Central Provinces during 1892 was 16. Five of these were Cotton Mills, eight were Cotton-cleaning Factories, one was a Cotton Press, and two were Railway Workshops. In all of them steam power was used. Their local distribution is as under :—

Nimar District	-	-	-	-	-	6
Nagpur District	-	-	-	-	-	5
Wardha District	-	-	-	-	-	3
Jubbulpore District	-	-	-	-	-	2
					Total	- - - 16

The six factories in the Nimar District, two of those in the Nagpur District, and one in the Wardha District are "seasonable" factories—working for a portion of the year only.

2. Eight of the 16 factories were inspected during the year. One factory was inspected twice, three were inspected three times, and three others were inspected more than thrice. The factories which were not inspected were the six Cotton-cleaning Factories in the Nimar District, a Cotton Press at Kamptee, and a Cotton-cleaning Factory at the last-named place. Under arrangements made with the Government of Bombay the Inspector of Factories for the Presidency inspects factories in these Provinces also. It was intimated in this Administration's letter No. 1407, dated the 8th March 1892, that it would suffice for the present if his inspections embraced the following factories :—

- 1, 2. The two Cotton-spinning Mills at Nagpur.
3. The Cotton spinning Mill at Hinganghat.
4. " " " at Pulgaon.
5. " " " at Jubbulpore.

All of these (except the Pulgaon Mill, which had not commenced work) were inspected by the Bombay Inspector during the year; and copies of his Inspection Reports were submitted to the Chief Commissioner.

3. By "Central Provinces Gazette" Notification No. 8533, dated the 15th December 1891, all Civil Surgeons were appointed Inspectors of Factories for their

their several districts; and the District Reports show that the Civil Surgeons of Nagpur, Jubbulpore and Wardha made repeated inspections. The Deputy Commissioners of Nagpur and Wardha supplemented these inspections by personal visits to the factories in their districts; but the Deputy Commissioner of Jubbulpore seems to have rested content with the reports of other inspectors. The failure of the Civil Surgeon and of the Deputy Commissioner of Nimar to inspect any of the six "seasonal" factories in that district during 1892 is a matter of regret; and the Commissioner of the Division will be asked to see that the omission does not recur.

4. The Inspection Reports of the Special Inspector and of Civil Surgeons show that the provisions of the Factories Act and of the Rules framed thereunder (published in "Central Provinces Gazette" Notification No. 4503, dated the 7th July 1892, and re-printed as Appendix B to this Report) were, in the main, faithfully observed by occupiers of factories. The point in which there was real shortcoming was the provision of the prescribed amount of lateral ventilation. By No. 16 of the Rules above referred to, there must be *ten square feet* of lateral opening for each person employed in any room of a factory. The Bombay Inspector, while bringing to light the fact that the lateral ventilation in the mills at Jubbulpore and Hinganghat did not comply with this standard, inclined to the view that the dry heat of the climate was hostile to the successful working of Cotton Factories, and that the partial exclusion of the outside air was therefore unavoidable. It was, however, pointed out to him, and to the occupiers of the factories concerned, that the required humidification of the atmosphere could be attained by the use of a spray-producing machine, and that this plea for ineffective ventilation could not be entertained.

5. Nine of the 16 mills are worked "mainly" with mid-day stoppages. Where children are employed as well as adults, the former work in shifts or sets, while the latter, as a rule, work with mid-day stoppages. Such cases have been entered in the Return (Appendix A) as worked *mainly* by stoppages. It will be observed that five of the six "seasonal" factories in Nimar are worked by shifts or sets.

In seven of the mills Sunday was observed as a holiday; and in seven others there was a weekly holiday on some day other than Sunday. In two of the Nimar "seasonal" factories a holiday was given, during the season of 1892, on Hindu festival days only. The attention of the Deputy Commissioner will be called to this case.

6. Another respect in which the arrangements in some of the factories inspected were deficient was the provision of adequate latrine accommodation. This matter received the special attention of Civil Surgeons, and the suggestions made by them have, as far as was practicable, been given effect to. The water supply at all mills inspected was good.

7. The general health of the operatives during the year under report was good; and the operatives do not appear to suffer in any way from the labour on which they are employed.

8. With regard to the wages and general condition of the operatives, the reports show that employment in the large mills at Nagpur, Jubbulpore and Hinganghat is eagerly sought after. The Deputy Commissioner of Wardha records that the rate of wages paid in the Hinganghat and Pulgaon Factories exceeds that given by the Department of Public Works and by private employers of labour. The Deputy Commissioner of Jubbulpore writes that "the operatives are well paid, much better off and more contented at the Cotton Mills, as compared with other classes of labourers;" and adds that large numbers of people are sent away for whom employment cannot be found in the mills. The Deputy Commissioner of Nagpur also records that the operatives employed in factories in his district earn better wages than they could command outside.

9. Women

9. Women were employed at all the factories inspected, except the Railway Workshops at Jubbulpore. In the Railway Workshops at Nagpur their work was merely to sweep the premises. Children are employed in the Empress and Swadeshi Mills at Nagpur, in the Hinganghat and Pulgaon Mills in the Wardha District, and in the Gokaldas Balabdas Cotton Mills at Jubbulpore. Nine children are returned as employed in the Nimar Cotton-cleaning Factories. The reports of the Civil Surgeons of Nagpur, Jubbulpore and Wardha show that no children below nine years of age are employed, and that the age of all children working in the mills is duly certified. The children are reported to be in good health and not to be suffering from the nature of their work.

10. Some defects in the fencing of machinery and mill-gearing were brought to light by Inspecting officers; and were promptly remedied by the management concerned.

11. The number of accidents reported was 56; of which one only was fatal and only 11 were serious. The fatal accident occurred at the Hinganghat Mill. Of the serious accidents nine occurred in the mills of the Nagpur District. No detailed account of these accidents is given in the District Reports.

12. There was a single prosecution under the Act. The occupier of a Cotton-cleaning Factory in the Nimar District failed to report an accident through which an operative in his factory got one of his legs broken by the machinery. The defaulter was prosecuted under Section 15 (1) (i) and was sentenced to a fine of Rs. 10.

L. K. Laurie,
Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner,
Central Provinces.

Nagpur, 31st July 1893.

RETURN RELATING TO

APPENDIX A—continued.

STATEMENT showing the Working of the Indian Factories

NAME OF DISTRICT.	Average daily Number of Operatives employed on the Factories entered in Columns 2 to 16.						Number of Factories entered in Columns 2 to 16 worked only by				Number of		
	Adults.			Children.			Total of Columns 29 and 31.	Shifts or Sets.	Mid-day Stop- pages.	Other- wise.	Total of Columns 34 to 36.	On which general Holiday ordinarily given.	
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.						On Sundays.	On varying Week Days.
1.	27.	28.	29.	30.	31.	32.	33.	34.	35.	36.	37.	38.	39.
Nagpur - - - -	4,388	664	5,053	400	57	457	5,510	-	5	-	5	3	3
Bhandara - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wardha - - - -	833	230	1,063	153	71	223	1,285	1	2	-	3	-	3
Chanda - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balaghat - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jubbulpore - - - -	741	113	853	79	4	83	936	-	2	-	2	1	1
Saugor - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Damoh - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Seoni - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mandla - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hoshangabad - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nimar - - - -	255	226	481	9	-	9	490	5	-	(c) 1	6	3	1
Narsinghpur - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Betul - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chhindwara - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Raipur - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bilaspur - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sambalpur - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PROVINCIAL TOTAL - -	6,217	1,232	7,449	640	133	772	8,221	6	9	1	16	7	7

(c) Worked for 3 days in a week.

APPENDIX A—continued.

Act in the Central Provinces during the Year 1892—continued.

[illegible]

(d) Here a holiday is given on Hindu festival days.

APPENDIX B.—NOTIFICATION.—Dated Nagpur, the 7th July 1892.

No 4503.—In supersession of Notification No. 8532, dated the 15th December 1891, the following revised Rules have been made by the Chief Commissioner under Section 18 of the Indian Factories Act (Act XV. of 1881, as amended by Act XI. of 1891), and are now published for general information; they will come into force from the 1st August 1892.

Rules.

1. The terms "factory," "child," "mill-gearing," "employed," when used in these rules, shall have the meaning given to them in the Act.

2. Every inspector who is not himself the magistrate of the district shall be officially subordinate to the magistrate of the district in respect to factories situated in that district.

NOTE.—Under Section 3 of Act XV. of 1881, as amended by Act XI. of 1891, each civil surgeon in the Central Provinces has been appointed an inspector of factories in his district, by "Central Provinces Gazette," Notification No. 8532, dated the 15th December 1891.

3. Every inspector (other than a civil surgeon) shall keep a register, in Form A. appended to these Rules, of all factories within the local limits for which he is appointed. If such inspector be not the magistrate of the district, he shall, if so desired, send to the magistrate of the district, for record in his office, copies of the entries relating to such district, and copies of all subsequent additions and modifications thereof.

4. When an inspector has reason to believe that any premises situated within the local limits for which he is appointed and not already registered as a factory, ought to be shown in his register as such, or that any person within the local limits for which he is appointed has omitted to give the notice required under Section 14 of the Act, he shall send through the post, under registered cover, to the occupier of the premises a notice intimating his intention of placing such premises on his register of factories. When such notice is issued by an inspector other than the district magistrate, a copy of the notice shall be sent to the latter for his information.

5. Every person served with a notice under Rule 4 shall be allowed 15 days from the date of service, within which time he may make any objection that he has to offer against the proposal to place his premises on the register of factories.

6. When any premises cease to be occupied as a factory, the occupier may give notice of the fact to the district magistrate, who shall, if satisfied that the Act is no longer applicable to such premises, cause them to be removed from the register of factories.

7. Every factory may be inspected by the district magistrate or other inspector appointed under Section 3, as often as he thinks fit, and shall be inspected at least twice in each calendar year.

8. Every inspector shall keep a register of his inspections in the Form B. appended, in which he shall record all orders and remarks made by him on each occasion of his inspection, and shall state whether the remarks and orders given at previous inspections have been complied with and fulfilled. In the event of an order being passed, he shall fix a reasonable time within which it shall be complied with. A copy of such orders shall be furnished to the occupier of the factory, and a copy of the orders and remarks, if made by an inspector not being the district magistrate, shall also be sent to the district magistrate for information.

9. The occupier of the factory shall, if required by the inspector, bring before him, on the occasion of any inspection, all children employed in the factory and any other persons in the service of such occupier whom the inspector may wish to see; also all registers, certificates, and notices required by the Act or any rules made thereunder to be kept in the factory. A civil surgeon, in his capacity of inspector, is primarily responsible for the detection of cases in which children under the authorized age are employed in factories.

10. A register of accidents shall be maintained by the inspector in the appended Form C.

11. Certificates granted under Section 5 shall be in the appended Form D.

12. Registers of the children employed in the factory shall be kept by the occupier of a factory in the Forms E. and F. attached to these rules, and the certificates granted by the certifying surgeon shall be filed and kept as an appendix to these registers. No such registers or certificates shall be removed from the factory or destroyed without the written permission of an inspector empowered on that behalf by the district magistrate.

13. An appeal shall lie from every order passed under clause (c) of Section 12 of the Act to the district magistrate, if the order is passed by an inspector not being the district magistrate, and otherwise to the Commissioner of the Division. The appeal shall be made in writing in the form of a memorandum, setting forth concisely the grounds of objection to the order, and bearing a Court-fee Stamp in accordance with Article 11, Schedule II. of the Court Fees Act, 1870, and shall also be accompanied by a copy of the order appealed against. It shall be lodged with the appellate authority within 15 days from the date of the receipt by the occupier, under Rule 8, of the copy of the order appealed against. On receipt of the appeal the appellate authority shall fix a date for hearing, and shall give notice thereof to the appellant and to the inspector.

No appeal shall lie from an order passed on appeal under this rule, but the Commissioner of the Division and the Chief Commissioner may review an appellate order of the district magistrate and of the Commissioner of Division respectively, and pass thereon such orders as may appear to him fit.

14. Notices of all accidents resulting in death, or from which the injury is evidently so severe that there is no reasonable hope that the injured person will be able to return to his work within 48 hours, shall be given, on the same day on which the accident occurs, to the district magistrate, to the nearest stipendiary magistrate having jurisdiction over the locality, and to the nearest police station.

Notice of accidents of a less severe character, but which nevertheless prevent the person injured from returning to his work within 48 hours of the occurrence, shall be given, either before or immediately on the expiry of that period, to the district magistrate and the nearest stipendiary magistrate.

All such notices shall contain full particulars of the accident in the appended Form G. Notices of fatal and serious accidents shall be sent to the nearest stipendiary magistrate and to the nearest police station by special messenger. Other notices may be sent by post.

15. Every occupier of a factory shall provide on the premises a supply of potable water for all persons employed thereon. Such supply shall not be less than two gallons for each person employed in the factory.

Where a factory is situated within municipal limits and the municipal committee has provided a public water supply, the water required for drinking purposes shall be drawn from that source on payment of the prescribed water rates. In other cases the water so required shall be provided from a source and in the quantity approved by the inspector.

16. The minimum space provided for each person employed in any room of a factory shall be 36 superficial feet, 500 cubic feet and 10 square feet of lateral ventilating opening. Provided that in cases in which lateral ventilation cannot be contrived on account of the nature of the industry carried on in such room, sufficient interchange of fresh air shall be ensured by forced ventilation or other means as the inspector may deem sufficient; or, if this cannot be managed, a minimum of 54 superficial feet and 900 cubic feet shall be provided for each person employed.

Provided also that, subject to the control of the Chief Commissioner, the district magistrate, or an inspector with the consent of the district magistrate, may, for reasons to be recorded in writing, relax the conditions of this rule where, in his opinion, this may be done with due regard to the health of the factory hands employed in any particular room or rooms of a factory.

17. The walls of rooms in which persons are employed shall be whitewashed to the satisfaction of the inspector at least once a year.

18. The

RETURN RELATING TO

FORM F.

(Under Rule 12 of the Rules made under Section 18 of the Indian Factories Act, 1881.)

Monthly Muster Register for Children.

Name of Factory _____

Department _____

[illegible]

Hours should be given for each child each day.

FORM G.

(Under Rule 14 of the Rules made under Section 18 of the Indian Factories Act, 1881.)

Form of Notice of Accident occurring in a Factory.

To
Sir.

I beg hereby to give notice, under Section 13 of the Indian Factories Act, that an accident occurred in the factory of _____ at _____ o'clock this day, causing _____ to the persons mentioned below :—

Name.	Caste.	Sex.	Age.	Nature of Injury.

2. The accident was caused by

3. The injured persons are under treatment by
(or have been removed to the hospital)

Dated

I have, &c.
Manager.

L. K. Laurie,
Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner,
Central Provinces.

BURMA.

(Judicial Department.—No. 704-4 G.—1. Miscellaneous.)

From *D. H. R. Twomey*, Esq., i.c.s., Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department; dated Rangoon, the 24th July 1893.

Sir,

IN compliance with the orders contained in Home Department letter No. 11-867 (Judicial), dated the 30th June 1892, I am directed to submit a report on the working of the Indian Factories Act in Lower Burma, during the year 1892. The district reports are printed *in extenso* as an Appendix, and the prescribed returns in Forms I. and II. are also submitted. The return of convictions under the Act being blank, is omitted.

The provincial report has been delayed by the late receipt of the divisional report of Arakan.

2. During the year, 106 factories were registered under the Act in Lower Burma, and of these, all except one are worked with steam power. The factories consisted of one cotton press, five iron works, two printing presses, 52 rice mills, 41 timber saw mills, three ice works, and two oil works.

Ninety-three of the 106 factories are situated in, or in the neighbourhood of the four chief seaports, Rangoon, Moulmein, Bassein, and Akyab.

3. The number of workmen reported as being employed in the factories was 21,136, of whom 20,335 were males, 588 females, and 213 children. Of the total number, 13,677 are returned as being employed in the factories of Rangoon town alone. It is probable that a large proportion of these, including nearly all the females employed (413), do not come properly within the category of factory operatives, but are merely the coolies referred to in paragraph 4 of the Deputy Commissioner's report. These coolies are engaged in carrying paddy from the country boats to the godowns attached to the rice-mills, and in bagging and handling the grain, apart from the actual milling process. They have no direct concern with the portion of the mill premises which contains the machinery, and unlike the actual operatives in the machinery buildings and workshops are employed, not directly by the mill-owners, but by cooly-maistries or headmen. In the Chief Commissioner's opinion, these coolies should be omitted from the return of factory operatives.

4. No special inspectors have been appointed under the Act in Burma. The work of inspection has been performed by the Deputy Commissioners. The Civil Surgeons of Akyab, Bassein, and Moulmein, and the health officer, Rangoon, have been appointed joint-inspectors of factories, under Section 3, and rules have been framed under Section 18 Sub-section (1), requiring that each factory shall be visited by the inspector at least twice in each calendar year, and by the joint inspector, where such an officer has been appointed, at least once a quarter. The Chief Commissioner considers it unnecessary to adopt the suggestion of the Deputy Commissioner, Rangoon, that a mechanical engineer should be associated with the *ex-officio* inspector for the purpose of examining the machinery of factories. It will be observed that in Bassein the various mills were visited by the Executive Engineer, as well as by the Deputy Commissioner, although the former has not been appointed an inspector under the Act. Whenever a Deputy Commissioner is doubtful whether the provisions of Section 12 of the Act are adequately complied with, as regards the fencing of machinery, it is open to him to invite the Executive Engineer of the division to assist him with his advice after a personal inspection, if necessary. The returns in Form I. furnished by Deputy Commissioners, show that inspections have, with a few exceptions, been carried out regularly during the year. Out of the 106 factories on the registers, seven were inspected once only, 16 were inspected twice but not three times, two were inspected three times, and the remainder, 81, including all the factories in Rangoon and Moulmein, were inspected more than three times. It is not clear why no

108.

inspections

inspections were made by the medical officer at Akyab. An explanation has been called for. In compliance with the orders contained in Home Department letter No. 14-756, dated the 4th July 1893, the general instructions issued by the Chief Commissioner for the guidance of inspectors and joint inspectors are reprinted in the Appendix to this Report (Burma Judicial Department Notifications No. 529, dated the 28th November 1891, as subsequently amended, and No. 248, dated the 1st July 1892).

The defects brought to notice in the course of the inspections were not numerous or important, and related for the most part to the fencing of the machinery and the latrine accommodation. It is satisfactory to find that such defects as were discovered were promptly remedied on being represented to the occupiers.

5. The sanitary condition of the various factories is reported to be generally satisfactory. No case of overcrowding has been brought to notice, and the water supply and latrine and urinal accommodation appear to comply adequately with the rules framed under Section 18, Sub-section (1), Clauses (b) and (c). The latrines are in most cases situated apart from the factories. No special arrangements are made for the removal of the night-soil, as the latrines are generally built over tidal creeks.

6. Concerning the general health of the operatives few remarks are necessary. No epidemic of any kind was reported during the year. There were a few cases of cholera in one of the mills at Bassein, but the disease does not appear to have arisen from any special insanitary conditions of the factory.

7. The labour used is nearly all imported. Permanent and temporary hands are employed by the mills. The permanent staff are paid monthly wages ranging from Rs. 10 to Rs. 18 a month. The temporary labourers earn from eight annas to one rupee a day in the rice-shipping season. The labourers at the Akyab rice-mills are Chittagonians, and are paid on the outturn of work at the rate of three annas for every 100 baskets of paddy landed and measured.

8. The returns show that 588 women and 213 children were employed during the year. In the rice-mills women are employed principally in sewing bags. In Rangoon they are also employed in cleaning rice and other light duties, and a few in carrying paddy from the boats to the godowns, and rice from the mills to the boats for export. The children are employed in carrying paddy and sawdust and on tallying work.

9. The machinery of the mills appears to be generally well protected, and suggestions made by inspectors for improving defects in this respect have been carried out by the occupiers.

10. During the year 15 accidents were reported, of which one was fatal, and ten were serious; eight of the accidents occurred in Rangoon, and five in Moulmein. The district reports show that the accidents in most cases in Rangoon, and in all cases in Moulmein, were due to carelessness on the part of the injured men, and neglect of the standing instructions laid down by the occupiers for their guidance.

11. No prosecutions were undertaken under the Act in any of the districts.

12. The Burma Oil Company's refineries and two ice factories at Rangoon have been exempted from the provisions of Section 5 B relating to Sunday labour. In the former case the Chemical Examiner advised the Chief Commissioner that, for technical reasons, work connected with the distillation of petroleum, must proceed continuously, and in the latter, an article of prime necessity is supplied to the public.

13. By a Notification under Section 20, the Chief Commissioner in April 1892, declared all premises in which steam-driven machinery is used, and in which

which not less than 20 persons are simultaneously employed in the manner described in Sections 2 and 20, to be factories for the purposes of Sections 12 to 14 inclusive, Section 15, Sub-section (1), Clauses (e) and (i), and Section 18, Sub-section (1), Clauses (a), (e), (f) and (g). The effect of this notification was to bring on to the registers about 40 rice and saw mills in which it seemed desirable that the fencing of machinery and the like should be insisted on as in the case of larger mills, but in which the number of hands ordinarily employed is less than 50.

I have &c.,
(signed) D. H. R. Twomey,
Officiating Secretary.

APPENDIX to the Report* on the Working of the Indian Factories Act in Burma for the year 1892.

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DISTRICT REPORTS on the Working of the Indian Factories Act in Lower Burma for the year 1892.

— No. 1. —

Endorsement by J. K. Macrae, Esq., Officiating Commissioner of the Pegu Division.—No. 9-10M.; dated 3 April 1893.

COPY of the following, together with its enclosure, submitted to the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Burma, for information.

From W. T. Hall, Esq., Deputy Commissioner, Tharrawaddy, to the Commissioner of the Pegu Division.—No. 793-VIII.—39; dated 30 March 1893.

I HAVE the honour to submit the annual report on factories for 1892 as required under Judicial Department Circular No. 15 of 1892.

2. For a portion of the year there was one factory, a saw mill, at Ôkpo on the railway line. The mill stopped work as the lease for the site had fallen in before the close of the year, so that on 31st December 1892 there was no factory in this district at all.

3. This

* Letter No. 704-4G.—1, dated 24th July 1893, from the Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Burma, to the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department.
108. Z 3

3. This factory was inspected once in 1892, namely, on 23rd of June, when there were 37 men and no women or children employed. The Inspector noted that the gearing and fly-wheel were not fenced, but that it was not necessary that they should be, as there were posts in such positions that persons could not easily get near the fly-wheel. The engine was in a corner and quite out of the way of those engaged in working the mill.

4. I have no information as to the sanitary condition of the factory, the health of the operatives, or the wages, and so cannot report on them. No women or children were employed.

5. An accident occurred on 6th April, when a sawyer got his hand cut with a saw. This was not reported until the inspection took place in June, and the manager was warned by the Inspector to be particular in reporting accidents in future.

6. There were no prosecutions under the Act, and Form A is therefore blank.

7. A statement in Form I is submitted. As the factory did not exist at the close of the year, it is compiled from the occupier's Return No. 1 for the first half-year.

— No. 2. —

From *G. L. Weidemann, Esq.*, Officiating Commissioner of the Irrawaddy Division, to the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Burma.—No. 1969-1F.—2; dated 29 April 1893.

I HAVE the honour to submit the report of the Deputy Commissioner, Bassein, on the working of the Factories Act in his district for the year 1892-93. The Deputy Commissioners, Thongwa and Henzada, have reported that no factories are in existence in their districts. The Deputy Commissioner, Thayetmyo, submitted a return which had to be sent back as details were wanting, and it seemed doubtful whether factories as defined in the Act had any existence in his district.

I have nothing to add to the report of the Deputy Commissioner, Bassein. I was myself the Magistrate who made the inspections. There were no accidents and no prosecutions. At the time of my July inspection there was hardly any purely factory work in the rice mills, and at the time of my January inspection there was none at all. The labour is nearly all imported, and therefore questions as to wages and general condition of operatives would not possess the same interest as they would otherwise have. Furthermore, at the dates of inspections, which are those laid down by rule (save that the July inspection was accidentally somewhat late), the condition of operatives could not be made the subject of ocular scrutiny.

From *H. S. Hartnoll, Esq.*, Deputy Commissioner, Bassein, to the Commissioner of the Irrawaddy Division.—No. 337-35—11; dated 26 April 1893.

I HAVE the honour to submit herewith the annual report on the working of factories for the year 1892-93.

1. *Messrs. Bulloch Brothers' Mill at Padauk.*—Inspected as follows:—
- | | | | | |
|---------------------|---|---|---|------------------------|
| Deputy Commissioner | - | - | - | On 16th July 1892. |
| Executive Engineer | - | - | - | On 27th July 1892. |
| Civil Surgeon | - | - | - | On 25th June 1892. |
| Deputy Commissioner | - | - | - | On 9th January 1893. |
| Civil Surgeon | - | - | - | On 21st February 1893. |

Sanitary arrangements reported satisfactory. Health apparently good. No children are employed, and women only in sewing bags in the season.

Machinery is reported to be well protected.

The Civil Surgeon reported accommodation was sufficient and well ventilated, that the water supply was good and latrine accommodation adequate.

2. *Messrs.*

2. *Messrs. Bulloch Brothers' Mill at Kangon.*—The same remarks apply as to their other mill.

3. *Messrs. Mohr Brothers' Mill at Chaunggu.*—The mill was inspected as follows:—

- | | | | | |
|------------------------|---|---|---|------------------------|
| By Deputy Commissioner | - | - | - | On 16th July 1892. |
| By Executive Engineer | - | - | - | On 27th July 1892. |
| By Deputy Commissioner | - | - | - | On 9th January 1893. |
| By Civil Surgeon | - | - | - | On 21st February 1893. |

Sanitary arrangements are reported as good. Premises were stated to be clean. Accommodation sufficient, ventilation good; latrine accommodation and water supply good. Health was apparently good. No women or children are employed.

The machinery is reported as very well protected with the exception of the brick casement for boilers, but few are stated to ever resort there. There is stated to be an excellent arrangement in case of fire.

4. *Arracan Company's Rice Mill at Nyaungwaing.*—Inspected as follows:—

- | | | | | |
|---------------------|---|---|---|----------------------|
| Deputy Commissioner | - | - | - | On 16th July 1892. |
| Executive Engineer | - | - | - | On 27th July 1892. |
| Deputy Commissioner | - | - | - | On 9th January 1893. |
| Civil Surgeon | - | - | - | On 10th March 1893. |

New cooly lines have been erected and the accommodation is good.

The Executive Engineer reports that the machinery is well protected and that good arrangements exist in case of fire.

The Civil Surgeon reports that women get more rest than allowed by the Act; that the premises are clean, well ventilated, and in a sanitary state; that latrine accommodation is adequate and filtered water is in use.

No children are employed, and women only to sew bags. Health was apparently good.

5. *Arracan Company's Mill at Kangon.*—Inspections:—

- | | | | | |
|---------------------|---|---|---|----------------------|
| Deputy Commissioner | - | - | - | On 16th July 1892. |
| Executive Engineer | - | - | - | On 27th July 1892. |
| Deputy Commissioner | - | - | - | On 9th January 1893. |
| Civil Surgeon | - | - | - | On 10th March 1893. |

The same remarks apply as to their other mill. More barracks are being built and the mill is improving.

The Civil Surgeon reports that the sanitary state, ventilation, &c., is satisfactory.

6. *Messrs. Kruger's Mill at Thinbawgyin.*—Inspections:—

- | | | | | |
|---------------------|---|---|---|------------------------|
| Deputy Commissioner | - | - | - | On 16th July 1892. |
| Executive Engineer | - | - | - | On 27th July 1892. |
| Civil Surgeon | - | - | - | On 24th June 1892. |
| Deputy Commissioner | - | - | - | On 9th January 1893. |
| Civil Surgeon | - | - | - | On 22nd February 1893. |

The Executive Engineer reports that some improvements had been made to the machinery since last inspection and that the protection to the machinery was very good.

The Civil Surgeon reports the premises were clean, accommodation sufficient and well ventilated, latrine arrangements adequate, and water supply good. Health was apparently good, though a few coolies are said to have died from cholera last season.

No children are employed, though some women are employed to sew bags.

7. *Messrs. Diekmann Barckhausen and Company's Mills at Yegyaw.*—Inspections:—

- | | | | | |
|---------------------|---|---|---|------------------------|
| Deputy Commissioner | - | - | - | On 16th July 1892. |
| Executive Engineer | - | - | - | On 27th July 1892. |
| Deputy Commissioner | - | - | - | On 9th January 1893. |
| Civil Surgeon | - | - | - | On 22nd February 1893. |

The Executive Engineer reports that the firm have improved the protection to parts of the machinery as suggested by him.

The Civil Surgeon reports premises clean and in a sanitary state, ventilation good, water supply and latrine accommodation adequate. No children are employed, and only a few women in the season.

Health has been apparently good, though it is said a few coolies died of cholera last year. The cause is said to be in the drinking water, and when the Deputy Commissioner visited the mill in January the firm were making an interesting experiment in sinking an artesian well.

8. *Messrs. Steel Brothers' Mill at Tómbó.*—Inspections :—

Deputy Commissioner	-	-	-	On 16th July 1892.
Executive Engineer	-	-	-	On 27th July 1892.
Civil Surgeon	-	-	-	On 24th June 1892.
Civil Surgeon	-	-	-	On 28th November 1892.
Deputy Commissioner	-	-	-	On 9th January 1893.
Civil Surgeon	-	-	-	On 22nd February 1893.

The machinery is well protected. No women or children are employed.

The Civil Surgeon reports that the premises are clean and well ventilated, that accommodation is sufficient, and that the water supply and latrine accommodation are sufficient. He recommends that a well be dug in the compound, and it is contemplated to try the experiment of an artesian well if Messrs. Diekmann Barckhausen's attempt be successful.

Health has apparently been good.

9. *Sgaw-Karen Saw Mill at Tómbó.*—Inspections :—

Deputy Commissioner	-	-	-	On 16th July 1892.
Civil Surgeon	-	-	-	On 29th November 1892.
Deputy Commissioner	-	-	-	On 9th January 1893.
Civil Surgeon	-	-	-	On 11th March 1893.

No women or children are employed.

The Civil Surgeon reports that the premises are well ventilated, water supply and latrine accommodation adequate, though the situation of the latrine is not satisfactory. He has suggested that it be extended about 15 feet into the river, so as to ensure all excreta being carried away.

10. *Kungyan Saw Mill.*—Inspections :—

Deputy Commissioner	-	-	-	On 16th July 1892.
Deputy Commissioner	-	-	-	On 9th January 1893.
Civil Surgeon	-	-	-	On 22nd March 1893.

No women or children are employed.

The latrine has not been in a good position, but it has now been probably moved out over the river. The premises are reported as well ventilated, and water supply and accommodation as adequate.

11. *St. Peter's Institute Workshop at Athegyi.*—Some of those employed are young, but none under 14 years of age.

The inspections were :—

Deputy Commissioner	-	-	-	On 18th July 1892.
Deputy Commissioner	-	-	-	On 11th January 1893.
Civil Surgeon	-	-	-	On 21st March 1893.

The Civil Surgeon reports that the premises were clean, accommodation adequate, water supply and latrine accommodation adequate.

No women are employed.

12. From the above it will be seen that the factories were well inspected during the year, and that generally speaking they are in a very satisfactory condition.

I am unable to give details of the wages and general condition of the operatives, as these points have not been touched on in the inspection notes. I hope to be able to do so next year. No accidents were reported during the year.

— No. 3. —

From *H. Thirkell White, Esq., C.I.E.*, Commissioner of the Pegu Division, to the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Burma, No. 424-10M.; dated 26 May 1893.

IN continuation of this office, endorsement No. 9-10M., dated 3rd April, forwarding the report of the Deputy Commissioner, Tharrawaddy, on the working of the Indian Factories Act, 1881, for the year 1892, I have the honour to submit herewith in original the reports of the Deputy Commissioners, Hanthawaddy and Prome, for the same period.

The Deputy Commissioner, Pegu, reports that there were no factories in his district in that year.

The report for the Rangoon Town district is the only one now outstanding. I have asked the Deputy Commissioner to expedite its submission.

From *J. K. Mackrae, Esq.*, Deputy Commissioner, Hanthawaddy, to the Commissioner of the Pegu Division,—No. 160; dated 29 April 1893.

IN accordance with the orders contained in Judicial Department Circular No. 15 of 1892, I have the honour to submit herewith, the annual report on the working of the Indian Factories Act for the year 1892, together with the tabulated statement in Form No. 1.

No prosecutions having been instituted under the Act, the statement in Form A has not been submitted.

2. During the year, the following five mills in which steam-driven machinery is used, were registered as factories, having been brought under the definition of factory, by Judicial Department Notification No. 153, dated 11th April 1892 :—

- (1.) Ah Ton Shók's rice-mill at Kanaungto.
- (2.) Yeo Eng Byan's rice-mill at Kanaungto.
- (3.) U Ka Gyi and Maung Kyi Maug's rice-mill at Saikkyi.
- (4.) Long Shaing Long's rice-mill at Kamakasit.
- (5.) Taikkyi saw-mill.

3. All of these mills were inspected twice during the year by the District Magistrate as inspector of factories. No joint-inspector has been appointed for this district.

4. The mills are ordinarily worked from daylight till sunset, with midday stoppages for an hour or more. In the rice-mills, when the work is brisk during the height of the season, the employes are allowed half-an-hour a day by turns for their midday meal, which is cooked for them. A holiday is observed on Sundays, except in the case of rice-mills in the paddy season, when the work is pressing; the labourers are then sometimes employed on Sundays, for which they get extra allowance, and half-a-day is given to them on one of the three days succeeding the Sunday. However, this pressure does not extend to more than two or three months, and the mills had sometimes to be closed for days together, for want of work.

5. The buildings used as barracks for coolies are all well removed from the factories, and are spacious and well ventilated. Sufficient latrine accommodation is provided; in most cases scavenging is not practised. Potable water in sufficient quantity is procured from tanks close to the mills; but in the hot season, the supply of the rice-mills for drinking purposes is supplemented by boat-loads of water conveyed daily from Rangoon. In the Taikkyi saw-mill, pure water is supplied to the mill from the railway water column by means of pipes.

6. The general health of the employes is said to be good. No outbreak of any contagious disease amongst them has been reported.

7. The labourers other than coolies earn an average of about a rupee a day. The coolies engaged in carrying paddy from the boats to the mills, and placing the rice in boats, are not employed by the mill-owners, but work under contractors, who do the work at so much per 100 baskets. Madras coolies are mostly employed by them, and earn from 12 annas to a rupee a day. A few of the wives of these Madras coolies are employed occasionally to sew up the mouths of the rice-bags, and earn from six to eight annas a day. No children are found employed in any factory.

8. On my first inspection of the factories, I found that in some mills, the fencing to the machinery was defective. Orders issued in consultation with the Executive Engineer of the division have caused these defects to be remedied.

9. All the mills are driven by steam-power. The fuel used in the rice-mills is paddy husk; in the saw-mill, refuse wood.

10. No accident has been reported during the year.

From Lieutenant-Colonel *C. A. Cresswell*, Deputy Commissioner, Prome, to the Commissioner of the Pegu Division,—No. 3-2C.T.—92-93; dated 2 May 1893.

IN reference to your Revenue Department letter No. 330-10M., dated 24th April 1893, and in continuation of this office letter No. 2,139-2C.T. (last paragraph), dated 28th idem, I have the honour to report as follows.

Mr. Sutherland's saw-mill employs off and on, and very irregularly, something like 28 men, who do not live on the premises. The orders laid down with regard to factories are carried out, and there is really nothing to remark. No women or children are employed. There have been no accidents. The opinion of the Executive Engineer will be asked on his next visit whether more fencing of the machinery is required. There have been no prosecutions. The place is in a sanitary state. Necessary statements are herewith submitted.

— No. 4. —

From Colonel *H. R. Spearman*, Commissioner of the Tenasserim Division, to the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Burma,—No. 2,379, 213; dated 30 May 1893.

I HAVE the honour to submit the annual reports on the working of the Factories Act for the year 1892, received from the Deputy Commissioners, Amherst, Tavoy, and Toungoo, and to say that the Deputy Commissioners of Mergui, Shwegyin, and Salween, state that the reports for their districts are blank.

From Captain *A. B. Pritchard*, Deputy Commissioner, Amherst District, to the Commissioner of the Tenasserim Division,—No. 289-35; dated 7 April 1893.

WITH reference to Judicial Department Circular No. 15 of 1892, I have the honour to submit the annual report on the working of the Indian Factories Act, 1881, in the districts of Moulmein Town and Amherst, during the year 1892, together with two tabulated statements in the annexed forms (Forms No. I and A).

1. *Inspectors and Certifying Surgeons.*—Under Judicial Department Notifications Nos. 155 and 191, dated 6th September 1890, and 25th May 1892 respectively, the sub-divisional officer, Moulmein Town, and the civil surgeon of Moulmein, were appointed inspector and joint inspector of factories within the local limits of their respective jurisdictions.

Inspections.—All factories were inspected thrice during the year by the joint-inspector, beginning in June 1892, and twice by the inspector of factories. The inspections disclosed a few sanitary defects, and defects in fencing, and it was discovered that accidents had not been duly reported by the occupiers of several

several factories. Orders were issued to remedy the former, and notices inviting attention to Section 13 were circulated for information and future guidance of all occupiers.

Casual inspections were made by the inspector, with the object of seeing that orders issued regarding fencing were carried out satisfactorily and within the time allowed.

With one or two exceptions, occupiers of factories show no interest in carrying out the provisions of the Act in sending notices, furnishing returns, maintaining registers, &c. In fact, in no single factory was there a copy of the Act or rules. I fear the responsibility of occupiers must be enforced if it is intended to work the new law satisfactorily.

2. *Number and description of factories, sanitary condition, sanitary arrangements.*—All factories to which Act XV. of 1881 applies are situated in the town of Moulmein, and in the district of Amherst, and are within the jurisdiction of the Deputy Commissioner and District Magistrate of the Amherst district.

(1.) There are 27 factories, eight being steam rice and 19 steam saw or timber mills. Of these, seven rice and six timber mills are occupied by Europeans and one rice and 13 timber mills by natives of India and Burma.

These mills are situated on the bank of the river and are rice and timber mills. There is a sufficient supply of potable water at all the mills from wells, except in two instances, where the wells are situated outside the mill compounds.

(2.) Latrine accommodation is provided on the ground detached from buildings; in one case, however, no such accommodation was provided at all but since the joint-inspector's inspections, a latrine has been erected on the river bank, as is the case in almost all the mills. In another mill compound, a very old and foul cesspit was filled up.

Until the Municipality are able to start and maintain a regular night conservancy system to work all over the town, latrines on the dry earth system can hardly be enforced in these mills, and the present system is only what prevails along the bank of the river from one end of the town to the other.

The superficial and cubic feet for each person, and the ventilation in these mills are sufficient and satisfactory.

3. *Average numbers, general health of operatives.*—The average daily number of operatives employed in the different factories is 110. A large proportion of these are natives of India. Most of the factories are worked by midday stoppages, and generally no persons are employed in any factory on a Sunday. The general health of the operatives is good.

4. *Wages and general condition of the operatives.*—The regular operatives are able-bodied men in good health. Wages average Rs. 12 to Rs. 13 per mensem. They live usually in barracks, and during four months of the year, whilst loading ships, they earn from Rs. 15 to Rs. 30 per mensem.

5. *The employment of women and children.*—This class of operatives are not usually employed in the factories in Moulmein Town and the Amherst district. In timber mills boys are employed to remove sawdust, and in rice mills on tallying work. Surgeon-Major Thomas writes:—

"The certifying surgeon is not required to certify as to the ages or condition of these. There are four boys over 14 years employed in two mills, and a very few women in some (only the rice-mills) employed in sifting and sorting samples of rice, and sowing up bags of rice,—light work."

So far as I know, no women are now employed in any of the factories. The number of children employed is 14, and their work is light. They are never employed in or near mill-gearing or machinery. No factory register of children has been kept in any factory where they have been employed. The attention of the occupiers has been directed to this omission.

6. *Fencing.*—The fencing of dangerous parts of machinery and mill-gearing has been strictly enforced.

7. *Accidents.*—Three accidents were duly reported during the year. These occurred in two factories. Two were at rack (saw) benches, and one at a boiler in a rice mill. In two cases the accidents resulted in severe injuries, and in the

the third the injury was slight. In all three cases the accidents were due to carelessness or indifference of the operatives themselves, who were either inexperienced or unskilled in the work of the department of the factory in which they were employed. Two more accidents, also at the saw benches, in another factory, were discovered by the inspector of factories during his half-yearly inspection, and which were not reported by the occupiers, who pleaded ignorance of the Act and rules. They have been warned. I have reason to believe that other accidents occurred, which were not reported. Mill-owners have been informed the next case will be severely dealt with. Notices calling attention to Section 13 of the Act have been sent to all occupiers of factories. An enquiry was ordered to be held into the cause of one accident. The result showed that unskilled labour was employed, and the accident was due to the ignorance of one of the operatives working at the saw at which it occurred.

8. *Prosecutions.*—There were no prosecutions during the year under report.

From Captain *J. J. Cronin*, Deputy Commissioner, Tavoy, to the Commissioner of the Tenasserim Division,—No. 197-25-3; dated 6 April 1893.

I HAVE the honour, in accordance with the provisions of Judicial Department Circular No. 15, of 1892, to submit herewith the annual report on the working of the Factories Act and Rules, framed thereunder for the year 1892.

In this district there are only three factories registered under the Act, all are situated in the town of Tavoy. They are as follows :—

- (1.) Messrs. Crisp and Co.'s rice and timber mill, situated at Kyetsabyin quarter, Tavoy.
- (2.) Maung Shan Byu's timber and rice mill at Bônmau quarter, Tavoy.
- (3.) Maung Aung Do's timber mill at Kyetsabyin.

The last named has not been working since February 1892, owing to the death of Maung Aung Do. The other two mills have been working throughout the year.

During the year under report, Colonel Jenkins and Captain A. B. Pritchard successively held charge of the Tavoy district.

Inspections.—The factories appear to have been inspected only once during the year 1892, namely, on 16th February 1892 by the Deputy Commissioner, Lieutenant-Colonel Jenkins. On that occasion all three mills were inspected. Maung Aung Do's mill was not working on the day of inspection. Sixty men and five boys over the age of 12 years were employed in Messrs. Crisp and Co.'s mill; all appeared to be healthy and not overworked.

At Maung Shan Byu's mill 17 men were employed. On the date of inspection the mill was not working, the boiler was old, and the machinery was very dirty. The result of this inspection has been, that all parts of the machinery hitherto exposed have been protected by planking, while the machinery has since been kept in better order. I am unable to give any particulars as to the sanitary arrangements, wages, and general condition of the operatives, &c., as my predecessors have omitted to make any mention of these subjects in their inspection notes. Two girls between the ages of 12 and 13 years, and four boys between 15 and 16 years of age were employed at Maung Shan Byu's mill during the year. Five boys between the ages of 13 and 15 years were, during the same period, employed in Messrs. Crisp's mill. All appeared healthy and not overworked.

No inspection appears to have been carried out by the civil surgeon during the year, as he has not been appointed a joint-inspector. The fencing of machinery and mill-gearing has hitherto not been properly carried out; since the last inspection, much improvement has taken place in this respect.

Accidents.—No accidents were reported during the year.

Prosecutions.—No prosecutions were taken under the Act, and no convictions were had. Form A is therefore submitted in blank. Greater attention will be paid to the working of the Act during the ensuing year.

From

From *G. M. S. Carter*, Esq., Deputy Commissioner, Toungoo, to the Commissioner of the Tenasserim Division,—No. 18-1,112; dated 13 February 1893.

I HAVE the honour to submit report on the working of the Factories Act in this district for the year 1892.

Only one mill, that known as the Minlangu saw-mill, which had hitherto employed on an average more than 50 persons, was declared a factory from 1st January 1892. During the year under report, however, the average number of persons employed was 40 only. The mill changed hands on 1st April, and from that date up to 26th September it was not worked, and after that date very irregular. I inspected it during the month of December.

The mill is situated on the bank of the Kun, a perennial stream, which flows from the hills about two miles off; the water supply is therefore excellent. It is surrounded by dense jungle. The operatives live in their own houses. The mill itself is a large open building without walls. The general health of the operatives, who are Burmans and natives of India, is good. Wages from Rs. 12 upwards. No women or children are employed. There were no accidents or prosecutions during the year. The work turned out was for the most part sleepers for railways and building material.

— No. 5. —

From *H. Thirkell White*, Esq., C.I.E., Commissioner of the Pegu Division, to the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Burma,—No. 267 10M.; dated 17 June 1893.

IN continuation of my letter No. 424-10M., dated the 26th May 1893, I have the honour to submit in original the report of the Deputy Commissioner, Rangoon Town district, on the working of the Indian Factories Act, 1881, in his district.

2. The inspections under the Act have been duly made, and both the Deputy Commissioner and the Joint-Inspector have directed their attention to the points in respect of which the management of factories requires supervision. With the ready assistance of the owners of factories, they have been enabled to satisfactorily discharge their duties during the year of report. The Deputy Commissioner's report does not seem to call for any detailed comments. The condition of the labouring class and the habits of the people in this province are such as to render it unlikely that any grave abuses connected with the employment of women and children will be prevalent. The chief points which require notice are the observance of ordinary sanitary regulations and the enforcement of the rules regarding the fencing of machinery. It seems desirable that if possible the Deputy Commissioner's recommendation regarding the professional inspection of the arrangements prescribed by Section 12 of the Factories Act should be adopted.

From *A. L. Hough*, Esq., Deputy Commissioner, Rangoon Town, to the Commissioner of the Pegu Division,—No. 130-6G.—256; dated 7 June 1893.

WITH reference to Judicial Department Circular No. 15 of 1892 and your Revenue Department reminder No. 10M., dated the 31st ultimo, I have the honour to submit the following report on the working of the Indian Factories Act, 1881, in Rangoon Town district during the year 1892. The tabulated statement in Form I and the return of convictions under the Act in Form A, referred to in that circular, are herewith submitted.

2. *Inspectors and Certifying Surgeons.*—There is no special Inspector of Factories appointed under Section 3 of the Act for Rangoon Town District. The District Magistrate has hitherto been and still is, in virtue of his office, the Inspector of all Factories in this district.

About the middle of the year under report the Health Officer of the Municipality of Rangoon was appointed as Joint-Inspector of Factories within the Municipal limits. He was also appointed under Section 5 of the Act as a Certifying Surgeon for the factories within the said limits. He, however, did no work as a Certifying Surgeon during the year of report, as no applications were made to him for the examination of children and the grant of certificates of age.

3. *Inspections.*—There were 47 factories on the register in the year of report, and each of them was inspected twice by the Inspector and twice by the Joint-Inspector. The inspections by the Inspector were made half-yearly, in the months of January and July, and those by the Joint-Inspector quarterly, between the months of July and December. Under the rules the inspections by the Inspector are to be made in the months of January and June, but I have for the past three years made the second inspection in the month of July instead of June. The reasons for this are that in the latter month the work in my office is very heavy and the income-tax and other reports and returns have to be submitted. The sanction of the Commissioner was obtained for this in each year.

The Joint-Inspector commenced work about the middle of July 1892 and was paid a fixed allowance of Rs. 150 per month. A condition of his being granted this allowance was that he was to inspect each of the 47 factories on the register at least once in each quarter. This condition was complied with in the year of report.

4. *Operatives.*—In almost all the factories in Rangoon there are two distinct kinds of workmen employed, namely, "mill-hands" and "coolies." The former are generally employed permanently and receive monthly wages ranging from Rs. 10 to Rs. 18 per month each man according to the nature of work they have to perform. The latter work by contract under the direction of a maistry or headman, who looks after their interests and is responsible for their work. During the busy season, say from the middle of December to the middle of May, the coolies employed in the rice-mills earn, I understand, on an average about a rupee for each working day. In the saw-mills and the smaller factories they probably earn about 4 annas a day less, but on the whole the wages paid to operatives generally are quite ample to keep them supplied with all their requirements and even to enable them to put by some of it for remittance to their home. This class of operatives consists almost entirely of natives from the Madras coast ports, who come to Rangoon in great numbers at the commencement of the busy season and generally return to their homes with their earnings after it is over. The "mill-hands" are principally natives from Chittagong, Bengal, and the Upper Provinces of India, with a few Chinese and Burmese carpenters, blacksmiths, &c. These men are perhaps not as well paid as the coolies, but they are generally employed permanently and have lighter duties to perform.

The general health of the operatives in all factories in Rangoon was good. No sickness or epidemic of any kind was reported during the year and the men looked healthy and strong. The coolies work in the open air when loading and unloading boats; at other times they work under large, lofty, and well ventilated sheds. They carry the grain (paddy) from the boats to the godowns, and from thence to the "hopper," and after the operation of milling is completed, the rice is carried by them from the mill to boats for export.

In the rice-mills and oil and ice factories the operatives work by shifts approved by the Inspector. In the saw-mills and foundries there are complete stoppages and no shifts. During the busy season there are generally in the rice-mills, &c., three shifts, one at 6 a.m., one at 2 p.m., and one at 10 p.m., the men in each shift being eight hours on and 16 hours off duty, both day and night. This refers to "mill-hands" only. The coolies, as already stated, work by contract, and they seldom work for more than three or four hours at a time, which is generally the time occupied in loading or unloading a boat of paddy or rice. In the off season the rice-mills work only during the day, generally from 6 a.m. to 6 p.m., and then two shifts only are employed, which change every six hours. Notwithstanding the above arrangement of shifts, each operative is allowed from one to one-and-a-half hours each day for breakfast or dinner as the case may be. This is arranged for at some mills by having a few extra men to take their places while they are away, and in others they are allowed to

arrange between themselves to go by turns for their meals, &c. In this case each man gets in his turn from one to one-and-a-half hours time for his food, &c. In the saw-mills and foundries, which generally work from 6 a.m. to 6 p.m., there is a stoppage of work for one to one-and-a-half hours between 10 a.m. and 11.30 a.m. Under Section 5A (1) of the Act a stoppage of work for a full half-hour between noon and 2 o'clock in the afternoon is compulsory. The operatives in these mills are, however, accustomed to taking their breakfast between 10 and 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and work is stopped between those hours only to suit their convenience.

5. *Women and children.*—The number of women and children employed in the factories in Rangoon is very small. The former are only employed in the rice-mills to stitch bags, to clean rice, to carry paddy, and to perform other light duties. The latter are employed in both rice-mills and saw-mills to carry paddy and sawdust. They are, as a rule, never employed for more than six hours in a day, and they get the same time for meals, rest, &c. The general health of the women and children employed in these mills during the year of report was good.

6. *Sanitation.*—In the larger factories and in some of the smaller ones the operatives are housed in spacious, well raised, and well ventilated barracks. They are supplied with water of good quality and in sufficient quantity from artesian wells, and in some factories close to the town from the municipal pipes. In some of the smaller mills the barracks for the accommodation of coolies were built on low swampy ground, but most of them were pulled down during the year of report and new barracks were built on more sanitary principles. The latrine accommodation, except in a few cases, was ample and sanitary. Most of the latrines are built on creeks or on the river bank, and as they are regularly washed out by the tide, it does not entail much trouble or expense to keep them clean and sanitary. Others situated inland are conserved regularly by the mill-owners, and in some mills which are close to the town by the Municipality.

7. *Fencing.*—The machinery and mill-gearing in all mills are fenced as far as possible in terms of Section 12 of the Act. In that section certain directions are laid down as to the fencing of machinery and mill-gearing, the proper inspection of which cannot be carried out without the assistance of a competent mechanical engineer in large and elaborate works such as the rice and saw-mills. I would therefore recommend that a competent mechanical engineer be associated with the District Magistrate in this part of the work of inspection.

8. *Accidents.*—The number of accidents reported in the year of report was eight only. Of these, three occurred in rice-mills, four in saw-mills, and one in the Irrawaddy Flotilla Company's dockyard. (Of those that occurred in the rice-mills, all three were serious, consisting in two cases of fracture of one leg, necessitating amputation, and in the third case one of the sufferer's fingers was torn off.

Of those that occurred in the saw-mills one consisted of fracture of leg below the knee, the second compound fracture of thumb and two fingers, the third simple fracture of collar-bone, and the fourth serious injury to leg and thigh resulting in the death of the sufferer. The accident at the Dala dockyard consisted of fracture of left arm, necessitating amputation.

In all these cases magisterial inquiries were held by the Assistant and Junior Assistant Magistrates, and the results of these inquiries showed that in most cases the accidents occurred through the carelessness of the operatives or neglect on their part to carry out standing orders.

9. *Prosecutions.*—No prosecutions were undertaken under the Act during the year of report. The prescribed statement is herewith submitted blank.

10. In closing this report I wish to place on record the great help and assistance which has been rendered to me by the mill-owners in Rangoon generally. They have been generally punctual in the submission of the periodical returns, and have at all times promptly furnished me with any information I required of them on my rounds of inspection, and have been most courteous.

— No. 6. —

From *A. R. Birks, Esq.*, Officiating Commissioner of the Arakan Division, to the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Burma,—No. 208-6-93; dated 24 June 1893.

I HAVE the honour to submit in original a report by the Deputy Commissioner, Akyab, on the working of the Factories Act in his district during the year 1892.

2. As I arrived after the close of the year, I have very little to add.

3. The present rules do not require that the Executive Engineer should be present at inspections held by the Deputy Commissioner. That officer is, however, presumably more competent to express an opinion as to whether machinery is adequately protected.

4. There is a great difference between Bassein and Akyab in the use made of female operatives.

5. Reports from other districts of the division are blank.

From *A. M. B. Irwin, Esq.*, Deputy Commissioner, Akyab, to the Commissioner of the Arakan Division,—No. 666-17G.—17; dated 22 June 1893.

I HAVE the honour to submit a report on the working of the Factories Act in this district for the calendar year 1892, together with statements appertaining thereto, as called for in Judicial Department Circular No. 15 of 1892.

Inspections.—The factories in this district were inspected twice during the year under report by the district magistrate. The first inspection was on the 27th January, and the second on the 15th June. The factories were not at work during the time of inspection, but everything was found to be right and in good order. Copies of these inspection notes were regularly after each inspection forwarded to the Commissioner of the division in Form B.

Sanitary condition.—The mills were in a satisfactory state. The number of hands employed varies from 600 to 900 in each mill during the working season. The coolies live in separate lines provided for them, and the cooly-manji is responsible for the cleanliness of the place. Separate tanks are provided by the mill-owners for drinking and bathing purposes. Open-air latrines, consisting of shallow trenches, are also provided by the mill-owners for the use of labourers, well away from their quarters.

Health of the operatives.—No cases of serious illness prevailed amongst the hands employed in any of the factories during the year under report, except a few cases of cholera here and there.

Wages and condition.—The permanent hands of the staff are paid by the month; the other labourers (coolies) work in gangs varying from 20 to 40 men in each. Each gang is paid at the rate of 3 annas for every 100 baskets of paddy landed, and 3 annas for every 100 baskets measured. Each such gang is capable of landing and measuring from 2,500 to 3,000 baskets of paddy in one day. This system of payment is believed to be carried on throughout the mills. Most of the men engaged are Chittagonians, who come here only for the season, which lasts from three to four months in the year, and go back to their houses. They seem to be in fairly good condition.

Employment of women.—Women are very scantily employed in the mills here. The provisions of the law with regard to their employment are believed to have been observed.

Certifying surgeon.—The appointment of this officer was in May, 1892, at the end of the season, while all the factories were closed, so there was no work done by him in respect to Section 8 of the Act.

Fencing of machinery was sufficient.

Accidents.

Accidents.—There were no accidents reported during the year under report.

Prosecutions.—There were no prosecutions brought against persons under the Act during the year under review.

The registers of inspection of factories in Forms A and B have been kept up to date. Register A is re-written at the end of the calendar year.

In Form I, three mill owners have shown their mills as exempted from the prohibition of Sunday labour. I have asked them to quote the numbers and date of the notifications.

Judicial Department Notification,—No. 529; dated Rangoon, 28 November 1891.

The following rules made by the Chief Commissioner of Burma, under Section 18, Sub-section (1), Clauses (e), (f), and (g), of the Indian Factories Act, 1881, in supersession of Revenue Department Notification No. 73, dated 24th August 1882, are published for general information.

Rules made by the Chief Commissioner of British Burma, under Section 18 of the Indian Factories Act, 1881.

1. The terms "factory," "child," "mill-gearing," "employed," and "Certifying Surgeon," when used in these rules, or in any supplementary rules that may hereafter be made under the Act, shall have the meaning given to them in the Act.

"Inspector" means the Deputy Commissioner of the District. "Joint-inspector" means an inspector, other than the district magistrate, appointed by the local Government under Section 3 of the Act.

2. Each inspector shall keep a register of all factories within his jurisdiction in the Form A attached to these rules.

3. Each inspector shall send through the post, under registered cover, a notice to the occupier of every factory within his jurisdiction, intimating his intention of placing such factory upon his register of factories.

4. Any person served with a notice under Rule 3, whose premises do not fall within the definition of a factory given in the Act, may, within 15 days of the receipt of such notice, forward to the inspector a statement setting forth his objections to the registration of his premises as a factory. The inspector shall consider and dispose of such objections after making such enquiry as he may deem necessary, and shall make up his register of factories in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

5. The inspector may at any time serve a notice, as provided in Rule 3, upon the occupier of any factory which is not already entered in his register of factories, and the provisions of Rule 4 shall apply to the subsequent proceedings in all such cases.

6. When any premises cease to be occupied as a factory, the occupier may give notice of the fact to the inspector, who shall, if satisfied that the Act is no longer applicable to such premises, remove them from his register of factories.

7. Each factory shall be inspected by the inspector at least twice in each calendar year. Where there is a joint-inspector, each factory shall be also inspected by him at least once a quarter.

8. The inspector shall keep a register of his inspections of each factory in Form B attached to these rules, in which he shall record all orders and remarks made by him on each occasion of his inspection. When a factory is inspected by a joint-inspector, his orders and remarks shall be recorded in the inspector's register.

9. The inspector shall, without delay, furnish a copy of such orders and remarks to the Commissioner of the division, and also to the occupier of the factory concerned.

The despatch through the post, under registered cover, of the copy of such orders and remarks shall be deemed to be sufficient service on the occupier of the factory of any orders or directions therein contained.

RETURN RELATING TO

10 It shall be the duty of joint-inspectors who are civil surgeons or medical officers at each inspection :—

- (a.) To personally examine all the children employed in the factory, and to report to the inspector any case necessitating orders under Clause (c) of Section 4 of the Act.
- (b.) To make such examination of the women employed in the factory as to satisfy himself that the provisions of Clauses (1), (2), and (3) of Section 6 of the Act are observed.
- (c.) To report to the inspector the physical condition of the women and children, and whether the work on which they are employed appears to be injurious to health.
- * (d.) To inspect the well, tank, or other source from which water is supplied to the operatives, and to note whether it is wholesome and is kept clean, and whether the supply is adequate according to the rules made under Section 18 (1), Clause (b).
- * (e.) To inspect the latrines provided for the operatives of both sexes, and report to the inspector whether they are in a sanitary condition, whether they are sufficient for the number of persons employed, and whether they comply with the rules made under Section 18 (1), (c).
- * (f.) To inspect the accommodation provided for the operatives of both sexes, and report to the inspector whether it complies with the rules made under Section 18 (1), Clause (d), and is otherwise healthy.

11. The occupier of a factory shall, if required by the inspector or joint-inspector, bring before him, on the occasion of any inspection, all children employed in the factory, and any other persons in the service of such occupier whom the inspector or joint-inspector may wish to see.

12. Each certifying surgeon shall give the certificate described in Section 5 of the Act in the Form C attached to these rules. Forms of certificate in counterfoil will be supplied to certifying surgeons by the Deputy Commissioner of the district.

13. Every occupier of a factory shall keep a file of all certificates of certifying surgeons relating to persons in his employ, and shall produce this when required by the inspector. Every such certificate shall be returned by such occupier to the parent or guardian of the person to whom it relates on his leaving the factory for other employ, and on demand of such parent or guardian.

14. No registers in Forms E and F prescribed by this Department Notification No. 526, dated the 28th November 1891, shall be destroyed or removed from the factory without the written permission of the inspector. Forms for such registers bound into books will be supplied to occupiers of factories, on indent, by the Deputy Commissioner of the district.

15. Appeals which lie to Commissioners of divisions from orders of inspectors under Section 12, Clause (c) of the Act must be submitted in the Form D annexed to these rules through the inspector within 15 days of the order appealed against; and the inspector shall forward each such appeal within seven days of its presentation, with any remarks or explanations which he may see fit to make. The Commissioner shall, on receipt, fix a day for disposing of the appeal, and give due notice thereof to the appellant.

* Amended by Judicial Department Notification No. 249, dated 1st July 1892.

FORM A.

(Under Rule 2 of the Rules made under Section 18 of the Indian Factories Act, 1881.)

N.B.—This Register should be re-written at the commencement of each calendar year.

Register of Factories.

Register of Factories.

District _____

Division _____

Serial No.	Town, Thana, or other Local Division in which Factory is situated.	Name or Description of Factory.	Nature of Business carried on.	Name of Occupier.	Number of Persons ordinarily Employed.				Date of Inspection during the Year 189
					Adults.		Children.		
					Men.	Women.	Male.	Female.	

FORM B.

(Under Rule 8 of the Rules made under Section 18 of the Indian Factories Act, 1881.)

Register of Inspections of Factories.

Register of Inspections

Division

District

Number of Factory in Register A.	Name or Description of Factory.	Name of Occupier.	Date of Inspection.	Number of Persons at Work on Date of Inspection.			
				Adults.		Children.	
				Men.	Women.	Male.	Female.

Remarks and Orders.

RETURN RELATING TO

FORM C.

(Under Rule 12 of the Rules made under Section 15 of the Indian Factories Act, 1881.)

Certificate under Section 5 of the Indian Factories Act, 1881.

No. _____	No. _____
Dated the _____ day of _____ 189____.	Dated the _____ day of _____ 189____.
Name of person examined _____	I hereby certify that I have this day examined—
Son of _____	(Name) _____
Daughter of _____	Son of _____
Residing at _____	Daughter of _____
_____	Residing at _____
Name and locality of } factory at which to } be employed }	who is _____ employed in the _____ and I consider him to be _____ years of age.
Age certified _____	

Certifying Surgeon.

Certifying Surgeon.

° State name and locality of factory.

FORM D.

(Under Rule 15 of the Rules made under Section 18 of the Indian Factories Act, 1881.)

Memorandum of Appeal.

Section 12, Clause (c), of the Indian Factories Act, 1881.

Memorandum of Appeal.

(Name, description, and place of residence.)

Occupier of _____ factory,
_____ district,
Appellant.
Inspector of factories for the _____ district,
Respondent.

(Name of Appellant) above-named appeals to the Commissioner of the Division against the order of the inspector of factories for the district, under Section 12, Clause (c) of the Indian Factories Act, 1881, dated the _____ day of _____, for the following reasons, namely (here state the grounds of objection).

N.B.—The stamp-fee on this memorandum of appeal is regulated by Article 11, Schedule II., of the Court Fees Act, VII of 1870.

F. C. Gates,
Junior Secretary.

Judicial Department Notification No. 248, dated Rangoon, 1st July 1892.

In exercise of the power conferred by Section 18, Sub-section (1), Clauses (b), (c), and (d), of the Indian Factories Act 1881, the Chief Commissioner makes the following rules.

Rules under Clause (b).

1. Every occupier of a factory shall on every day on which work is carried on in the factory which he occupies have available at the said factory, for the use of the persons employed therein, free of cost to them, a water-supply consisting of at least twice as many gallons of water as there are persons employed in the factory; of the whole supply at least as many gallons as there are persons employed in the factory shall be fit for potable purposes, and the remainder shall be fit for purposes of washing.

Under Clause (c).

2. For every factory adequate latrine and urinal accommodation shall be provided by the occupier in a part of the grounds detached from any other factory building. The latrines and urinals shall be kept in a clean and sanitary condition. In no case shall there be less than one latrine seat for every 50 persons employed.

3. Whenever women are employed in a factory separate latrines, properly screened off from observation and secluded from the latrines for males, shall be provided for women.

Under Clause (d).

4. The minimum space provided for each person employed in any room of a factory shall be 36 superficial feet, 500 cubic feet, and 10 square feet of lateral ventilating opening. Provided that in cases in which lateral ventilation cannot be contrived on account of the nature of the industry carried on in such room, sufficient interchange of fresh air shall be ensured by enforced ventilation or such other means as the inspector may deem sufficient; or if this cannot be managed, a minimum of 54 superficial feet and 900 cubic feet shall be provided for each person employed.

Provided also that, subject to the control of the Chief Commissioner, the District Magistrate, or a Joint-Inspector, with the consent of the District Magistrate may, for reasons to be recorded in writing, relax the conditions of this rule where, in his opinion, this may be done with due regard to the health of the factory hands employed in any particular room or rooms of a factory.

RETURN RELATING TO

FORM No. I.—STATEMENT to accompany Annual Report on the

THARRAWADDY DISTRICT.

Serial No.	Name and Locality of Factory.	Nature of Industry.	Nature of Moving Power.	Amount of Moving Power.	Average Daily Number of Operatives Employed.							
					Adults.			Children.			Total of Columns 8 and 11.	
					Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.		
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	
1	Saw-mill, Okpe	Saw-mill	Steam-engine	25 H. P.	30	-	30	-	-	-	30	

FORM No. I.—STATEMENT to accompany Annual Report on the

BASSEIN DISTRICT.

Serial No.	Name and Locality of Factory.	Nature of Industry.	Nature of Moving Power.	Amount of Moving Power.	Average Daily Number of Operatives Employed.						
					Adults.			Children.			Total of Columns 8 and 11.
					Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.
1	Padauk Mill - - -	Rice-mill	Steam-engine	85 H. P.	650	50	700	-	-	-	700
2	Kangon Mill - - -	ditto	ditto	60 H. P.	400	20	420	-	-	-	420
3	Kyaungnu Mill - - -	ditto	ditto	100 H. P.	173	-	173	-	-	-	173
4	Nyaungwaing Mill - - -	ditto	ditto	30 H. P.	245	20	265	-	-	-	265
5	Kangon Mill - - -	ditto	ditto	35 H. P.	200	15	215	-	-	-	215
6	Thiabawgyun - - -	ditto	ditto	50 H. P.	230	24	254	-	-	-	254
7	Ye-gyaw Mill - - -	ditto	ditto	17 H. P.	274	9	283	-	-	-	283
8	Htombu Mill - - -	ditto	ditto	40 H. P.	500	2	502	-	-	-	502
9	Htombu Saw-mill - - -	Saw-mill.	ditto	30 H. P.	49	-	49	-	-	-	49
10	Kungya Saw-mill - - -	ditto	ditto	10 H. P.	14	-	14	-	-	-	14
11	Saint Peter's Institute Workshop.	Iron-works or foundries and general carpenters.	ditto	2½ to 4 H. P.	26	-	26	-	-	-	26
TOTAL - - -					2,781	160	2,941	-	-	-	2,941

EAST INDIA (FACTORY INSPECTION).

Working of Factories in Lower Burma for the Year 1892.

THARRAWADDY DISTRICT.

Whether the Factory is worked mainly (1) by Shifts; or (2) by Mid-day Stop- pages; or (3) otherwise.	Whether a General Holiday is ordinarily given (1) on Sundays; or (2) on varying Week Days; or (3) whether Factory exempted under Section 5-B. (2) (c); or (4) under Section 5-B. (2) (d) of the Act; or (5) otherwise worked.	Number of Accidents Reported during the Year.				Number of Inspections held during the Year.					REMARKS.
		Fatal.	Serious.	Minor.	Total.	By Magis- trate.	By Special Inspector of Factories.	By Medical Officer.	By other Officers (if any).	Total.	
13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.
Worked from 6 a.m. to 6 p.m., with stop- page of work from 10 to 11.30 a.m. daily.	General holiday on Sun- days and festival days.	-	1 (a)	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	Abstract of Factories. No. Saw-mill - - 1 Factories inspected— Once during the year - - 1 (a) A sawyer whilst sawing got the fingers of his left hand cut. Reported verbally to Captain Fritchard, on 23rd June 1892.

Working of Factories in Lower Burma for the Year 1892.

BASSEIN DISTRICT.

Whether the Factory is worked mainly (1) by Shifts; or (2) by Mid-day Stop- pages; or (3) otherwise.	Whether a General Holiday is ordinarily given (1) on Sundays; or (2) on varying Week Days; or (3) whether Factory exempted under Section 5-B. (2) (c); or (4) under Section 5-B. (2) (d) of the Act; or (5) otherwise worked.	Number of Accidents Reported during the Year.				Number of Inspections held during the Year.					REMARKS.
		Fatal.	Serious.	Minor.	Total.	By Magis- trate.	By Special Inspector of Factories.	By Medical Officer.	By other Officers (if any).	Total.	
13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.
Both factories worked by shifts.	Sunday is a general holiday.	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	1	5	Abstract of Factories. No. Iron - works or foundries - 1 Rice-mills - 8 Saw-mills - 2 Total - 11
	- ditto - - ditto -	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	1	4	
By shifts - - -	- ditto - - ditto -	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	1	4	
By shifts and stop- pages.	- ditto - - ditto -	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	1	4	
- ditto - - -	- ditto - - ditto -	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	1	4	Factories inspected—
By shifts - - -	- ditto - - ditto -	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	1	5	Once during the year - - 0
- ditto - - -	- ditto - - ditto -	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	1	5	Twice during the year - - 0
- ditto - - -	- ditto - - ditto -	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	1	5	Thrice during the year - - 2
- ditto - - -	- ditto - - ditto -	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	1	5	More than three times during the year - - 9
Mid-day stoppages -	- ditto - - ditto -	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	4	
- ditto - - -	- ditto - - ditto -	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	3	
- ditto - - -	Every Sunday and days of obligation in the church.	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	3	
TOTAL - - -		-	-	-	-	22	-	16	8	46	

FORM NO. I.—STATEMENT to accompany Annual Report on the

HANTHAWADDY DISTRICT.

Serial No.	Name and Locality of Factory.	Nature of Industry.	Nature of Moving Power.	Amount of Moving Power.	Average Daily Number of Operatives Employed.							
					Adults.			Children.			Total of Columns 8 and 11.	
					Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.		
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	
1	Chinwah Long (Ah Ton Shok), Kanaungto.	Rice-mill - - -	Steam-engine -	24 H. P.	23	2	25	-	-	-	25	
2	Yeo Eng Bryan, Kanaungto.	- ditto - - -	- ditto - -	40 H. P.	125	15	140	-	-	-	140	
3	U Ka Gyi and Maung Kyi Maung, Taikkyi.	- ditto - - -	- ditto - -	20 H. P.	15	-	15	-	-	-	15	
4	Long Shain Long, Kama-kast.	- ditto - - -	- ditto - -	24 H. P.	24	-	24	-	-	-	24	
5	Taikkyi Saw-mill - -	Saw-mill - - -	- ditto - -	12 H. P.	42	-	42	-	-	-	42	
TOTAL - - -					229	17	246	-	-	-	246	

FORM NO. I.—STATEMENT to accompany Annual Report on the

PROME DISTRICT.

Serial No.	Name and Locality of Factory.	Nature of Industry.	Nature of Moving Power.	Amount of Moving Power.	Average Daily Number of Operatives Employed.						
					Adults.			Children.			Total of Columns 8 and 11.
					Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.
1	Saw-mill, Promé - -	Cutting timber - -	Steam - - -	65 H. P.	50	-	50	-	-	-	50

Working of Factories in Lower Burma for the Year 1892.

HAUTHAWADDY DISTRICT.

Whether the Factory is Worked mainly (1) by Shifts; or (2) by Mid-day Stop- pages; or (3) otherwise.	Whether a General Holiday is ordinarily given (1) on Sundays; or (2) on varying Week Days; or (3) whether the Factory is exempted under Section 5-B. (2) (c); or (4) under Section 5-B. (2) (d) of the Act; or (5) otherwise worked.	Number of Accidents Reported during the Year.				Number of Inspections held during the Year.					REMARKS.
		Fatal.	Serious.	Minor.	Total.	By Magis- trate.	By Special Inspector of Factories.	By Medical Officer.	By other Officers (if any).	Total.	
13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.
By stoppages from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	General holiday given on Sunday.	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	Abstract of Factories. N
											Rice-mills - - 4
By shifts of half-an- hour each.	- ditto - - ditto -	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	Saw-mills - - 1
											Total - - 5
By shifts - - -	- ditto - - ditto -	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	Factories Inspected— Once during the year - - -
											Twice during the year - - -
By two shifts of half- an-hour each.	- ditto - - ditto -	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	Thrice during the year - - -
											More than three times during the year - - -
By stoppage from 10 to 11.30 a.m.	- ditto - - ditto -	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	

Working of Factories in Lower Burma for the Year 1892.

PROME DISTRICT.

Whether the Factory is Worked mainly (1) by Shifts; or (2) by Midday Stop- pages; or (3) otherwise.	Whether a General Holiday is ordinarily given (1) on Sundays; or (2) on varying Week Days; or (3) whether the Factory exempted under Section 5-B. (2) (c); or (4) under Section 5-B. (2) (d) of the Act; or (5) otherwise worked.	Number of Accidents Reported during the Year.				Number of Inspections held during the Year.					REMARKS.
		Fatal.	Serious.	Minor.	Total.	By Magis- trate.	By Special Inspector of Factories.	By Medical Officer.	By other Officers (if any).	Total.	
13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.
Midday stoppages between 10 and 12 noon for two hours daily.	Factory closed on general holidays and on Sun- days, except on one Sunday on 2nd May 1892 on urgent work. Section shown in this column have fully been applied to this factory.	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	2	<i>Abstract of Factories.</i> Steam saw-mill - 1 Total - 1 Factories Inspected— Once during the year - - - Twice during the year - - - 1 Thrice during the year - - - More than three times during the year - - -

RETURN RELATING TO

FORM NO. I.—STATEMENT to accompany Annual Report on the

AMHERST DISTRICT (INCLUDING MOULMEIN).

Serial No.	Name and Locality of Factory.	Nature of Industry.	Nature of Moving Power.	Amount of Moving Power.	Average Daily Number of Operatives Employed.						
					Adults.			Children.			Total of Columns 8 and 11.
					Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.
1	Crisp & Co., Mopun -	Rice and timber	Steam -	Two engines 25 and 80 H. P.	45	-	45	6	-	6	51
1a											
2	Bullock Brothers & Co., Mopun.	Rice - - -	ditto -	About 300 H. P. -	80	-	80	-	-	-	80
3	Melouch & Co., Mopun -	Rice - - -	ditto -	60 H. P. - -	22	-	22	-	-	-	22
	F. Foucar & Co., Mopun -	Timber - - -	ditto -	Three engines 49 H. P., and one steam-frame 7 H. P.	190	-	190	-	-	-	190
5	Findlay, Bodeker & Co., Mopun.	Rice and timber	ditto -	Rice-mill 28 H. P., two steam saw-mills 41 and 28 H. P.	32	-	32	-	-	-	32
5a											
6	Krüger & Co., Moungan -	- - ditto -	ditto -	24 H. P. -	142	-	142	-	-	-	142
6a											
7	J. Thompson	Rice - - -	ditto -	35 H. P. - -	34	-	34	-	-	-	34
8	Steel Brothers & Co., Ltd., Mopun.	Rice and timber	ditto -	56 H. P., nominal -	260	-	260	-	-	-	260
8a			ditto -	28 H. P. " -	220	-	220	-	-	-	220
9	Maung Shwe Byi, Moungan	Timber - - -	ditto -	One steam-engine 18 H. P., and one steam-frame 14 H. P.	30	-	30	-	-	-	30
10	Abdul Majid Brothers & Co., Nyaunglebin.	- ditto - - -	ditto -	42 H. P. -	78	-	78	-	-	-	78
11	Maung Ba Lin, Myangon -	- ditto - - -	ditto -	25 H. P. - -	55	-	55	-	-	-	55
12	L. Lu Yon, Posaikon - -	- ditto - - -	ditto -	25 H. P. - -	56	-	56	-	-	-	56
13	Maung Po Ti, Pabedan -	- ditto - - -	ditto -	45 H. P. - -	48	-	48	2	-	2	50
14	Memraj Murlidhur, Tavoyu.	- ditto - - -	ditto -	60 H. P. - -	80	-	80	2	-	2	82
15	Maung Yo Maung, Tavoyu	Rice - - -	ditto -	28 H. P. - -	25	-	25	-	-	-	25
16	Mirza Abdul Husain & Co., Nyaunglebin.	Timber - - -	ditto -	25 H. P. - -	48	-	48	2	-	2	50
17	H. Bullubdam, Nyaunglebin.	- ditto - - -	ditto -	One engine 50 H. P., and the other 70 H. P.	186	-	186	-	-	-	186
18	Hin Chin & Co., Moungan -	- ditto - - -	ditto -	40 H. P. - -	122	-	122	4	-	4	126
19	Bhugwan Dam, Rhar. Bahadur, Mopun.	- ditto - - -	ditto -	32 H. P. - -	150	-	150	-	-	-	150
20	Maung Hla, Mopun - - -	- ditto - - -	ditto -	61 H. P. - -	65	-	65	-	-	2	65
21	Maung Kho, Daingwunkwin.	- ditto - - -	ditto -	25 H. P. - -	50	-	50	-	-	-	50
22	Hadjee Mahomed Usuf, Daingwunkwin.	- ditto - - -	ditto -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
23	The Bombay Burma Trading Corporation, Ltd., Natogy.	- ditto - - -	ditto -	81 H. P. - -	230	4	234	-	-	-	234
				TOTAL - - -	2,608	4	2,612	17	-	17	2,629

EAST INDIA (FACTORY INSPECTION).

Working of Factories in Lower Burma for the Year 1892.

AMHERST DISTRICT (INCLUDING MOULMEIN).

Whether the Factory is Worked mainly (1) by Shifts; or (2) by Midday Stoppages; or (3) otherwise.		Whether a General Holiday is ordinarily given (1) on Sundays; or (2) on varying Week Days; or (3) whether the Factory is exempted under Section 3-B. (2) (c); or (4) under Section 3-B. (2) (d) of the Act; or (5) otherwise worked.	Number of Accidents Reported during the Year.				Number of Inspections held during the Year.					REMARKS.
13.		14.	Fatal.	Serious.	Minor.	Total.	By Magistrate.	By Special Inspector of Factories.	By Medical Officer.	By other Officers (if any).	Total.	24.
			15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	
The rice-mill by shifts and saw-mill by stoppages.		General holidays on Sundays and on Native feast days.	-	-	-	-	2	-	3	-	5	Abstract of Factories. No.
By shifts		ditto	-	-	-	-	2	-	3	-	5	Rice-mills - 8
By a stoppage of 1½ hour.		ditto	-	-	-	-	2	-	3	-	5	Saw-mills - 19
By stoppages from 11 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.		ditto	-	-	-	-	2	-	3	-	5	Total - 37
By shifts		ditto	-	-	-	-	2	-	3	-	5	Factories Inspected—
By stoppages		ditto	-	-	-	-	2	-	3	-	5	Once during the year
Rice-mill by shifts and timber-mill by stoppages.		ditto	-	1	1	2	2	-	3	-	5	Twice during the year
By shifts		ditto	-	1	-	1	2	-	3	-	5	Thrice during the year
By midday stoppages of 1½ hours.		ditto	-	-	-	-	2	-	3	-	5	More than three times during the year - 23
By midday stoppages		ditto	-	-	-	-	2	-	3	-	5	
ditto		ditto	-	-	-	-	2	-	3	-	5	
ditto		ditto	-	-	-	-	2	-	3	-	5	
ditto		ditto	-	-	-	-	2	-	3	-	5	
ditto		ditto	-	-	-	-	2	-	3	-	5	
ditto		ditto	-	-	-	-	2	-	3	-	5	
By shifts		ditto	-	-	-	-	2	-	3	-	5	Half-yearly returns have not yet been received. Prosecution instituted under Section 15 of the Factories Act.
By midday stoppages		ditto	-	-	-	-	2	-	3	-	5	
ditto		ditto	-	-	-	-	2	-	3	-	5	
ditto		ditto	-	-	-	-	2	-	3	-	5	Accident occurred during the year, but was not reported till the following year.
ditto		ditto	-	-	-	-	2	-	3	-	5	
ditto		ditto	-	-	-	-	2	-	3	-	5	
ditto		ditto	-	-	-	-	2	-	3	-	5	
ditto		ditto	-	-	-	-	2	-	3	-	5	This mill was reported to have been closed for the last 18 months.
TOTAL			3	2	5	10	48	-	66	-	114	

FORM No. I.—STATEMENT to accompany Annual Report on the

TAVOY DISTRICT.

Serial No.	Name and Locality of Factory.	Nature of Industry.	Nature of Moving Power.	Amount of Moving Power.	Average Daily Number of Operatives Employed.						
					Adults.			Children.			Total of Columns 8 and 11.
					Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.
1	Kyetaabyin quarter, Ta- voy.	Rice and timber - -	Steam - - -	8 H. P.	60	-	60	5	-	5	65
2	Bónmaw quarter, Tavoy	- ditto - - -	Steam - - -	18 H. P.	8	-	8	4	2	6	14
3	Kyetaabin quarter, Tavoy	Timber-mill - - -	Steam - - -	20 H. P.	20	-	20	-	-	-	20
TOTAL - - -					88	-	88	9	2	11	99

Two mills having worked both rice and timber,

FORM No. I.—STATEMENT to accompany Annual Report on the

TOUNGOO DISTRICT.

Serial No.	Name and Locality of Factory.	Nature of Industry.	Nature of Moving Power.	Amount of Moving Power.	Average Daily Number of Operatives Employed.							
					Adults.			Children.			Total of Column 8 and 11	
					Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.		
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	
1	Minlangón - - -	Saw-mill - - -	Steam - - -	50 H. P.	40	-	40	-	-	-	40	

Working of Factories in Lower Burma for the Year 1892.

TAVOY DISTRICT.

Whether the Factory is Worked mainly (1) by Shifts; or (2) by Midday Stoppages; or (3) otherwise.	Whether a General Holiday is ordinarily given (1) on Sundays; or (2) on varying Week Days; or (3) whether the Factory is exempted under Section 5-B. (3) (c); or (4) under Section 5-B. (2) (d) of the Act; or (5) otherwise worked.	Number of Accidents Reported during the Year.				Number of Inspections held during the Year.					REMARKS.
		Fatal.	Serious.	Minor.	Total.	By Magistrate.	By Special Inspector of Factories.	By Medical Officer.	By other Officers (if any).	Total.	
13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.
Worked by shifts and stoppages.	General holiday on Sundays.	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	Abstract of Factories. No. Rice-mills - - 2 Saw-mills - - 3 Total - - 5
Midday stoppage	ditto	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	Factories Inspected— Once during the year - - 3 Twice during the year - - - Thrice during the year - - - More than three times during the year - - -
ditto	General holiday one day during the week.	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	
Total		-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	3	

have been shown as four mills in the abstract.

Working of Factories in Lower Burma for the Year 1892.

TOUNGOO DISTRICT.

Whether the Factory is Worked mainly (1) by Shifts; or (2) by Midday Stop- pages; or (3) otherwise.	Whether a General Holiday is ordinarily given (1) on Sundays; or (2) on varying Week Days; or (3) whether the Factory is exempted under Section 5-B. (2) (c); or (4) under Section 5-B. (2) (d) of the Act; or (5) otherwise worked.	Number of Accidents Reported during the Year.				Number of Inspections held during the Year.					REMARKS.
		Fatal.	Serious.	Minor.	Total.	By Magis- trate.	By Special Inspector of Factories.	By Medical Officer.	By other Officers (if any).	Total.	
13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.
Midday stoppage	General holiday on Sun- days.	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	Abstract of Factories. No. Saw-mill - - - 1 Total - - - 1 Factories Inspected— Once during the year - - - 1 Twice during the year - - - - Thrice during the year - - - - More than three times during the year - - - -

FORM NO. I.—STATEMENT to accompany Annual Report on the

RANGOON DISTRICT.

Serial No.	Name and Locality of Factory.	Name of Industry.	Nature of Moving Power.	Amount of Moving Power.	Average Daily Number of Operatives Employed.							
					Adults.			Children.			Total of Columns 8 and 11.	
					Males.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.		
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	
1	Mohr Brothers & Co., Limited, Kammandine.	Rice-mill - - -	Steam-engine - -	600 H. P. -	900	100	1,000	-	-	-	1,000	
2	Bullech Brothers & Co., Kammandine.	- ditto - - -	- ditto - - -	550 H. P. -	260	40	300	-	-	-	300	
3	Foucar Brothers & Co., Alón -	Saw-mill - - -	- ditto - - -	86 H. P. -	213	-	213	-	-	-	213	
4	Macgregor & Co., Alón - -	- ditto - - -	- ditto - - -	300 H. P. -	300	-	300	-	-	-	300	
5	See Shain Lón, Alón - - -	- ditto - - -	- ditto - - -	40 H. P. -	100	-	100	-	-	-	100	
6	D. D. Coath, Alón - - -	- ditto - - -	- ditto - - -	600 H. P. -	171	-	171	-	-	-	171	
7	Molla, Mahomed, Alón - -	Oil-mill - - -	- ditto - - -	20 H. P. -	30	1	31	-	-	-	31	
8	Munshi Murad Bux, Alón -	Saw-mill - - -	- ditto - - -	30 H. P. -	80	-	80	-	-	-	80	
9	Burma Ice Company, Limited, Alón.	Ice-works - - -	- ditto - - -	135 H. P. -	34	-	34	-	-	-	34	
10	J. A. Elias, Alón - - -	- ditto - - -	- ditto - - -	20 H. P. -	20	-	20	-	-	-	20	
11	Molla Mucksud, Botataung -	Saw-mill - - -	- ditto - - -	70 H. P. -	125	-	125	-	-	-	125	
12	Loon Pat & Co., Botataung -	- ditto - - -	- ditto - - -	40 H. P. -	98	-	98	-	-	-	98	
13	Hadji Zamaludin, Botataung	- ditto - - -	- ditto - - -	40 H. P. -	109	-	109	-	-	-	109	
14	A. C. Hoare, Botataung -	Foundry - - -	- ditto - - -	12 H. P. -	16	-	16	-	-	-	16	
15	Hadji Mahomed Bulu Sircar, Botataung.	Saw-mill - - -	- ditto - - -	24 H. P. -	36	-	36	-	-	-	36	
16	Munshi Mansur Ahmedji Botataung.	- ditto - - -	- ditto - - -	50 H. P. -	53	-	53	-	-	-	53	
17	Bombay Burma Trading Corporation, Limited, Botataung.	- ditto - - -	- ditto - - -	300 H. P. -	500	-	500	-	-	-	500	
18	Bombay Burma Trading Corporation, Limited, Danidaw.	- ditto - - -	- ditto - - -	60 H. P. -	300	-	300	-	-	-	300	
19	Steel Brothers & Co., Limited, Danidaw.	Cotton press -	Hydraulic - -	-	50	-	50	-	-	-	50	
20	Finlay, Fleming & Co., Danidaw.	Oil-works - - -	Steam-engine - -	250 H. P. -	427	-	427	-	-	-	427	
21	Molla Mucksud, Danidaw -	Ice-works - - -	- ditto - - -	70 H. P. -	122	-	122	-	-	-	122	
22	Arracan Company, Limited, Danidaw.	Rice-mill - - -	- ditto - - -	200 H. P. -	400	-	400	-	-	-	400	
23	Bullech Brothers & Co., Lower Pazundaung.	- ditto - - -	- ditto - - -	800 H. P. -	260	40	300	-	-	-	300	
24	- ditto - - ditto -	Foundry - - -	- ditto - - -	100 H. P. -	197	-	197	-	-	-	197	
25	Arracan Company, Limited, Lower Pazundaung.	Rice-mill - - -	- ditto - - -	250 H. P. -	800	10	810	1	-	1	811	

Working of Factories in Lower Burma for the Year 1892.

RANGOON DISTRICT.

Whether the Factory is worked mainly (1) by Shifts; or (2) by Mid-day Stoppages; or (3) otherwise.	Whether a General Holiday is ordinarily given (1) on Sundays; or (2) on varying Week Days; or (3) whether Factory is exempted under Section 4-B. (2) (c); or (4) under Section 4-B. (2) (d) of the Act; or (5) otherwise worked.	Number of Accidents Reported during the Year.				Number of Inspections held during the Year.					REMARKS.
		Fatal.	Serious.	Minor.	Total.	By Magistrate.	By Special Inspector of Factories.	By Medical Officer.	By other Officers (if any).	Total.	
13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.
By shifts - - -	General holiday on Sun- days.	-	-	-	-	Twice	-	Twice -	-	4	
- ditto - - -	- ditto - ditto -	-	-	-	-	ditto	-	ditto -	-	4	
- ditto - - -	- ditto - ditto -	-	-	-	-	ditto	-	ditto -	-	4	Abstract of Factories.
By stoppages - -	- ditto - ditto -	-	-	-	-	ditto	-	ditto -	-	4	No.
- ditto - - -	- ditto - ditto -	-	-	-	-	ditto	-	ditto -	-	4	Cotton presses - 1
- ditto - - -	- ditto - ditto -	-	-	-	-	ditto	-	ditto -	-	4	Iron-works and 4 Foundries.
- ditto - - -	- ditto - ditto -	-	-	-	-	ditto	-	ditto -	-	4	Printing presses - 2
- ditto - - -	- ditto - ditto -	-	-	-	-	ditto	-	ditto -	-	4	Rice-mills - - 23
- ditto - - -	- ditto - ditto -	-	-	-	-	ditto	-	ditto -	-	4	Saw-mills - - 13
By shifts - - -	- ditto - ditto -	-	-	-	-	ditto	-	ditto -	-	4	Ice-works - - 3
- ditto - - -	Exempted under section 4-B. (2) (c).	-	-	-	-	ditto	-	ditto -	-	4	Oil-works - - 2
By stoppages - -	- ditto - ditto -	-	-	-	-	ditto	-	ditto -	-	4	Total - - - 47
- ditto - - -	General holiday on Sun- days.	-	-	-	-	ditto	-	ditto -	-	4	
- ditto - - -	- ditto - ditto -	-	-	-	-	ditto	-	ditto -	-	4	Factories inspected—
- ditto - - -	- ditto - ditto -	-	-	-	-	ditto	-	ditto -	-	4	Once during the year - - -
- ditto - - -	- ditto - ditto -	-	-	-	-	ditto	-	ditto -	-	4	Twice during the year - - -
- ditto - - -	- ditto - ditto -	-	-	-	-	ditto	-	ditto -	-	4	Thrice during the year - - -
- ditto - - -	- ditto - ditto -	1	-	-	1	ditto	-	ditto -	-	4	More than three times during the year - - 46
- ditto - - -	- ditto - ditto -	-	-	-	-	ditto	-	ditto -	-	4	
- ditto - - -	- ditto - ditto -	-	1	-	1	ditto	-	ditto -	-	4	
- ditto - - -	- ditto - ditto -	-	-	-	-	ditto	-	ditto -	-	4	
- ditto - - -	- ditto - ditto -	-	-	-	-	ditto	-	ditto -	-	4	
- ditto - - -	- ditto - ditto -	-	-	-	-	ditto	-	ditto -	-	4	
By shifts - - -	Exempted under section 4-B. (2) (c).	-	-	-	-	ditto	-	ditto -	-	4	
- ditto - - -	General holiday on Sun- days.	-	-	-	-	ditto	-	Thrice	-	5	
- ditto - - -	- ditto - ditto -	-	-	-	-	ditto	-	Twice -	-	4	
By stoppages - -	- ditto - ditto -	-	1	-	1	ditto	-	ditto -	-	4	
By shifts - - -	- ditto - ditto -	-	-	-	-	ditto	-	ditto -	-	4	
- ditto - - -	- ditto - ditto -	-	-	-	-	ditto	-	ditto -	-	4	

RETURN RELATING TO

FORM No. I.—STATEMENT to accompany Annual Report on the

RANGOON DISTRICT—continued.

Serial No.	Name and Locality of Factory.	Name of Industry.	Nature of Moving Power.	Amount of Moving Power.	Average Daily Number of Operatives Employed.							Total of Columns 8 and 11.
					Adults.			Children.			Total.	
					Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.		
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	
26	Steel Brothers & Co., Limited, Lower Pazundaung.	Rice-mill	Steam-engine	1,500 H. P.	800	20	820	-	-	-	820	
27	Hadji Mahomed Hady, Lower Pazundaung.	- ditto -	Used as a godown for storing paddy during the year 1892.							-	-	-
28	Kruger & Co., Lower Pazundaung.	- ditto -	Steam-engine	44 H. P.	60	-	60	-	-	-	60	
29	Steel Brothers & Co., Limited, Lower Pazundaung.	- ditto -	ditto	105 H. P.	250	-	250	-	-	-	250	
30	Khoo Zeow, Upper Pazundaung.	- ditto -	ditto	19 H. P.	225	20	245	-	-	-	245	
31	Steel Brothers & Co., Limited, Upper Pazundaung.	- ditto -	ditto	1,000 H. P.	670	-	670	-	-	-	670	
32	Diekmann, Barchhausen & Co., Upper Pazundaung.	- ditto -	ditto	35 H. P.	30	-	30	-	-	-	30	
33	Bulloch Brothers & Co., Upper Pazundaung.	- ditto -	ditto	400 H. P.	150	20	170	-	-	-	170	
34	Mohr Brothers & Co., Limited, Upper Pazundaung.	- ditto -	ditto	1,200 H. P.	1,249	35	1,284	-	-	-	1,284	
35	Mohr Brothers & Co., Limited, Dabon.	- ditto -	ditto	150 H. P.	1,150	-	1,150	-	-	-	1,150	
36	Zaretzky, Bock & Co., Dabon	- ditto -	ditto	100 H. P.	200	10	210	-	-	-	210	
37	Bhagwan Dass, Rai Bahdar, Dabon.	- ditto -	ditto	87 H. P.	26	-	26	-	-	-	26	
38	Chin Hoe & Co., Limited, Dabon.	- ditto -	ditto	60 H. P.	150	12	162	-	-	-	162	
39	Armean Company, Limited, Dabon.	- ditto -	ditto	346 H. P.	470	85	555	29	22	51	606	
40	Bombay Burma Trading Corporation, Limited, Dabon.	Saw-mill	ditto	105 H. P.	480	-	480	13	-	13	493	
41	Irrawaddy Flotilla Company, Limited, Dabon.	Dockyard	ditto	120 H. P.	600	-	600	-	-	-	600	
42	Shain Fat Lon, Dabon	Rice-mill	ditto	16 H. P.	33	-	33	-	-	-	33	
43	Mower & Co., Dabon	- ditto -	ditto	50 H. P.	29	-	29	-	-	-	29	
44	Betherington, Gray & Co., Dabon.	- ditto -	ditto	75 H. P.	385	20	405	-	-	-	405	
45	Municipality, Dallahon- street.	Workshop	ditto	12 H. P.	65	-	65	-	-	-	65	
46	American Baptist Mission, 35th-street.	Printing press	ditto	6 H. P.	93	-	93	-	-	-	93	
47	Government, Merchant-street	- ditto -	ditto	5 H. P.	394	-	394	80	-	80	474	
TOTAL					-	13,119	413	13,532	123	22	145	13,677

Working of Factories in Lower Burma for the Year 1892.

RANGOON DISTRICT—continued.

Whether the Factory is worked mainly (1) by Shifts; or (2) by Mid-day Stop- pages; or (3) otherwise.	Whether a General Holiday is ordinarily given (1) on Sundays; or (2) on varying Week Days; or (3) whether Factory exempted under Section 5-B. (2) (c); or (4) under Section 5-B. (2) (d) of the Act; or (5) otherwise worked.	Number of Accidents Reported during the Year.				Number of Inspections held during the Year.					REMARKS.
		Fatal.	Serious.	Minor.	Total.	By Magis- trate.	By Special Inspector of Factories.	By Medical Officer.	By other Officers (if any).	Total.	
13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.
By shifts - - -	General holiday on Sun- day.	-	-	-	-	Twice	-	Twice -	-	4	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
By shifts - - -	ditto - ditto -	-	2	-	2	Twice	-	Twice -	-	4	
- ditto - - -	ditto - ditto -	-	-	-	-	ditto	-	ditto -	-	4	
By stoppages - -	ditto - ditto -	-	-	-	-	ditto	-	ditto -	-	4	
By shifts - - -	ditto - ditto -	-	-	-	-	ditto	-	ditto -	-	4	
By stoppages - -	ditto - ditto -	-	-	-	-	ditto	-	ditto -	-	4	
By shifts - - -	ditto - ditto -	-	-	-	-	ditto	-	ditto -	-	4	
By stoppages - -	ditto - ditto -	-	-	-	-	ditto	-	ditto -	-	4	
By shifts - - -	ditto - ditto -	-	-	-	-	ditto	-	ditto -	-	4	
- ditto - - -	ditto - ditto -	-	-	-	-	ditto	-	Thrice	-	5	
- ditto - - -	ditto - ditto -	-	-	-	-	ditto	-	Twice -	-	4	
- ditto - - -	ditto - ditto -	-	-	-	-	ditto	-	ditto -	-	4	
- ditto - - -	ditto - ditto -	-	-	-	-	ditto	-	ditto -	-	4	
By stoppages - -	ditto ditto -	-	-	-	-	ditto	-	ditto -	-	4	
By shifts - - -	General holiday on vary- ing week days.	-	-	-	-	ditto	-	ditto -	-	4	
- ditto - - -	ditto - ditto -	-	-	-	-	ditto	-	ditto -	-	4	
By stoppages - -	ditto - ditto -	-	1	1	2	ditto	-	ditto -	-	4	
- ditto - - -	ditto - ditto -	-	1	-	1	ditto	-	ditto -	-	4	
- ditto - - -	ditto - ditto -	-	-	-	-	ditto	-	ditto -	-	4	
- ditto - - -	ditto - ditto -	-	-	-	-	ditto	-	ditto -	-	4	
By shifts - - -	ditto - ditto -	-	-	-	-	ditto	-	ditto -	-	4	
- ditto - - -	ditto - ditto -	-	-	-	-	ditto	-	ditto -	-	4	
By stoppages - -	ditto - ditto -	-	-	-	-	ditto	-	ditto -	-	4	
- ditto - - -	ditto - ditto -	-	-	-	-	ditto	-	ditto -	-	4	
- ditto - - -	ditto - ditto -	-	-	-	-	ditto	-	ditto -	-	4	
TOTAL		1	6	1	8	-	-	-	-	-	

RETURN RELATING TO

FORM No. I.—STATEMENT to accompany Annual Report on the

AKYAB DISTRICT.

Serial No.	Name and Locality of Factory.	Nature of Industry.	Nature of Moving Power.	Amount of Moving Power.	Average Daily Number of Operatives Employed.							Total of Columns 8 and 11.
					Adults.			Children.				
					Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.		
1.	2.	3.	4.	5	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	
1	Messrs. Bulloch Brothers & Co., north side of Satyogya creek.	Rice-milling	Steam	800 H. P.	300	1	301	-	-	-	301	
2	Messrs. Steel Brothers & Co., Limited, north side of Satyogya creek.	ditto	ditto	87 nominal H. P.	310	2	312	15	-	15	327	
3	Messrs. Steel Brothers & Co., Limited, at Lanna- daw.	ditto	ditto	40 H. P.	212	1	213	10	-	10	223	
4	Messrs. Mohr Brothers & Co., Limited, north side of Satyogya creek.	ditto	ditto	100 H. P.	351	-	351	15	-	15	366	
5	Messrs. Mohr Brothers & Co., Limited, at Singu- lan.	ditto	ditto	40 nominal H. P.	76	-	76	-	-	-	76	
6	The Arracan Company, Limited, at Singulan.	ditto	ditto	60 nominal H. P.	31	-	31	-	-	-	31	
7	The Arracan Company, Limited, at Singulan.	ditto	ditto	40 nominal H. P.								
8	Messrs. Krüger & Co., at Singulan.	ditto	ditto	96 nominal H. P.	85	-	85	-	-	-	85	
9	Messrs Beckman, Wheat- ley & Co., at Ywagyi.	Rice-milling and tim- ber.	ditto	30 nominal H. P.	25	-	25	-	-	-	25	
Total					1,390	4	1,394	40	-	40	1,434	

One mill having worked both as a rice and a timber-mill, has been shown as two mills in the abstract.

Working of Factories in Lower Burma for the Year 1892.

AKYAB DISTRICT.

Whether the Factory is worked mainly (1) by Shifts; or (2) by Mid-day Stop- pages; or (3) otherwise.	Whether a General Holiday is ordinarily given (1) on Sundays; or (2) on varying Week Days; or (3) whether Factory exempted under Section 5-B (2) (c); or (4) under Section 5-B (2) (d) of the Act; or (5) otherwise worked.	Number of Accidents Reported during the Year.				Number of Inspections held during the Year.					REMARKS.
		Fatal.	Serious.	Minor.	Total.	By Magis- trate.	By Special Inspector of Factories.	By Medical Officer.	By other Officers (if any).	Total.	
13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.
Shifts	General holiday on Sun- days.	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	Abstract of Factories.
- ditto	- ditto - ditto	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	No. Rice-mills - - 9
- ditto	- ditto - ditto	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	Saw-mill - - - 1
- ditto	- ditto - ditto	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	Total - - 10
- ditto	- ditto - ditto	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	Factories Inspected—
- ditto	- ditto - ditto	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	Once during the year - - -
- ditto	- ditto - ditto	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	Twice during the year - - -
- ditto	- ditto - ditto	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	Thrice during the year - - -
- ditto	- ditto - ditto	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	More than three times during the year - - -
- ditto	- ditto - ditto	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	
- ditto	- ditto - ditto	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	
- ditto	- ditto - ditto	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	
- ditto	- ditto - ditto	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	
- ditto	- ditto - ditto	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	
- ditto	- ditto - ditto	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	
- ditto	- ditto - ditto	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	
- ditto	- ditto - ditto	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	
- ditto	- ditto - ditto	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	
- ditto	- ditto - ditto	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	
- ditto	- ditto - ditto	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	
- ditto	- ditto - ditto	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	
- ditto	- ditto - ditto	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	
- ditto	- ditto - ditto	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	
- ditto	- ditto - ditto	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	
- ditto	- ditto - ditto	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	
- ditto	- ditto - ditto	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	
- ditto	- ditto - ditto	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	
- ditto	- ditto - ditto	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	
- ditto	- ditto - ditto	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	
- ditto	- ditto - ditto	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	
- ditto	- ditto - ditto	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	
- ditto	- ditto - ditto	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	
- ditto	- ditto - ditto	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	
- ditto	- ditto - ditto	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	
- ditto	- ditto - ditto	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	
- ditto	- ditto - ditto	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	
- ditto	- ditto - ditto	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	
- ditto	- ditto - ditto	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	
- ditto	- ditto - ditto	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	
- ditto	- ditto - ditto	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	
- ditto	- ditto - ditto	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	
- ditto	- ditto - ditto	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	
- ditto	- ditto - ditto	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	
- ditto	- ditto - ditto	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	
- ditto	- ditto - ditto	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	
- ditto	- ditto - ditto	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	
- ditto	- ditto - ditto	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	
- ditto	- ditto - ditto	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	
- ditto	- ditto - ditto	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	
- ditto	- ditto - ditto	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	
- ditto	- ditto - ditto	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	
- ditto	- ditto - ditto	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	
- ditto	- ditto - ditto	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	
- ditto	- ditto - ditto	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	
- ditto	- ditto - ditto	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	
- ditto	- ditto - ditto	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	
- ditto	- ditto - ditto	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	
- ditto	- ditto - ditto	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	
- ditto	- ditto - ditto	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	
- ditto	- ditto - ditto	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	
- ditto	- ditto - ditto	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	
- ditto	- ditto - ditto	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	
- ditto	- ditto - ditto	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	
- ditto	- ditto - ditto	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	
- ditto	- ditto - ditto	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	
- ditto	- ditto - ditto	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	
- ditto	- ditto - ditto	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	
- ditto	- ditto - ditto	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	
- ditto	- ditto - ditto	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	
- ditto	- ditto - ditto	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	
- ditto	- ditto - ditto	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	
- ditto	- ditto - ditto	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	
- ditto	- ditto - ditto	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	
- ditto	- ditto - ditto	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	
- ditto	- ditto - ditto	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	
- ditto	- ditto - ditto	-									

FORM No. II.—STATEMENT to accompany Annual Provincial Report

NAME.	Number of Factories within the Scope of the Act.													
	Cotton Mills.	Jute Mills.	Woollen Mills.	Paper Mills.	Breweries.	Flour Mills.	Cotton Cleaning Factories.	Cotton Presses.	Jute Presses.	Leather Works.	Ironworks or Foundries.	Sugar Works.	Printing Presses.	Rice Mills.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.
ARAKAN DIVISION :														
Akyab - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
Northern Arakan - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kyaukpadaung - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sandoway - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
PEGU DIVISION :														
Rangoon Town - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	4	-	2	21
Hanthawaddy - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Pegu - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tharrawaddy - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Prome - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	4	-	2	25
IRRAWADDY DIVISION :														
Thongwa - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bassein - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	8
Henzada - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thayetmyo - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	8
TENASSERIM DIVISION :														
Amherst - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
Tavoy - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Mergui - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Toungoo - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shwegyin - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Salween - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
GRAND TOTAL (LOWER BURMA)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	5	-	2	52

(a) One mill having worked both as a rice and a timber mill has been shown as two mills.
 (b) One rice mill since used as a godown for storing paddy during the year 1892 not included in the statement.
 (c) Twenty-two mills in all, but four mills having worked both rice and timber, have been shown as eight mills. One timber mill reported to have been closed for the last 18 months not included in the statement.

on the Working of Factories in Lower Burma for the year 1892.

				Number of Factories entered in Columns 2 to 16.				Number of Factories entered in Columns 2 to 16.						
Timber Saw Mills.	Ice Works.	Oil Works.	Other Factories within Scope of the Act.	Total of Columns 2 to 16.	In which Steam Power is used.	In which Steam Power is not used.	Total, Columns 17 and 18.	Inspected during the year.					Not Inspected during the Year.	Total of Columns 24 and 25.
								Once only.	Twice (but not three Times).	Three Times.	More than three Times.	Total of Columns 20 to 23.		
145.	146.	147.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.
1	-	-	-	(a) 10	10	-	10	-	10	-	-	10	-	10
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	10	10	-	10	-	10	-	-	10	-	10
13	3	2	-	(b) 46	45	1	46	-	-	-	46	46	-	46
1	-	-	-	5	5	-	5	-	5	-	-	5	-	5
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	1
1	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	1
16	3	2	-	53	52	1	53	1	6	-	46	53	-	53
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	-	-	-	11	11	-	11	-	-	2	9	11	-	11
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	-	-	-	11	11	-	11	-	-	2	9	11	-	11
18	-	-	-	(c) 26	26	-	26	-	-	-	26	26	-	26
3	-	-	-	(d) 5	5	-	5	5	-	-	-	5	-	5
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
22	-	-	-	32	32	-	32	6	-	-	26	32	-	32
41	3	2	-	106	106	1	106	7	16	2	81	106	-	106

(d) Two mills having worked both rice and timber, have been shown as four mills.

RETURN RELATING TO

FORM NO. II.—STATEMENT to accompany Annual Provincial Report

NAME OF DISTRICT.	Average daily Number of Operatives employed on the Factories entered in Columns 2 to 14.						Number of Factories entered in Columns 5 to 16 worked mainly by				Number of			
	Adults.			Children.			Total of Columns 20 and 21.	Shifts or Sets.	Mid-day Stop- pages.	Other- wise.	Total of Columns 24 to 26.	On which General Holding ordinarily given.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.						On Sundays.	On vacation West Days.	
														27.
ARAKAN DIVISION :														
Aleph	1,300	4	1,304	40	-	40	1,424	10	-	-	20	10	-	
Northern Arokan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Kyaukpaya	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Sundway	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Total	1,300	4	1,304	40	-	40	1,424	10	-	-	10	10	-	
PAUW DIVISION :														
Rangoon Town	12,113	413	12,526	126	23	149	12,677	23	24	-	46	48	-	
Hagthawaddy	239	17	246	-	-	-	246	1	2	-	6	5	-	
Paga	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Tharawaddy	30	-	30	-	-	-	30	-	1	-	1	1	-	
Frome	50	-	50	-	-	-	50	-	1	-	1	1	-	
Total	12,432	430	12,862	126	23	149	12,903	24	28	-	55	56	-	
IRRAWADDY DIVISION :														
Thabe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Bamun	2,781	180	2,961	-	-	-	2,961	8	8	-	18*	11	-	
Hawade	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Thayegye	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Total	2,781	180	2,961	-	-	-	2,961	8	8	-	18*	11	-	
THANSHIN DIVISION :														
Ambert	2,608	4	2,612	17	-	17	2,629	6	20	-	26	26	-	
Tuoy	88	-	88	9	2	11	99	1	4	-	5	4	1	
Margul	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Toungoo	40	-	40	-	-	-	40	-	1	-	1	1*	-	
Shwegyin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Salween	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Total	2,736	4	2,740	26	2	28	2,768	7	25	-	33	31	1	
GRAND TOTAL LOWER BURMA	20,226	503	20,729	100	24	124	21,126	50	53	-	100*	103	1	

* Two mills worked by child.

* Two mills worked by shifts and stoppages.

EAST INDIA (FACTORY INSPECTION).

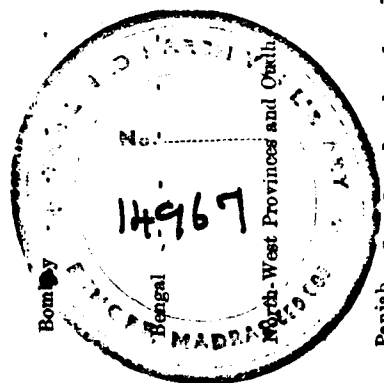
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on the Working of Factories in *Lower Burma* for the year 1892—continued.

[illegible]

ABSTRACT STATEMENT compiled from the Indian Factory Reports, for the Year 1932.

PROVINCE.	Number of Factories coming under Act.	Total Number of Inspections made during the Year.	Average daily Number of Hands employed.				Number of Factories with				Number of Accidents during Year.				Number of Persons convicted of Breaches of the Factory Law.
			Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Sunday Holiday.	Other Weekly Holiday.	Exempted from Rule about Sunday Stoppages.	Worked otherwise.	Fatal.	Serious.	Minor.	Total.	
Madras	46	124	20,198	2,360	1,424	23,972	41	1	-	4	8	17	111	131	None.
Bombay	253	798	89,680	22,844	5,946	118,470	201	49	1	2	13	79	639	731	1
Bengal	150	369	94,985	15,774	9,248	120,007	95	4	51	-	7	171	160	338	4
North-West Provinces and Oudh	47	74	16,631	615	1,125	18,371	32	7	4	4	4	24	50	78	None.
Punjab	35	23	6,290	289	159	6,738	25	7	1	1	2	6	12	20	None.
Central Provinces	16	24	6,217	1,232	772	8,221	7	7	-	2	1	11	44	56	1
Burma	106	369	20,335	588	213	21,136	92	11	3	-	1	10	4	15	None.
TOTAL	653	1,781	254,336	43,592	18,587	316,815	493	86	60	13	31	318	1,020	1,369	6

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